



NORTH
YORKSHIRE
COUNCIL

1 April 2023



North Yorkshire Council Climate Change Strategy

Draft for public consultation
February 2023



Introduction to consultation

Thank you for taking the time to read the North Yorkshire Council Climate Change Strategy Consultation Draft. This document sets out how the new North Yorkshire Council (NYC) is proposing to respond to the Climate Emergency and we welcome your comments on the approach outlined. We have posed a number of questions to guide your response and these will help us to finalise the Strategy ready for the new Council in Summer 2023 and to develop our Climate Change Action Plan.

Our common understanding of the causes and impacts of climate change - and what we can do about it – is growing throughout society. It is reflected in the media and particularly in conversations about energy security in recent months. If you want to know more about what is causing our climate to change, or would like a better understanding of some of the terms and scientific expressions in this Strategy, please look in the ‘supporting documents’ and glossary section at the end. There are also lots of links to other documents mentioned in the Strategy.

But you don’t need to be a scientist to read this Strategy, just someone with an interest in how we will address climate change in North Yorkshire. The priorities outlined in the Strategy are for everyone to have their say about – if you live, work or visit in our area. We would like to use this consultation not only to hear your views but to open up an ongoing conversation so that we can continue to work together. Please take this opportunity to sign up to our Climate Change newsletter [here](#). If there is anything you would like to ask, please do contact us.

We are in the ‘public consultation’ period, 13th February to 7th April where you can tell us your views before we agree a final version in Summer 2023. As well as the online document with consultation questions and the ‘Let’s Talk’ process, we will be holding three virtual briefing sessions for the Town and Parish Councillors, the Voluntary and Community Sector and an open event for all residents and businesses. We will be running a session for young people to share their views as well. You can find details of these on our website [Consultations | North Yorkshire County Council](#).

Pop into your local library to see a printed copy of the draft Strategy or for help on how to respond if you don’t want to do this online. If you need the Strategy in a different way such as ‘easy to read’ or a different language, please let us know using the contact details below.

Please contact climatechange@northyorks.gov.uk or telephone 01609 780780 or if you need any help to respond to us.



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Foreword



Cllr Greg White, Executive Member with Climate Change Portfolio

In July 2022, North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC) declared a Climate Emergency which will roll over to our new North Yorkshire Council from April 2023¹. We recognised the global and local impacts of climate change caused by humans are amongst the most serious issues facing our society and committed the Council to play its part in tackling the causes and impacts of climate change. Unprecedented UK summer temperatures experienced in 2022 and national and international extreme weather events such as storms and floods show us what the future will be like if we do not take action now. For North Yorkshire the risks include threats to food, energy and water security, damage to homes, businesses and infrastructure assets, poorer health outcomes and an increased cost burden for public services.

Most governments have agreed that that we need to keep global temperature rise well below 2°C, and try to keep it below 1.5°C. We must reduce greenhouse gas emissions through a ‘whole system approach’ and everyone will need to think about everyday activities such as how we live, where we get our power from, how we choose to travel, work and shop. Our world systems are interconnected and we must all play our part to make this happen before it is too late and we cannot stop climate change.

The actions we all need to take to reduce greenhouse gas emissions shouldn’t mean that we will experience a poorer quality of life. When we improve the health of the planet, we will improve global health, equality and economic stability. These actions will also help us all to move into a ‘low carbon economy’ where our economic growth, jobs and skills, housing and energy security all support climate change ambitions. The Strategy outcomes will also benefit health and wellbeing by reducing health inequalities, protecting people from extremes of climate change and reducing calls on public services in the future. These outcomes will also help deliver the Rural Commission recommendations² to ensure a future for our thriving rural communities. We describe these ‘co-benefits’ further in the Strategy.

But what can **we** do? A small area of just one country. As North Yorkshire Council we will have a direct connection with our residents, communities, businesses and partners. We can lead, enable and influence activities through the services which we deliver, the responses we make to Government and the regulatory and strategic functions we carry out and this will continue in the new Council. We are also a major employer and landlord and we can use all these functions to address climate change in our normal everyday activity. A lot of technical research, evidence building and joint working has already happened so that we are all fully aware of many of the activities which we need to take across North Yorkshire to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions, prepare for the impacts of climate change and to support nature recovery. We call these ‘climate responsible’ actions.



The new North Yorkshire Council alongside the proposed York and North Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority (from April 2024) presents us with a fantastic opportunity to develop our joined-up approach. Together, we can take actions to tackle the causes and impacts of climate change in line with Government policy and our national legal obligation to be 'net zero by 2050'³ and local ambition to be the first carbon negative region by 2040.

Advice from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change through to national Government is that we must support nature recovery as part of our approach to climate change – we cannot do one without the other. This Strategy will outline what role North Yorkshire Council has in taking our part in that action. The activities that we are proposing are attainable and mean that we can play our part in reducing climate change.

Can we afford to tackle climate change? All budgets are under severe pressure in response to national and global financial and supply chain issues and as we recover from the Covid 19 pandemic. We have significant and demanding statutory responsibilities as a local authority to provide essential and critical services to support communities, vulnerable people and businesses. The activities proposed in the Strategy include some direct operational actions as well as place shaping and enabling the development of a low carbon economy and society. Some of these will require up front capital investment and may include large scale projects. We must ensure we are ready to seize opportunities to secure external funding to deliver locally.

We also have a leading role in 'shaping' the place of North Yorkshire and influencing the local and national policies that determine how our society operates to enable everyone to take climate responsible actions. This is a shift in 'business as usual' priorities and may require little additional funding, just a willingness to innovate and change, working closely together with our communities.

This Strategy sets out how North Yorkshire Council will respond to the Climate Emergency in leading, enabling and influencing activities. Some activities will require legislative changes or national financial instruments, but there is a leading role for our Council to use our powers and levers to take action. There will be challenging choices to make as to how best to use our land to maintain food and energy security, or our budgets to support vital services for vulnerable people. The Strategy outlines where Council resources can best be deployed to greatest effect and to play our part in reducing greenhouse gases, preparing for a changing climate and in supporting the natural world on which we all depend. The Strategy shows how our ambition is achievable and attainable and the green boxes throughout the document the key actions we are proposing to undertake.













We do know that we, as a Council, cannot do this on our own. Every business, organisation, public sector body and community needs to play its part. By working together and sharing your views, comments, suggestions, activities and experiences we can ensure we make our climate ambitions a reality for everyone.



Our Draft Climate Change Strategy sets out how North Yorkshire Council will respond to the climate emergency by:

- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions ✓
- Preparing for the changing climate ✓
- Supporting nature to thrive ✓

We will work with partners to achieve the ambition to be a carbon negative region by 2040 and encourage residents, businesses and visitors to take climate responsible actions.

| Mitigation – reducing North Yorkshire’s emissions | Adaptation – preparing North Yorkshire for climate impacts | Supporting Nature – helping the natural world, on which we depend, to thrive | North Yorkshire Council – becoming a Climate Responsible Council |
|--|---|--|--|
| <p> A low energy and low carbon built environment powered by local renewable energy.</p> <p> Easy, accessible, and affordable low carbon transport to enable active travel, public transport, and electric vehicles.</p> <p> A low waste and circular economy with support for communities and businesses to reduce resource use and benefit from green economic growth.</p> <p> Making the most of our land to store carbon.</p> <p> Encouraging everyone to reduce carbon emissions.</p> | <p> Ensuring that North Yorkshire is climate resilient: reducing exposure to, prepare for, cope with and recover better from extreme weather events and global supply chain and health impacts that will become more intense and frequent.</p> <p> We will draw up climate adaptation plans to support infrastructure, services and residents to prepare and adapt.</p> <p> Adaptation for and by nature, enabling nature to adapt to changing habitats and using nature based solutions to cool our towns and reduce flash flooding.</p> | <p> Developing strong forward plans and community partnerships for nature.</p> <p> Protect, enhance and link important nature sites and corridors and realise opportunities to grow sustainable economic prosperity.</p> <p> Prioritise nature based solutions to climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p> | <p> The Council aims to be carbon neutral by 2030 and will measure and report its progress annually.</p> <p> A detailed decarbonisation programme will cover our buildings, fleet, and the goods and services we buy and how we use our assets to support nature.</p> <p> Climate Responsible actions will be built into the Council’s governance and culture, training, impact assessments, officer groups, and regular progress reporting.</p> |

Our work will take place within a set of principles that ensure our climate change activity is fair, evidence-based, and represents good value. We will maximise the co-benefits of climate action to support a good quality of life and a greener, fairer, stronger economy.



We will regularly review this strategy and the action plan that will follow to ensure it is delivered and remains up to date. We will also monitor and report on our progress and publicly report our corporate and North Yorkshire wide carbon footprint.



1 Introduction

Over the last few years many people have become aware of what is causing our world to heat up and our climate to change: The burning of fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas releases gases that form a blanket around the planet acting as a greenhouse to trap too much heat. These ‘greenhouse gases’ include carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide. The description is sometimes shortened to just ‘carbon’ and reducing the gases is called ‘decarbonisation’.

How we humans and the natural ecosystems around us (that support society to thrive) cope with the changing climate is the biggest and most grave challenge that we face. The impacts of climate change on our everyday lives are outlined in section 2 below. Around the world, countries are uniting to reduce the level of greenhouse gases. The ‘Conference of Parties’ known as COP26 held in Glasgow in 2021 and COP27 in Egypt in 2022 asked us all to join in that task. In July 2022, recognising the scale of the challenge, North Yorkshire County Council declared a Climate Emergency and this Strategy sets out how North Yorkshire Council (NYC) will play its part in responding to the challenge.

From April 2023, the new NYC will be responsible for all the local authority services previously delivered by eight local authorities. Further background and details of priorities and services of the new Council are outlined in the Council Plan⁵.

In 2022 the eight local authorities, along with the National Parks and City of York Council and many other partners worked collaboratively with the York and North Yorkshire Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) to create the ‘York and North Yorkshire Routemap to Carbon Negative’⁴ (the ‘Routemap’). This is an ambitious co-owned plan to deliver net zero by 2034, and reaching our carbon negative ambition by 2040. The Routemap is very clear that successful delivery requires the combined, simultaneous and proactive commitment of business and communities as well as public sector bodies. In addition, delivery of net zero is dependant on a number of critical factors that are outside of the direct control of the York and North Yorkshire region, particularly national funding and policy change. As a result of this feedback, each of the Routemap sections sets out the risks and dependencies.

The Routemap provides a springboard for action which this Strategy capitalises on. We also benefit from the Yorkshire and Humber Climate Commission Action Plan which sets out 50 actions required at a regional scale⁶.

Now the formation of the new Council presents the opportunity to fully respond to the Climate Emergency.

- ✓ We need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- ✓ We need to prepare for the changing climate.
- ✓ We need to support nature to thrive.

If our activities, and those of our partners and residents, tick all three boxes, we will be taking **climate responsible** actions.

The purpose of the NYC Climate Change Strategy Consultation Draft (the ‘Strategy’) is therefore to outline the Council’s response to the Climate Emergency and how we will help deliver the Routemap ambition for the region to be net zero by 2034 and carbon negative by 2040.

The green boxes throughout the Strategy highlight where NYC can act to achieve our purpose:

We will work with partners to help to achieve the shared ambition that the region is net zero by 2034 and carbon negative by 2040.

We will also encourage residents, businesses and visitors to take climate responsible actions and play their part in helping to achieve this shared ambition.

The Strategy sets out the current position in North Yorkshire, outlines our ambitions and targets and proposes the Council’s response to the Climate Emergency through reducing greenhouse gas emissions, adapting to the changing climate and supporting nature. It builds on the strategies and actions developed by the eight predecessor local authorities to NYC. The Strategy outlines where NYC can best deploy its resources to make our contribution to the targets not only for our own operational activity, but also to support the residents, businesses and visitors in North Yorkshire to take climate responsible actions.

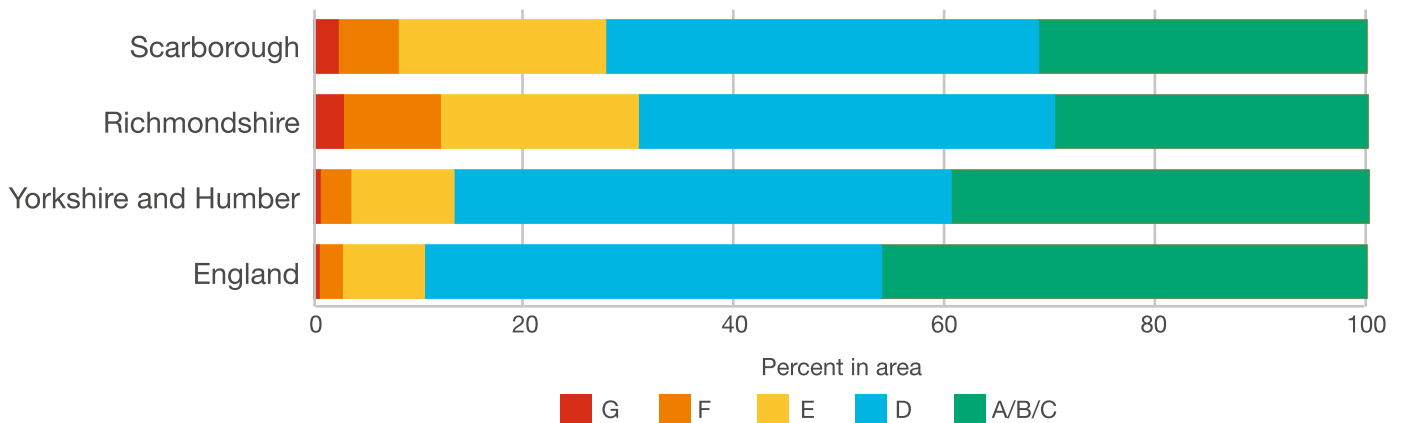
Climate change cuts through all services that NYC will deliver and we need to consider how every service and ‘lever’ can support the achievement of the ambitions. Every service will need to transform to a greater or lesser extent to reduce carbon emissions, both directly and via its suppliers and customers to enable NYC, the region and indeed the UK to meet internationally binding emission reduction targets agreed at previous COPs.

Every service delivered by North Yorkshire Council will consider how it will take climate responsible actions and support the region to be net zero by 2034 and carbon negative by 2040.

North Yorkshire has particular challenges in responding to the Climate Emergency in addition to those experienced nationally such as energy security and the traditional dependence on fossil fuels to power our economy.



- Over 85% of North Yorkshire is described as ‘super sparse’. The rural nature of the area means travel and transport are harder to decarbonise. In addition, motorways and major roads contribute large proportion of emissions from ‘through traffic’ over which we have little influence.
- Our houses tend to be older and less energy efficient than in urban areas. The chart shows results of Energy Performance Certificate ratings from two rural districts, compared with the England Average. (Where A is the most energy efficient rating and G the worst.)



- The limited electrical grid capacity in many places causes additional challenges in renewable energy supply to the grid and decarbonising options for transport and buildings.

But we also have great opportunities to support our ambitions.

- Town and parish councils, local communities and businesses that are enthusiastic in supporting climate action.
- Strong partnerships with organisations working across the region.
- Landscapes and natural resources to support all aspects of the climate emergency. North Yorkshire has vast tree canopy, peat reserves, soil and grassland cover. These are often called ‘natural capital assets’.
- Leading research and technological advances in Yorkshire such as research into the Local Area Energy Plan⁷, and industry clusters for Carbon Capture and Storage, bio economy and green hydrogen production.
- Networks of innovative small businesses and skills providers and leadership to move towards a ‘greener, fairer, stronger’ economy.
- People and communities of North Yorkshire who have such enthusiasm and resilience shown repeatedly in our response to the Covid-19 pandemic challenges.

Working together across North Yorkshire, we can reduce our carbon emissions and support nature to thrive. We can and must prepare for climate change impacts. Taking action now will reduce costs and impacts in future years.

2 Climate Change Policy Context, Risks and Impacts

Our Strategy is guided by and will support a hierarchy of climate change related strategy and policy. You can read more about these international and national policies using the links in the ‘supporting documents’ section^{4,6-14}. All the strategies have the same key messages and priorities – to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, to adapt to climate change and to support nature recovery.



The overarching international policy is that set at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP21) which reached the historic ‘Paris Agreement’. The Agreement, supported by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) sets long-term goals to guide all nations:

“Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change.”⁷





Risks and Impacts of Climate Change

Climate change is not something just in the future. We are already seeing changes in the UK climate, with average temperatures having risen by around 1.2 °C over the last century in the UK. This might seem like a small change but even this can drive unprecedented weather events. For example, what used to be a 1-in-100-year flood event can become a 1-in-10-year event. The IPCC advises that we should prepare for warming up to 4°C and if we do not stop global warming, sea levels will rise from ice melt, something that cannot be reversed. We are seeing a trend towards warmer winters and hotter summers, sea levels around our coast are rising by around 3mm a year and there is evidence of changing rainfall patterns with more intense rain and windstorms. Information on the way that the climate will change is shown by the UK Climate Projections centre, produced by the Met Office¹⁵. This includes rainfall, temperature and sea level rise. These changes cause an impact on nature, our economy and on public health and wellbeing both in the immediate aftermath of an extreme weather event and over the longer term. The changes are identified as 'risks' and include:

- **Risks to nature:**

- Loss of biodiversity as plants and animals can't adapt quickly enough to climate change.
- Acidity levels and temperature change of the sea cause changes to migration patterns and loss of habitat.
- Loss of existing carbon stores such as peatland from drying out or forest fires. Local examples are the wildfires on the North York Moors such as 2003 pictured here.



Whitby Gazette

- **Risks to economic infrastructure:**

- Soil health, crop, livestock and forestry production decline due to loss of natural pollinator insects, water scarcity, sea water flooding, rainfall erosion and wildfires and new invasive pests and diseases. These will impact on food production.
- Business locations such as industrial estates and supply chains and distribution networks are at risk for severe disruption of 'business as usual' and 'just in time' deliveries.
- Costs both in monetary terms and also mental health of 'clear up' from communities impacted by flooding or storms.
- Infrastructure failures such as public water supplies due to lengthy droughts, transport routes damaged by landslips and extreme temperatures causing road and rail materials to become unstable. Telecommunications and electricity connections are also at risk if powerlines are damaged by extreme storm events and high temperatures.

The existing A59 at Kex Gill / Blubberhouses currently suffers from an increasing number of closures as a result of landslips in the area. The southern side of the valley, through which the A59 passes, has a history of landslips resulting in debris falling into the road. This results in the road being closed to allow works to secure the slopes, to clear any debris from the road and repair any damage to the highway. Kex Gill instability has caused many unplanned and costly closures. This poses a resilience and safety concern for North Yorkshire County Council. As a result, a new road is required.

• **Risks to human health can be summarised through the effects of:**

- Extreme weather causing increases in flash floods or prolonged high temperatures. Heat related death and illness will impact on our most vulnerable populations; people with long term health conditions, the very young and very old are more likely to have negative impacts. During the 2022 heatwaves there were 3,271 excess deaths in the UK with all of us feeling the impact within our daily lives. Skin cancer and sunburn from increased exposure to ultraviolet (UV) light is also anticipated.
- Changing distribution of disease vectors: Increases in food, water and vector borne diseases may be seen due to higher temperatures, drought, flooding, changes in habitat and rainfall patterns. Melting glaciers are also revealing new viruses and bacteria to which current plants and animals are no longer be immune. Infectious disease spread is changing alongside our changing climate and populations are at an increased risk of emerging diseases and co-epidemics with changes in the response to infections due to increased temperatures for sustained periods on the fever response and medication side effects.
- Overall changes in society including food availability and malnutrition, violence and mass refugee flow are anticipated due to lack of resources and global political tensions. Climate change will also worsen health inequalities placing additional pressure on health care organisations. Those currently experiencing the greatest health inequalities, and greatest socioeconomic deprivation are the people whose health will be harmed first and worst and will likely disproportionately feel the burden of climate change, are those who contribute least to its causes, whilst lacking resources to adapt, mitigate and protect themselves within our communities.

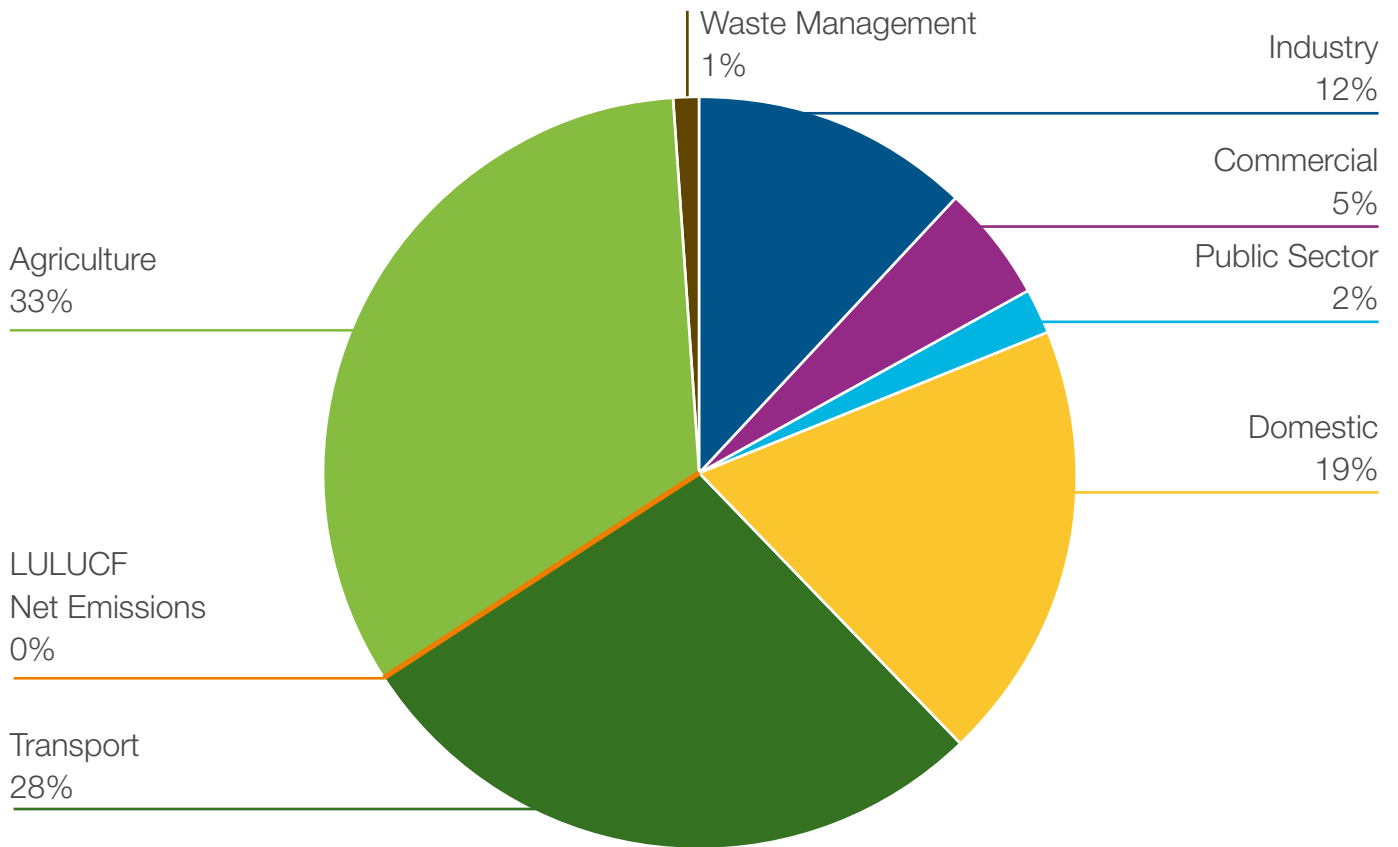
We must therefore take action to reduce these risks and this Strategy sets out how we will do that.



3 What is the position for North Yorkshire and what are our targets?

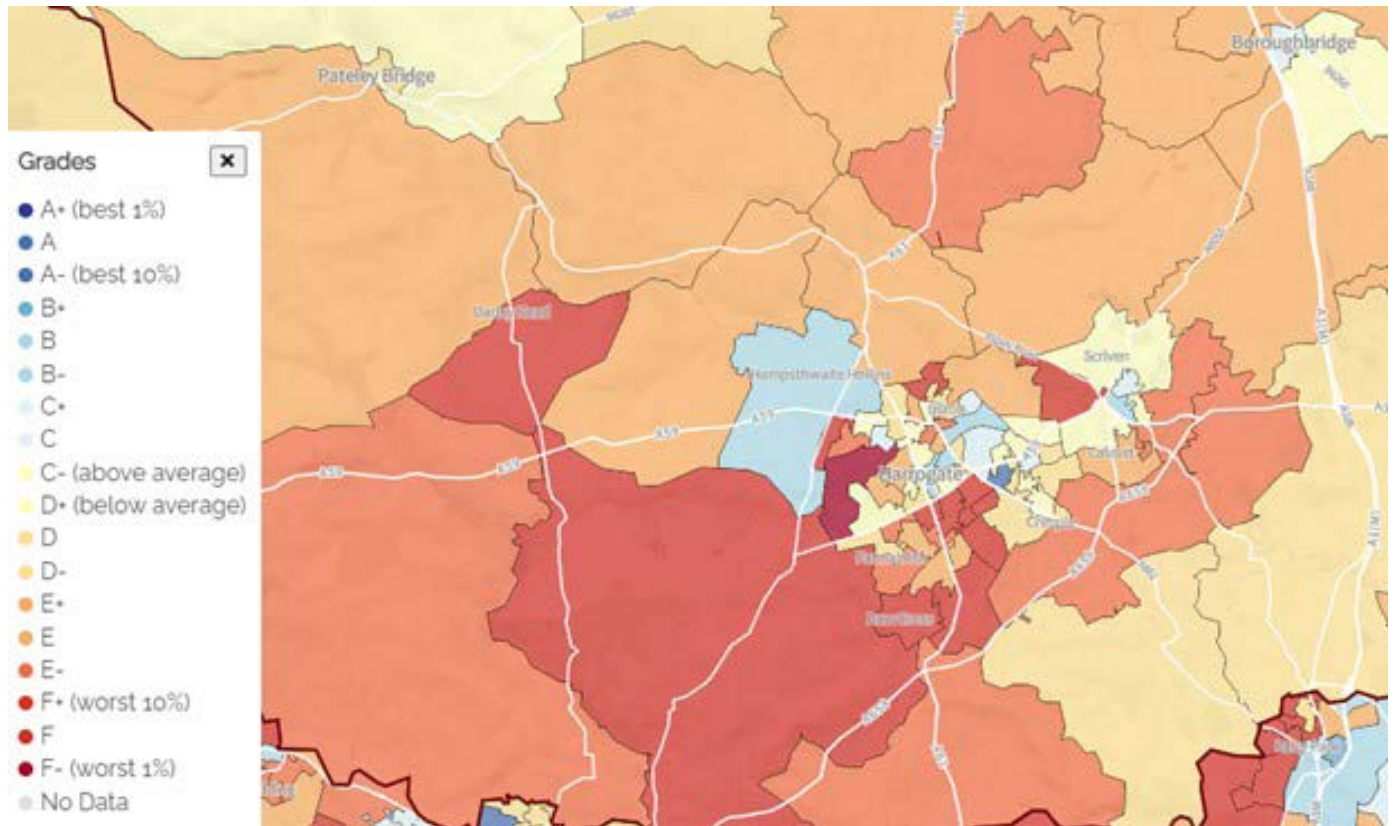
- North Yorkshire** is an attractive place to live, work and visit. Our county – the largest in England – has an enviable identity with a brand globally renowned for its culture and spectacular landscapes. The county has a varied and vibrant local economy, the lifeblood of which is defined by over 32,000 small and medium enterprises which form 99% of all businesses. A high proportion are linked to the tourist and visitor economy and strong North Yorkshire brand. There is a diverse and dispersed population of an estimated 620,610 people across a geographical area of over 8,000 square kilometres. Large parts of the county sit within two beautiful National Parks, and amongst three Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. 11% of the area is covered with tree canopy and there is 67 km (42 miles) of coastline. 98% of the county is either sparsely or super-sparsely populated with just over a third of the population living in these areas. This results in a population density of just 77 people per square kilometre, compared with an average of 432 for England. We have over 9,200 km (6700 miles) of roads and 4000 km (2480 miles) of footways which are maintained by the Council. In addition, there are around 240 km (150 miles) of ‘trunk roads’ such as motorway and major A roads that are maintained by the Highways England. There are over 300,000 dwellings in North Yorkshire. NYC will have around 8400 council homes and there are a further 27,000 housing units provided by Registered Providers of social housing across the area. (These figures will be updated in from the latest census reports as they become available in 2023.)
- Greenhouse gas emissions data for North Yorkshire** are supplied annually by Government,¹⁶ and include the 3 main greenhouse gases with the figure being shown as kilo (1000) tonnes of Carbon Dioxide ‘equivalents’ (ktCO₂e) and is based on the ‘production’ of gases in the area, not ‘consumption’ based emissions from goods and services which we generate from importing products or travelling outside of the area. In 2020 North Yorkshire produced 5,829 ktCO₂e. The figures are broken down into eight sectors shown in diagram 1:

Diagram 1 [Note LULUCF is Land Use, Land-use Change and Forestry. As much of our land is a store of carbon, it has very low emissions as a sector.]



There are other datasets available which show ‘snapshots in time’ and these will be helpful in terms of targeting specific geographical interventions required. This includes the ‘Scatter Cities’ data¹⁷ and the CREDS place based calculator from 2018¹⁸ – an example below (diagram 2) from the Harrogate area shows the carbon footprint ‘per person’.

Diagram 2



A key document is the Local Area Energy Plan for York and North Yorkshire¹⁹ which identifies place-based energy supply and demand at a very detailed level.

4 Ambitions and Targets

Climate change is clearly a global issue and all the nations on our planet have to act. International and national legally binding targets are our starting point. To tackle climate change and its negative impacts, most world leaders signed the historic Paris Agreement in 2015⁸. The Agreement sets long-term goals to guide all nations to substantially reduce global greenhouse gas emissions to limit the global temperature increase in this century to 2 degrees celsius while pursuing efforts to limit the increase even further to 1.5 degrees celsius.

The UK is committed to achieving this international goal and in 2019 became the first major economy in the world to pass laws to end its contribution to global warming by 2050. The target will require the UK to bring all greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050. The UK's 2050 net zero target — one of the most ambitious in the world — was recommended by the Committee on Climate Change, the UK's independent climate advisory body. 'Net zero' means any emissions would be balanced by schemes to offset an equivalent amount of greenhouse gases from the atmosphere, such as planting trees or using technology like carbon capture and storage. It is also termed 'carbon neutral'.

At a regional scale, in York and North Yorkshire, the LEP has worked together with businesses, local authorities, communities and universities, colleges and schools to co create the 'York and North Yorkshire's Routemap to Carbon Negative'⁴. This sets out an ambitious pathway to deliver carbon reduction at the necessary pace and scale to reach carbon neutral in 2034 and carbon negative by 2040. This ambition is included in the 'Devolution Deal' and will be a key priority of the proposed Mayoral Combined Authority (MCA) from May 2024.

“As part of its Net Zero strategy, the Government recognises that devolved and local government can play an essential role in meeting national net zero ambitions. Local leaders in York and North Yorkshire and elsewhere are well placed to engage with all parts of their communities and to understand local policy, political, social, and economic nuances relevant to climate action. This is why the devolution framework grants places the opportunity to adopt innovative local proposals to deliver action on climate change and the UK's net zero targets.” Devolution Deal point 82.²⁰

The Routemap outlines a series of ambitions, targets and actions for York and North Yorkshire, across key sectors of Power, Buildings, Transport, Industry and Business and Land Use, Agriculture and Marine. Diagram 3 shows just a snapshot of targets for all partners in the region to work towards and are not separated out for particular geographic areas of North Yorkshire or just for NYC to achieve. We describe (in section 7 below) the activities that we will prioritise to support delivery of the regional ambitions We will provide a focus for climate action across North Yorkshire and will identify activities where we can lead, enable and influence climate responsible actions.



Diagram 3

Transport



Sales of zero emissions cars reach ca. 20,000/yr by 2038



Increase active travel for short journeys, ensuring walking and cycling accounts for 17% of distance travelled by 2038



Increase public transport share of travel by bus to 8% of all journeys and by train to 16% by 2030

Buildings and Industry



Retrofit of 250,000 homes to reach EPC C or better (reduced thermal energy demand)



270,000 heat pumps installed by 2038



Hydrogen equipment developed and deployed for industry

Land Use



Plant 37,000 hectares of new woodland by 2038



Increase amount of hedgerows in the region by 20% by 2038, alongside improvements in hedgerow width and health



100% of upland and lowland peatlands under restoration by 2038

Power



Upgrade the electricity infrastructure to enable over double the existing demand by 2038



Install an additional 2,500 MW megawatt (MW) of capacity from solar, onshore wind and hydropower by 2038



Install Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) to large biomass and fossil plants, capturing 8 MtCO₂/yr by 2030 and CCS retrofits onto Energy from Waste (EfW)

To support this, we have also set a target for the **North Yorkshire Council to be net zero in its operational emissions by 2030**. This will include our operational activity over which we have decision making influence and control, including our enterprise companies. We will also work with the companies we buy goods and services from to support their decarbonisation journey. In some cases there may not be a locally feasible solution to decarbonising. Where we cannot reduce greenhouse gas emissions, we will improve the capture of carbon dioxide through increased tree planting – a process known as sequestration (recognising this is not an instant or quick fix) and we will investigate other ‘carbon capture and storage’ opportunities and technologies.

Our Strategy therefore covers the period to 2030. This is a fast-moving area in terms of data, national policy, changing infrastructure and innovative technological advances. Consequently, we will revisit the targets every two years when the Strategy is refreshed to review new and emerging evidence. This may include setting a carbon budget target to ensure that we are making sufficient progress.

We know these are extremely challenging and ambitious targets. We must accept that, at present, it may not be technically or financially possible to achieve them and they will require significant Central Government policy interventions to drive the economic and infrastructure systems to change which we will continue to work with partners to lobby for. However, we have set our sights high and are determined to achieve the targets where this is at all possible.

The Strategy will be delivered through an Action Plan written and refreshed every year based on evidence of performance and new policy or advances in technology. This will show how we are making progress and where we need to take further action. (See section 6 below for more detail on this).

We will develop a process, by December 2023, to accurately measure our operational carbon emissions and improve our ability to analyse and anticipate the pathway to net zero and when this will be achieved.



5 Principles and Co-Benefits

We have adopted the following principles in both the development and delivery of the Strategy and recognised the ‘co-benefits’ of taking climate responsible actions to ensure that our approach is efficient, effective and flexible.

Principles

- **Equality of opportunity.** We want to enable equal access to the low carbon economy so that every person, business and community is able to take climate responsible action. At a global scale we want to ensure our climate actions do not inadvertently impact negatively on other geographical areas.
- **Work and collaborate with partners** to share common goals, best practice and reduce duplication in our localities.
 - Public bodies: Including local, regional and national government, anchor institutions and our further and higher education and school partners. Preparing for the proposed Mayoral Combined Authority to ensure foundations are in place so that activities can transfer as appropriate and maximising the benefits of the Devolution Deal in North Yorkshire.
 - Private organisations: Including local business, utility companies and supporting NYC suppliers to decarbonise.
 - Voluntary and community groups: Including the community energy pathfinder programme, community based circular economy projects and community businesses.
 - Resident engagement: dialogue and feedback with communities, particularly young people.
- **Using the Evidence:** Using data and behavioural insights to maximise successful impact of interventions and ensuring confidence in ‘big ticket’ investments through feasibility and business case planning. For example, the Local Area Energy Plan supports spatial approach to energy investment to indicate the most appropriate technology is used preventing ‘stranded assets’. We want to be flexible and adaptive to accommodate new legislative and policy issues, technological advances and data-based evidence.
- **Financially aware:** We will support capital investments with behaviour change activities to ensure effective outcomes and take a risk-based approach to delivery to encourage innovative solutions. We will ensure climate responsible actions contribute to sustainable economic growth and that residents and businesses are able to benefit from the low carbon economy with the skills they need. We will maximise external funding opportunities by ensuring we are aware of these and plan for them.

Co-benefits

The Strategy will recognise the tremendous ‘co-benefits’ and ‘co-dependencies’ from climate actions as we move into a low carbon economy. This is where a climate activity also has a positive impact on other priorities, services and outcomes for communities.



- **Public Health;** The impacts of climate change will result in poorer health outcomes and greater health inequalities. Improved housing, increasing active travel, improving air quality and access to greenspace that can result from climate change activities all support people to live healthier lives experience many co benefits that lead to substantial health gains and reduced health risks. As a result, the benefits and challenges to health from climate change and associated policy are cross-cutting in all areas.
- **Improvements in air quality:** This is anticipated as we move into the low carbon economy, according to the Government department for Environment²¹. As air pollution is a complex mixture of different chemicals the individual potential each low-carbon measure has to generate cleaner air strongly depends on which pollutant is being considered. For example, increased uptake of electric vehicles has the potential to support reductions in road transport emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x).
- **Economic Development:** As we move to a low carbon economy there are many opportunities to embrace new technology and use natural capital to support economic growth. To maximise economic benefit, we will work with local businesses to build supply chains and grow the skills base to support employment, circular economy and community owned businesses.
- **Resilience and vulnerability** to economic shocks such as the energy price rise and to temperature shocks such as heatwaves is no longer a technical question, it is real for us here in North Yorkshire. Taking climate responsible actions will improve climate resilience for everyone and bring people together to develop solutions for local places such as community owned assets and improved access to greenspaces. Building resilient communities that can respond to the challenges ahead and adapt is essential.
- **Financial:** Reducing our energy use and increasing renewable energy generation and security will reduce energy prices for everyone, not least the public sector services.
- **Environmental:** Improved access to high quality greenspaces, improved air quality in town centres, reduced flood risk, protected and enhanced landscapes all result from climate responsible action.
- **Rural Commission and Rural Task Force outcomes:** The actions outlined in the Strategy will help to achieve the beautiful, connected and future facing rural thriving communities.

(c) Communications and Engagement

Only by working together with residents, businesses and visitors in North Yorkshire can we achieve our ambitions for climate responsible actions. Talking with the community, embracing ideas and opportunities, sharing best practices to repeat and scale up and working collaboratively with partners is key for the Strategy and in providing confidence that NYC is addressing climate change through this period of transition in local government and the unprecedented energy price rises. During the development of the Strategy we spoke to many community-based environment groups around North Yorkshire and everyone was keen to keep the dialogue going across the County.

As a Council, we will

- Share performance data
- Provide an online collaboration space and e-newsletter for communities and businesses to share best practice, celebrate success and scale up local initiatives
- Provide access to information about climate change through the libraries network as trusted local hubs
- Support young people to get involved in climate change action

(d) Financing the Strategy

The Council delivers a wide range of vital public services and severe cost pressures are anticipated due to the Covid pandemic, current energy crisis and inflation the impacts of which are anticipated to last many years. It is our role to balance the cost of taking actions and the implications and cost of not taking actions. However, the scope and approach adopted in the Strategy also has the potential to reduce public service costs through reducing both energy usage and demands for public services through the co-benefits. For example, by improving local energy security and providing commercial opportunities for the Council, for local businesses and community enterprises.

- In some cases, such as policy and behaviour change, there will not be a financial cost to activities as they become ‘business as usual’.
- In other cases, pump priming or ‘up front’ feasibility studies, investment grade business plans and smaller scale capital costs will be required to change to low carbon infrastructure. This may in turn lead to decreased revenue or running costs. Business cases will indicate return on investment.
- For larger scale infrastructure interventions, substantial cost investments may be required and Government grants, Devolution Deal finance, emerging financial instruments and private sector partnerships will be explored to support investment. We must be ready to bid for and prepare investment grade business cases for projects to ensure delivery of the Strategy.



We will ensure we are ready and prepared to seize all appropriate opportunities for additional funding to help achieve the ambitions for the Council set out in the Strategy and for the region in the Routemap.

For example, there are current and emerging opportunities to obtain external funding in North Yorkshire to deliver on ambitions.

- Home Upgrade Grant Round 2 – to support off gas domestic properties to improve energy efficiency and low carbon heating.
- New capital and revenue funding programmes through the North Yorkshire Shared Prosperity Fund, Rural England Development Fund and York and North Yorkshire Net Zero fund linked to the Devolution Deal.



7 Objectives

North Yorkshire Council will prioritise three objectives:

Mitigation: Reducing our impact on the climate by decreasing greenhouse gas emissions.

Adaptation: Preparing for the changing climate.

Supporting Nature: Helping the natural world, on which we depend, to thrive.

7(a) Mitigation – This means reducing our impact on the climate by decreasing greenhouse gas emissions. This is done by:

- decreasing production of the greenhouse gases by reducing energy demand and modernising agricultural processes.
- generating and using low carbon energy such as solar power as an alternative to fossil fuels.
- capturing greenhouse gas emissions and storing them in organic sinks such as trees, hedgerows, grasslands, peat and seaweed (kelp) and capturing carbon from industrial processes.



We now have a Local Area Energy Plan for North Yorkshire and this will support decision making as to when, where and how we can undertake these measures most effectively. Mitigation provides many opportunities for investment in the low carbon local economy. Equipping people and businesses in our area to benefit from new technologies and developing new skills is essential through all our priorities particularly supporting the work of the LEP.

Although mitigation activities will be delivered through every service, there are priority areas, where NYC services can best be deployed to have the greatest impact and these are described below.

The Routemap priorities which NYC can help to deliver for the built environment are to:

- Retrofit buildings at scale to reduce energy demand
- Phase out fossil fuel use
- Future proof new buildings
- Ensure Hydrogen readiness



Our mitigation priorities:

- **The Built Environment** – where people live, work and relax in places like houses, offices shops and industrial sites, town centres, sports centres and community buildings. NYC is responsible for many ‘built assets’ such as houses, industrial estates and even castles and harbours. 19% of carbon emissions in North Yorkshire is from the domestic housing sector. Improving the fabric of buildings to reduce energy demand and decarbonising heat in buildings is called ‘retrofitting’ and making these changes provides homes and properties that are easier to heat and healthier to live and work in. This is a particular challenge in North Yorkshire due to the age and traditional construction of the buildings stock and the high-quality protected landscapes and historic listed buildings which require specific retrofit actions. However, there is central government financial support for housing retrofit and we need to be ready to take advantage of that investment in this area. We must also ensure new buildings are ‘future proofed’ so they are both energy efficient and adapted to climate change impacts.

To mitigate carbon emissions from the built environment we need to:

- Retrofit commercial and residential properties and assets using a ‘fabric first’ approach.
 - Improve energy efficiency of buildings, homes and assets such as streetlighting.
 - Decarbonise heating in buildings through using low carbon technology and renewable energy.



Craven District Council has cut costs and carbon by installing sheep’s wool insulation, solar panels and air source heat pumps (ASHPs) across its public buildings and 28 Yorkshire Housing properties as part of the ‘Zero Carbon Craven’ project.²³ Installation began in 2021 of a wide range of renewable energy measures including over 500 solar panels. These measures are estimated to save 272ktCO₂e for the whole project. Also in 2021, Hambleton District Council’s leisure service secured £4.7m Government Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme (PSDS) funding to install energy saving systems across their portfolio of leisure centres, this included installation of ASHPs, solar panels, battery storage, LED lighting and smart metering. The estimated annual carbon saving is 601ktCO₂e.



- Support home and property owners (including landlords) to retrofit properties. Working with partners to develop and deliver a York and North Yorkshire Retrofit Strategy to improve access to advice and finance and developing the local supply chains and skills required such as installing and maintaining air source heat pumps.

Through the ‘Hitting Hard’ project, Scarborough Borough Council and Richmondshire District Council have developed an action plan of how to effectively deliver retrofit for ‘hard to decarbonise’ homes. Through the implementation of large scale retrofit programmes across North Yorkshire we have identified a particular challenge in targeting older, technically difficult properties in heritage areas and protected landscapes. This project has provided the technical details to better plan future work programmes to include more tailored building measures and improved access to data. These outputs will be integral in developing a retrofit strategy and will be at the heart of future retrofit projects.

We will create, by December 2023, a ‘property’ and ‘social housing’ decarbonisation plan for all NYC built assets.



- ii. Ensure new buildings are developed to be ‘climate responsible’.
 - Use the Development Plans and building control enforcement to ensure new properties do not require retrofitting in future. Influence national policy agenda to improve standards and viability assessments for developments.
 - Help North Yorkshire businesses to gain skills and win contracts to develop low carbon buildings, including ‘biobased’ construction.



- **Travel and Transport** – how we travel around in our daily lives; to work, to visit, to shop and to enjoy ourselves.

The transport sector is responsible for 28% of carbon emissions in North Yorkshire. This comes from the way that people travel and how goods are transported within and through the area. Most of our city, towns and villages are rural meaning that we sometimes have to travel long distances to get to shops, schools and healthcare, as well as getting to work. The North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan sets out our plans and strategies for maintaining and improving all aspects of the local transport system. The next version of the plan, due by 2024, will also set out how we will make ‘quantifiable carbon reductions’

As the Highway Authority, we are responsible for all adopted roads and footways within North Yorkshire and for the management, maintenance and improvement of the highway network.



The Routemap priorities for transport which NYC can help to deliver are:

- Increase active travel
- Decarbonise and increase use of public transport
- Enable the shift to low carbon vehicles
- Enable cleaner logistics (the movement of goods and products)



To mitigate carbon emissions from travel and transport we need to reduce travel in fossil fuel vehicles by:

- improving access to digital services and to services provided close to people's homes.

We will continue to improve high speed broadband and mobile telephone coverage across North Yorkshire through the NYNET²⁴ programme.

- Increase walking and cycling opportunities for shorter trips through providing safer routes in 'Local Cycling and Walking Plans', training through 'Bikeability' and innovation using E Bikes and scooters.



Local E Motion: Richmondshire District Council and Scarborough Borough Council commissioned a series of studies on electric powered personal transport options Community Renewal Fund. Four locations were chosen: Eastfield and Whitby in Scarborough and Catterick Garrison and Hawes/Leyburn in Richmondshire. This study looked at e-scooters, e-bikes and car clubs. After public consultation and an analysis on the most effective schemes for tacking emissions and inequality a feasibility study was completed to advise on how to take forward the schemes.²⁵

- Support people to choose multi person travel options, such as public transport (buses and trains), car share and car clubs.
- Increase access to 'alternative fuels' for vehicles. Implement the NYCC EV Charging Strategy,²⁶ investigate the feasibility of green hydrogen and other low carbon fuels as technology develops.



We will create, by December 2023, a 'fleet decarbonisation plan' for all NYC vehicles and a low carbon staff travel plan.



- v. Ensure low carbon travel choices are supported by the Development Plan process and Neighbourhood Plan place making and Local Transport Plan. This includes ensuring services are located close to homes (called ‘15 minute neighbourhoods’) and promote sustainable travel options in the visitor economy.

We will aim to have a Development Plan in place or progressed as far as possible by 2028.

We will aim to have the Local Transport Plan for North Yorkshire in place by Summer 2024 (subject to Government guidance).

Waste and Circular Economy – Reduce waste and reduce the need to create new resources.

By reducing the amount of waste that we create and by finding new uses for that waste, we reduce the need to create new resources which uses energy. This approach is called the ‘circular economy’ as it keeps goods in circulation for longer. The new Council will be responsible for both waste collection and disposal in collaboration with City of York through Yorwaste and Allerton Waste Recovery Park and various recycling organisations. This presents an opportunity to speed up the pace of change for waste reduction and use of new technology for reuse and recycling.

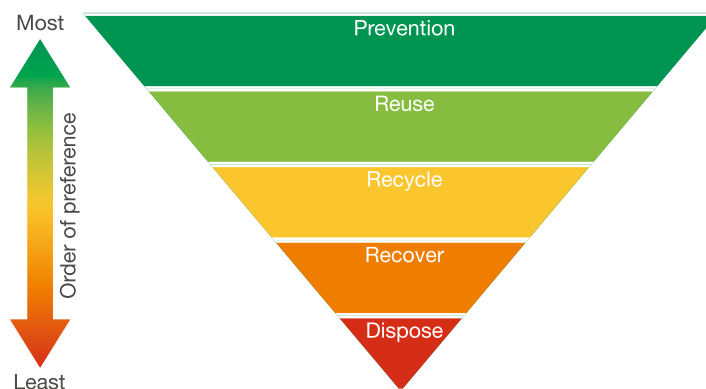
The Routemap priorities for waste and circular economy which NYC can help to support delivery of include:

- Accelerate Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage (CCUS)
- Improving energy and resource efficiency
- Move towards circular business models and sustainable supply chains



To mitigate carbon emissions from waste we need to:

- i. Take the ‘waste hierarchy’ approach our waste management. We need to encourage behaviour change to reduce, reuse and recycle to minimise waste. We will focus on reducing the need for unnecessary single use plastics and reducing food waste. We will not replace products until the end of their effective life and will consider ecodesign and longevity when purchasing products.



The North Yorkshire Rotters are a group of volunteers supported by North Yorkshire County Council. They promote home composting, reduce, reuse and recycling and the ‘love food hate waste’ campaigns at events and offer free talks and school workshops across North Yorkshire. These campaigns highlight the practical ways that our residents can reduce waste, save money and help the environment.



- ii. Support delivery of the York and North Yorkshire Circular Economy Strategy¹² in policy development and support businesses and communities to deploy ‘circular’ projects to create a competitive circular economy. Policies such as the Economic Development and Procurement will lead this area.

Circular Malton & Norton’s Eden Circular Hub is intended to be a UK showcase, combining a community based anaerobic digester facility generating clean energy from local commercial food waste, with the provision of Innovation support services in the field of sustainability, bio and circular economies. Such innovation support is a first for a rural area, thereby creating accessibility, enabling businesses to boost productivity and resilience and through education, exciting the younger generation and signposting opportunities as well as upskilling for all. The community feedback shows this concept creates excellent pride in the town and activates local people to realise their actions will make a difference in addressing climate change.

Together we can create a Circular Yorkshire that will benefit our community, businesses and environment.

We commit to using the **Circular Towns Guide** to help us develop a Circular Malton and Norton

Practically, this means:

- Developing a community AD plant (to enable zero food waste from Yorkshire's food capital)
- Progressing feasibility and delivery for a Circular Hub of a Library of Things, a Repair Café and an upcycling workshop
- Exploring circular models for local schools and industrial parks, as well as supporting business to leverage advantage

- **Renewable energy transition** – increasing the amount of energy we generate and store from renewable sources such as solar power, hydro, natural heat and emerging technology and markets for ‘green’ hydrogen. Developing large scale renewable energy generation is a particular challenge in our rural areas due to the capacity of the national electrical grid infrastructure and competing demands for landuse. Energy security is now a national priority and the opportunities we have in North Yorkshire to generate reliable, affordable and smaller scale, localised community owned power is becoming a reality. We need to ensure the right technology is used in the right place.

The Routemap priorities which NYC can help to deliver include increase in low carbon energy generation.



To mitigate carbon emissions by increasing renewable energy generation we need to:

- Plan for renewable energy generation. The Local Area Energy Plan¹⁹, completed in December 2022 shows us where and when renewable energy could be developed and where it will be needed and how it can best be used.
- Increase renewable and low carbon energy capacity at differing scales such as on individual buildings, carparks and harbours and at large scales such as solar parks.



There are two former landfill sites both operated by Yorwaste (a company jointly owned by NYC and City of York Council (CYC)) which could generate renewable energy. There is potential for solar power generation at both sites, potentially with addition of wind subject to further investigation. Both sites have potential for up to 28MW of solar capacity with around a further 4MW of wind so a total opportunity of up to 64MWs of installed capacity which could produce up to 78,000 MWhs of electricity per year (equivalent to around 27,000 households) and would also exceed the combined electricity used by both current NYCC and City of York Council. In addition, the solar power has the potential to manufacture green hydrogen on site as a fuel for larger vehicles.

- support community energy projects and co-ops to improve local energy security, create community owned assets and overcome grid constraints. There are already organisations supporting community energy capacity in the region and we can support collaborative actions through the Community Energy Pathfinder programme.²⁷



We will investigate how NYC Assets such as land and buildings can best be used to generate low carbon energy to ‘offset’ Council carbon emissions. This includes opportunities at the jointly owned assets Energy From Waste plant and closed landfill sites, and for vegetation management and food waste for Anaerobic Digestion.

- Agricultural emissions** – supporting North Yorkshire’s agricultural economy to decarbonise. North Yorkshire has a strong agricultural economy with both food security and many businesses dependant upon land-based industries both directly and indirectly such as food manufacturing. The landscape and settlements that we cherish have been created by the types of farming that happen here and this also supports the visitor economy. However, emissions from agriculture are 33% of the North Yorkshire total. As a Council we have less interaction with this sector than other economic sectors but we can work in partnership to support decarbonisation activity.

- Support agricultural businesses to calculate and reduce their emissions through partnerships such as protected landscapes and Grow Yorkshire³⁸
- Increase efficiency of food production through low carbon technologies
- Support local food supply chain initiatives such as reducing ‘food miles’, and improved quality to encourage ‘sustainable’ diets.



- Capturing and storing carbon** – where we cannot decrease emissions, we need to capture and store them to reach net zero. Carbon Dioxide that is released from fossil fuels can be removed from the atmosphere by natural processes such as growing new trees and protecting carbon stores such as existing woodlands and peat bogs. It can also be done through industrial technology processes ‘Carbon Capture and Storage’ (CCS). The carbon must be locked away permanently to ensure this process is effective.

To mitigate carbon emissions using capture and storage we need to:

- Encourage the use of farming techniques to store carbon in the landscape such as regenerative agriculture, tree, hedgerow and soil management.



‘Farming in Protected Landscapes’ funding is managed by AONBs and National Park Authorities to deliver on four priorities – climate, nature, people, place. The programme currently runs during the Agricultural Transition Period to 31 March 2024. The programme allows farmers and land managers located within protected landscapes to receive funding for projects on their land that will achieve the priorities. It is an ideal way to address both agricultural decarbonisation and adapting to climate change at a landscape scale. In Nidderdale AONB a variety of projects have been funded including soil carbon audits, tackling invasive non-native species, training for regenerative farming, tree and hedgerow planting, soil health and sediment reduction.

- Increase the number of trees and hedgerows planted and protected and preserve peatlands which store carbon. There is also potential to develop kelp forests in the marine environment. This is best achieved at scale in partnerships such as the White Rose Forest and Yorkshire Peat Partnership.



Jenny Sharman YPP

North Yorkshire contains 90,600 hectares of upland peatland – 24% of England's total – storing over 40 million tCO₂e. By 2022, the Yorkshire Peat Partnership had bought 44% of this into restoration management. In 2021/22 they blocked grips and gullies with 18,000 dams and baffles and planted over 1.2 million native plug plants.²⁸

- iii. Support regional partners to develop large scale carbon capture technology and projects around the Humber estuary and at our Energy from Waste plant.

We will investigate how NYC assets can best be used to capture and store carbon.

- **Encouraging everyone to reduce carbon emissions** – we need everyone to think about their daily choices and to take climate responsible actions. People may make travel or housing choices for a range of reasons and for co benefits such as saving money or improving their health. Working with partners across the area and with Public Health Behavioural Insights team, we can ensure communications about climate responsible choices are effectively targeted and that investments in cycle paths, EV charging points, public transport, housing programmes and waste contracts are successfully reducing carbon emissions for the ‘end user’. Small businesses are the backbone of the North Yorkshire economy and we need to ensure that they and NYC’s many suppliers for goods and service have the skills needed to support sustainable economic growth and to take advantage of new low carbon technologies and opportunities. Communities across North Yorkshire are actively promoting climate positive actions and there is support available from organisations such as Community First Yorkshire and specific community energy organisations. Our School’s Energy and Sustainability Service and Youth Service provide the opportunity to engage children and young people in taking climate responsible actions. These are great resources to build on, sharing best practice and supporting learning from each other.

We will work with partners to develop climate change awareness and actions approach to enable individuals, organisations and businesses to make climate responsible choices.

7(b) Adaptation and Resilience – This means preparing for the changes we will see in our climate.

The global and regional climate has already changed with average temperatures now more than 1°C warmer than pre-industrial times, bringing with it heavier storms, rising sea levels, and longer droughts and heatwaves. The climate will continue to change over the course of this century until we reach the ‘Paris Agreement’ goal of becoming carbon neutral globally. The impacts might be short term ‘shocks’ (such as a flood) and longer term ‘stresses’ which impact on our lifestyles such as increase in household insurance prices. As per recommendations from the UK Committee on Climate Change¹⁴ in North Yorkshire we will prepare for the impacts of a 2°C rise, while assessing the potential impacts of a 4°C rise.



The Government's Climate Change Risk Assessment²⁹ sets out 56 risks and opportunities which need to be addressed in this country and overseas such as opportunities for new species colonisation, changes in land suitability for agriculture and forestry, and risks to human health from poor air quality. Their review highlighted eight most urgent risks:

- Natural habitat destruction
- Degraded soil health
- Degraded natural carbon stores such as woodland and peat
- Lower yields for crops and livestock
- Disrupted food supply chains – globally and nationally
- Disrupted power supplies
- Human health and wellbeing from extreme temperature and other weather events
- Impacts to the UK from climate change impacts around the world. Movement of people globally and disruption to world supply chains and economies



Climate adaptation work to date has been spread out across different areas of the existing councils and is undertaken in partnership with regional partners such as the Environment Agency. The formation of NYC provides the perfect opportunity to better co-ordinate and expand our work to ensure the Council and our residents, communities and businesses are ready for the impacts of climate change. The Yorkshire and Humber Climate Commission provides an opportunity to work closely with other local government organisations to improve joint working, knowledge sharing and implementation plans which is a relatively new area of work for most local authorities. We must use this opportunity to prepare for extreme events, proactively protect our infrastructure and communities and support nature here in North Yorkshire. We must also prepare for the impacts of global instability caused by climate change and resulting economic and human impacts. We will do this through creating a detailed and evidence-based adaptation plan developed over the next two years. This will help us to understand the risks and prioritise vulnerable people and locations and to take a more 'proactive' approach to the longer-term stresses.

Our adaptation priorities:

- **Climate Resilient Council** – how the Council prepares for climate impacts on its assets and in its work. The corporate activities of the Council will face increasing risks from climate change. Council buildings and services will be disrupted by changing weather patterns including extremes that impact upon both staff and physical resources and infrastructure.

To adapt to climate change at the Council, we need to:

- i. Ensure the retrofit of Council buildings makes our assets less vulnerable to climate change by including adaptation in building improvement plans
- ii. Deliver climate adaptation work within and at the same time as decarbonisation measures
- iii. Embed climate risk into the Council's service delivery and risk management procedures

- iv. Assess climate risk in each of the Council's services
- v. Keep up-to-date data on climate impacts and responses faced by each service
- vi. Develop a North Yorkshire Council Climate Adaptation Plan by 2025 using the LGA Toolkit and support from the Y&H Climate Commission

We will create, by March 2025, a North Yorkshire Council Climate Adaptation Plan to support services and residents, communities and businesses to prepare for our climate to change. This will assess our risks and identify options for adaptation.

- **Support communities to be climate resilient.** This is the ability of communities to reduce exposure to, prepare for, cope with and recover better from, shocks and stresses. Our communities in North Yorkshire have shown their ability to support each other through response to the Covid-19 pandemic and this provides a platform to develop climate resilience activities. Some communities are further along this journey whilst others require more support to develop local voluntary sector approaches. Developing approaches to local energy security, food supply chains, flood defence groups and transport and care services for vulnerable community members are examples.

To enable communities to be climate resilient we will:

- i. Work with communities to develop adaptation solutions at local neighbourhood scale.
- ii. Improve climate adaptation communications to ensure everyone is aware of actions they need to take to prepare
- iii. Prepare and communicate seasonal health and disease outbreak responses

- **Responding to extreme events** – how the Council provides infrastructure and processes to respond to events such as flooding. With sea levels rising, coastal flooding and erosion will become more likely, requiring stronger coastal management and defences. Flooding from surface water and rivers caused by heavier and more frequent storms will need more effective interventions to protect people, property and infrastructure.

To adapt to increasing extreme events we need to:

- i. Maintain up-to-date Shoreline Management Plan and Coastal Strategies updated with climate risk data collected nationally and locally, social and environmental value data to underpin the actions of coastal strategies
- ii. Deliver effective coastal protection and management projects and be aware of additional funding sources for coastal management
- iii. Ensure Emergency Planning procedures are updated with changing climate risks. Input from resilience and emergencies team

- **A resilient built environment** – making sure our buildings and infrastructure such as roads and bridges can cope with a changing climate and the current and future conditions not necessarily planned for when they were originally developed. This includes improved ventilation and shading for examples and new maintenance and repair procedures may be needed. In the new developments that are built across our area, we need to ensure that the ability to cope with these challenges and to quickly recover is designed in from the start.

To develop a resilient built environment, we need to:

- Embed climate adaptation in retrofit activity and infrastructure maintenance programmes
 - Ensure climate resilient developments are the standard, particularly in Council-led new developments
 - Reviewing best practice in climate adaptation in Development Plans
- **Placing nature at the heart of adaptation** – making sure we support the adaptation of nature to climate change and use nature-based solutions in our adaptation activities. Climate change will have profound impacts upon nature. Changing conditions mean that many species will lose habitats. In some area, particularly along our coastline, unique habitats will be squeezed beyond their ability to host their current number and range of species. Through maximising our habitat protection and management, and providing habitat corridors to enable species to migrate, we can reduce this impact. At the same time, we can make use of nature’s ability to regulate our environment to reduce the impacts of climate change on people. Nature will play a key role in creating climate resilient places across North Yorkshire.

To place nature at the heart of adaptation, we need to:

- Support nature to adapt
 - Identifying through mapping our key at-risk species and habitats
 - Developing nature adaptation plans for key species and habitats
 - Planning a route for habitat connections
 - Ensuring new nature projects use climate-resilient species
- Use nature in wider adaptation actions
 - Use trees to provide shade in both existing urban areas and in new developments
 - Maximise the use of natural flood management schemes along our coasts, in river catchments and in new developments



250,000 trees have been planted in North Yorkshire as part of the River Aire Catchment programme³⁰. It is currently the UK's largest natural flood management implementation scheme using natural methods to slow the flow of surface water by disrupting its direction of travel or temporarily holding it in higher parts of the catchment, then gently releasing it so that lower areas are not overwhelmed by flood water. By delivering this scale of natural flood management, the scheme will also provide several wider environmental and social benefits, such as:

- increasing biodiversity, tree canopy cover and new habitats for wildlife
- capturing and storing carbon
- increasing awareness and the implementation of effective land management
- helping to regenerate rural and urban areas
- improving water quality

7(c) Supporting nature – This means helping the natural world, on which we depend, to thrive.



Nature underpins our economy, enriches our lives and helps protect us from environmental threats. We rely on healthy, well-functioning ecosystems to provide us with food, clean water, natural fibres and timber and our way of living and economy is based on natural world ecosystems. The food that we eat, the water we use, the clothes we wear and the businesses that drive our economy are reliant on the health of the natural world ecosystem and this is under threat.

The Office of National Statistics tell us that in 2020, air pollution removal services provided by nature led to an estimated 2,001 deaths being avoided and prevented 49,126 life years being lost.²¹

Climate change will make this worse as animals and plants lose their habitats and cannot adapt to changing temperatures and acidity of the oceans. The numbers and variety of plant and animal life, described as 'biodiversity' is not just a 'nice to have', it is essential. Climate change poses one of the greatest threats to biodiversity and natural ecosystems locally and globally. Nature needs our support to adapt to the changes which are already impacting on it. The forests and soils that act as a natural store for carbon, clean our air and protect us from flooding are being damaged and the insects that pollinate our crops are decreasing – around the world and on our doorstep in North Yorkshire. The Convention on Biological Diversity is the United Nations programme to drive forward this area of work and recently almost 195 countries agreed the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The Framework sets out the global blueprint for tackling biodiversity loss.

The Government's Chief Scientific Adviser, Sir Patrick Vallance tells us:

"We have a vicious cycle: climate change leads to biodiversity losses, which in turn leads to further climate change. As governments around the world develop plans to reduce carbon emissions and conserve biodiversity, the message is simple: we must solve both problems together".³¹



The 'State of Nature in the UK' report³² presents an overview, looking back over nearly 50 years of monitoring to see how nature has changed in the UK and overseas. However, there is a lack of data for the local area to indicate our current local position and where we need to prioritise.

The Government's 25 Year Environment Plan¹⁰ and the Environment Act 2021 provides the national context for supporting nature. This sets out Government action to help the natural world regain and retain good health. New funding mechanisms like the Environmental Land Management Scheme present a clear opportunity to enable nature recovery, while Government

has also committed to working with North Yorkshire Council towards a Natural Capital Investment Plan that will maximise the economic benefits of nature recovery in North Yorkshire.

There are many opportunities in our North Yorkshire countryside to support nature. Using 'nature-based solutions' for climate change mitigation and adaptation can promote healthy ecosystems and species recovery. We can support biodiversity from the local to the landscape scale by having 'more, better, bigger and joined-up' network of well managed protected sites. This means building on the strong foundations of our existing network and seeking opportunities to create new and expanded sites, improve the quality through conservation management and improve their connections across the landscape.

Our communities have a great love and respect for their local environments and we have many partnerships from national organisations to village amenity groups to help support nature.

In North Yorkshire we have many protected areas of countryside:



Despite these designations, many of the sites require conservation and active management to maximise their natural functions such as biodiversity value, carbon sequestration or water storage for natural flood management. They will require active management by people to maximise their natural functions.

These countryside resources – the ‘natural capital’ also support the local economy and thousands of jobs through agriculture, land management and tourism’.

Supporting North Yorkshire’s natural ecosystems to thrive will help us not only to mitigate and adapt to climate change but also to take new economic opportunities. Linking ecosystems, biodiversity and nature recovery with climate change activity will ensure mutual benefits to both the natural world and the human population.

The Routemap priorities for land use which NYC can help to support include:

- Increase storage of carbon in our landscape
- Enhance marine and coastal ecosystems to improve carbon sequestration



To support nature we need to:

- **Work in partnerships.** To ensure a joint approach between the many organisations working to support nature. Examples include statutory nature conservation bodies, Local Nature Partnerships, Wildlife Trusts, farming and land management groups, land managers and local community groups. Through these we can
 - i. Build the evidence base locally to prioritise areas (geographic and habitat) or urgent action to protect and restore nature sites.
 - ii. Support community-based groups to improve biodiversity of their local areas through both monitoring and physical improvements.
 - iii. Encourage land owners to adopt more nature-friendly farming and increase the biodiversity value of their land.



Two Local Nature Partnerships (LNP) cover our area, which act as strategic partnerships promoting the value of nature to a wide range of audiences and identifying ways that investing in our natural environment can support our health, economic and climate change ambitions. The North Yorkshire and York LNP covers the city of York and the county of North Yorkshire, excluding the Yorkshire Dales National Park, Nidderdale AONB and the Forest of Bowland AONB. These are part of the Northern Upland Chain LNP, which covers the Northern Pennine protected landscapes up to Northumberland National Park and focuses on upland issues and opportunities shared by these landscapes.³³

- **Prioritise nature-based solutions in climate change activity** – understanding how the interventions that we will take in response to climate change can also support nature through increased protection, restoration or management. For example, natural flood management, using trees and soils to store carbon, promoting ‘bio-based construction’ and using ‘green living walls’ for insulation. Sequestration projects, initiatives such as storing carbon in trees or other natural environments, should also take account of biodiversity.
- **Statutory requirements** – we can ensure that legislative requirements are used to support nature.
 - i. **North Yorkshire and York Local Nature Recovery Strategy** – This statutory document will outline the species and habitats of greatest importance in our area, map their distribution and identify where ecological networks should be strengthened to support nature recovery. It will also identify the ambitions of existing organisations and partnerships to help nature recover in North Yorkshire. NYC is the provisional responsible authority tasked by the Secretary of State to develop the LNRS and report to Government on its progress.
 - ii. **Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)** – This is an approach to development, land and marine management that leaves biodiversity in a measurably better state than before the development took place. In the future, most developments will need to deliver a minimum 10% BNG.

The adopted Harrogate District Local Plan (2014-2035) includes a policy requiring major development to avoid any net loss of biodiversity and supporting schemes which achieve a net gain. This is supported by a Supplementary Planning Document, “providing net gain for biodiversity” adopted 2021. This requirement comes ahead of the statutory use of BNG metrics from Nov 2023 but is in line with the National Planning Policy Framework ³⁴

- iii. **Local Plan** – NYC will develop a Local Plan by 2028 and this will support nature through its policies and development control practices.
- **Supporting nature through economic growth** – There are opportunities presented to grow the economy in a sustainable way. Much of North Yorkshire’s economy is based on our landscape and the natural ecosystems. This will be developed through the ‘wrap around’ group on the Sustainable Economic Growth outlined below in section 9. Below are key areas for supporting nature.
 - i. **Natural Capital Investment Plan:** Support the development of a Natural Capital Investment Plan for York and North Yorkshire, working with partners. This will ensure a strategic and coordinated approach to investment in natural capital which will help us to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

- ii. **Identify and meet skills gaps:** There is a gap in the skills and knowledge required to support nature recovery both in the public and private sectors. This includes areas such as ecology as well as specific land management techniques. Working with partners, such as the Local Enterprise Partnership and local colleges we will identify the skills needed to support nature over the next decade and put in place plans to ensure local people are able to benefit from the opportunities in this area of work.
- iii. **Sustainable tourism:** Support the local tourism industry to recognise the value of the natural environment in attracting visitors and ensure our ‘visitor economy’ policies seek to protect and support nature through both strategic and practical interventions.
- **Sustainable land use and green spaces:** We must ensure that we manage our land holdings to support nature. This includes public open spaces such as parks and play areas, highway verges, coastal areas and the county farm estate. We will also manage green areas associated with properties such as crematorium, sports centres, castles and outdoor learning centres. Our processes will also be shared with other organisations to promote good practice.

We will support nature through improved greenspace management on NYC land and support others to do likewise on their land.

- **Treeplanting at scale:** The Routemap targets include the ambition to plant 37,000 hectares of new woodland by 2038. To achieve this, we need to build the supply chain to identify suitable land, suppliers of trees and other items associated such as fencing, and to ensure that we have people with the skills to manage the woodlands for many years into the future. This can only be done in partnership with landowners, businesses and colleges, such as through the White Rose Forest³⁵. We also anticipate significant tree loss across the county due to ‘ash die back’ disease and we will prepare a plan to respond to this issue. It is proposed to have a ‘wrap around’ group for all the initiatives to support treeplanting and this is covered in section 7(d).



The White Rose Action Plan 2021-25 sets out our targets for tree planting and woodland creation across North and West Yorkshire over the next four years. Seven million trees, the equivalent 3500 hectares, could be planted in North and West Yorkshire between 2021 and 2025, with the support of landowners and farmers, with funding from the Government’s Nature for Climate fund. We will focus on supporting projects that maximise community benefit within our two strategic planting programmes: Landscapes for Water and Green Streets®.

- **New opportunities in the marine environment** – North Yorkshire includes 67km (42 miles) of coastline. Marine and coastal environmental management can be complex with no single organisation responsible for the entire coastline or the ecosystems of the Yorkshire coast. Supporting nature along the coast and responding to the causes and impacts of climate change (including water temperature rise and acidification) is best done in partnership and

the Yorkshire Marine Nature Partnership,³⁶ managed by East Riding of Yorkshire Council provides this platform. Partners work to improve water quality, monitor and manage coastal change, support strategic planning and economic development opportunities, enable sustainable fisheries and preserve and record coastal heritage. There are opportunities identified to support nature recovery and natural sequestration with kelp seaweed. As with land-based nature, the Partnership has also identified that we need to improve our data and information about the coastal environment, to support prioritisation of activity.

A 2022 survey, published by Defra in collaboration with the Ocean Conservation Trust, the Scottish Government and Natural Resources Wales, sheds light on public awareness, knowledge and attitudes surrounding the marine environment. This survey highlighted the immense value that the general public place on our ocean and marine environment as well as their willingness to take action to help to preserve it.³⁷

7(d) North Yorkshire Council – Net Zero by 2030

The scale of NYC’s operations will see it serve the greatest geographical area of any local authority in the country, and it will have an overall spend of about £1.4 billion per year. We will deliver all the local services from one Council, across five Directorates. Within those Directorates are the service departments such as Education, Adult Social Care, Public Health, Transport, Environment, Housing, Economic Development and Planning just to name a few. We also have local authority companies that deliver highways, property and housing activities. We will have responsibility for over 900 vehicles across all our services, plus employees own cars used for their work. We will own, manage and lease many buildings, requiring power to heat and be responsible for the local authority streetlights on roads and pavements. We will have around 13,000 members of staff.

The scale of the organisation presents a huge opportunity to take climate responsible actions. To do this we need to:

- **Measure and report on our emissions** and plan how and when we will hit our target. We use a nationally recognised formula to calculate our carbon emissions from delivering the services which are under our direct control. These are divided between:

Scope 1 – Direct emissions from gas boilers and council owned vehicles (our fleet)

Scope 2 – Indirect emissions from consumption of purchased electricity

Scope 3 – Business travel using staff’s own cars. (Our ‘grey’ fleet)

In 2019/20 , the estimated emissions from NYCC operational activities was 9061KtCO₂e – just one of the eight Councils that will form NYC. From 2023 we will be able to more accurately calculate our carbon emissions from our operational services. This will show our progress and highlight priority areas where further activity is required to meet the target. We can then determine what is needed to ‘offset’ the target with renewable energy generation and with carbon capture projects.



- Fleet and Property:** For NYCC, the vehicles we use to deliver our services account for 28% of NYCC emissions in 2021. Energy use to power our properties and assets comprise the remainder, with 31% directly on fossil fuel oil and gas. To reduce these emissions we need to follow the built environment and travel hierarchy approach outlined in Mitigation theme above (section 7a) and create a fleet and property decarbonisation plans, including rationalisation, to reduce the use of fossil fuels. whilst increasing the proportion of renewable energy usage. This is not going to happen overnight and we will be dependent on the development of new and improving technologies, the speed at which the market brings forward new products, electrical grid capacity and funding to switch to alternative fuels in many cases.
- Procurement and Commissioning:** How and what we buy in to deliver our services is called procurement and commissioning and is estimated to be worth £656 million per year in the new authority. It is not included in the County's operational carbon emissions figures. It is an extremely complex calculation that would not be cost effective to quantify and also 'double counts' emissions from our suppliers that record their own emissions. However, we do want to ensure that we are choosing low carbon products and services to meet our operational targets (such as switching to alternative fuels) and that our suppliers are also taking climate responsible actions to meet regional targets. We can help them to do that through our procurement strategy and working with our supply chains and small businesses through our economic development and business support strategies.

Craven District Council adapted the procurement strategy in 2021 to reflect environmental sustainability when the Council set a goal to become 100% carbon neutral by 2030. To help achieve the Council's environmental objectives, CDC will consider environmental sustainability issues in its procurement processes by:

- Ensuring that environmental criteria were included in the assessment of suppliers, contractors and their products where relevant
- Ensuring that suppliers were compliant with environmental legislation as part of the procurement process
- Educating suppliers regarding CDC's environmental and sustainability objectives



- **Embedding climate change into ‘business as usual’:** To achieve our target, we must all make climate responsible decisions. All NYC employees will need to understand the causes and impacts of climate change and how their actions will contribute:
 - i. We have commissioned climate change awareness training that is available to all employees and Councillors and this will continue to be promoted
 - ii. We will use a Climate Change Impact Assessment for Council reports. These will review the impact of decision on our three climate change themes
 - iii. We will support employees to share resources, learn from each other and build a body of knowledge, expertise and good practice across the Council
- **Collaborative areas:** To ensure a joined-up approach to climate change where many different parts of NYC and other partners deliver interventions and to pool knowledge and resources we will develop a ‘wrap around’ service for specific areas and issues
 - i. Schools and educational establishments
 - Help them to reduce carbon emissions from their buildings (energy efficiency and renewable energy)
 - Improve school travel (to and from school), also linked to obesity and air quality strategies and ‘bikeability’ schemes
 - Use their grounds to support nature
 - Schools catering and waste – reducing food miles and food waste.
 - Improve climate change awareness and encourage knowledge sharing between schools and for children and parents in the wider community through the School’s Energy and Sustainability service
 - Careers advice related to green economy and skills
 - Young people’s engagement in the climate change agenda – what do they see as important / how they can get involved and preparing for future climate impacts. (‘Growing up in North Yorkshire’ survey results are anticipated in early 2023)
 - ii. Low Carbon Economy
 - Support business to adopt low carbon and circular practices
 - Develop local supply chains to maximise economic multiplier of our investment in climate change activities
 - Support local climate change skills development, including through Adult Education service
 - Develop a sustainable visitor economy



iii. Public Health and climate change

- Air quality
- Active Travel
- Social prescribing and access to greenspace
- Food Strategy including local food networks and nutrition
- Behavioural insights



iv. Tree and Woodland issues

- Land availability / suitability
- Supply chain for treeplanting at scale
- Response to Ash Die Back
- Economic opportunities and skills development
- Health and wellbeing



As a Council we will:

- Seek to become operationally net zero by 2030 and measure an accurate pathway to achieve that and monitor performance.
- Embed climate change into every service and into policy and decision making process so that taking climate responsible actions becomes 'business as usual'.
- Encourage our suppliers to take climate responsible actions.
- Raise awareness of the causes and impacts of climate change and climate responsible actions required with all Officers and Members.
- Ensure every Directorate and Service has a Climate Change Action Plan to support prioritisation, by December 2023.
- We will address specific areas of council business where collaborative actions are required to ensure efficient and effective actions.



8 Conclusions

This Strategy sets out NYC’s approach to fulfilling its ambition become net zero in our operational activities by 2030 and to work with partners to achieve York and North Yorkshire net zero by 2034 and carbon negative by 2040. The Strategy works hand in glove with our partners in the City of York Council and the LEP (in advance of the proposed Mayoral Combined Authority) and defines our part in delivering sub-regional objectives outlined in the Devolution Deal.

Critically this approach means that our climate change plans are linked to the economic ambitions of York and North Yorkshire, through its innovative devolution and green growth agenda. Together we will ensure that our residents live in clean, safe and green communities, where people and organisations embrace the potential of a strong economy alongside environmental responsibilities. It is an evidence-based approach to making real progress against a challenging ambition.

We recognise that our success lies in us all taking action to shift our behaviour and to live more sustainable lives to help safeguard our communities and the environment. But we cannot do this alone. Importantly this document also underlines our intention to work in partnership with national Government. We simply cannot deliver on our net zero ambition in North Yorkshire without changes to the national policy landscape and national action. To this end, we will continue working with our partners to shape the national strategy for delivering on the UK’s net zero carbon target. It will also be critical that we work alongside the business and academic community and other key partners to ensure we are able to secure the required innovation and investment required to undertake this work.

The scale of our ambitions must reflect the scale of the challenge. How we respond to this challenge will define our generation. We believe that our Strategy meets this challenge.



Supporting Documents (Technical appendix)

Introduction to climate change – articles produced by the House of Commons [Climate Change Explainers](https://www.parliament.uk/resources/climate-change-explainers/) (parliament.uk)

Referenced and background documents and organisations

- 1 Climate Emergency declaration [Agenda for Executive on Tuesday, 5th July, 2022, 11.00 am | North Yorkshire County Council](#)
- 2 Rural Commission [North Yorkshire Rural Commission | North Yorkshire County Council](#)
- 3 UK Government Net Zero by 2050 [Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener - GOV.UK](#) (www.gov.uk)
- 4 Y&NY Routemap to Carbon Negative and targets [Routemap to Carbon Negative \(ynylep.com\)](#) Devolution Deal [Devolution | North Yorkshire County Council](#)
- 5 North Yorkshire County Council Plan – [Council plan | North Yorkshire County Council](#)
- 6 Y&H CC Action Plan [Climate Action Plan | Yorkshire & Humberside Climate Commission](#) (yorksandhumberclimate.org.uk)
- 7 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [IPCC – Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change](#)
- 8 Paris Agreement [The Paris Agreement | United Nations](#)
- 9 UN Sustainable Development Goals [The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)
- 10 Defra 25 year plan <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/25-year-environment-plan>
- 11 Defra Waste Plan <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-management-plan-for-england-2021>
- 12 Circular Economy Strategy [Circular Yorkshire | Initiatives | York & North Yorkshire Local Enterprise Partnership](#) (ynylep.com)
- 13 UK Government Net Zero by 2050 [Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener - GOV.UK](#) (www.gov.uk)
- 14 Climate Change Committee <https://www.theccc.org.uk>
- 15 UK Climate Projections [About UKCP - Met Office](#)
- 16 Data from BEIS – [UK-local-authority-ghg-emissions-2020.xlsx](#) (live.com)
- 17 Scatter Cities – [SCATTER](#) (scattercities.com)
- 18 CREDS Carbon Places – <https://www.carbon.place/#10.24/54.0633/-1.1797>



- 19 Local Area Energy Plan – West, Central and Eastern North Yorkshire – [Welcome to York & North Yorkshire Local Enterprise Partnership \(ynylep.com\)](#)
- 20 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/york-and-north-yorkshire-devolution-deal/york-and-north-yorkshire-devolution-deal>
- 21 Air Quality and Net Zero Defra Air Quality Expert Group, 2020, "Impacts of Net Zero pathways on future air quality in the UK". ONS natural capital air quality [UK natural capital accounts - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)
- 22 ISO Net Zero Guidelines: This document provides guiding principles and recommendations to enable a common approach with a high level of ambition, to drive organizations to achieve net zero GHGs as soon as possible and by 2050 at the latest. [ISO - Net Zero Guidelines](#)
- 23 Zero Carbon Craven [Zero Carbon Craven](#)
- 24 <https://www.nynet.co.uk> and [Mobile Digital Strategy \(northyorks.gov.uk\)](#)
- 25 E Motion study: <https://www.cenex.co.uk/projects-case-studies/e-motion-personal-electric-transport-in-yorkshire/>
- 26 NYCC Electric Vehicle Charging Study [Previous consultations | North Yorkshire County Council](#)
- 27 <https://communityenergyengland.org/pages/what-is-community-energy>
- 28 Yorkshire Peat Partnership <https://www.ypppartnership.org.uk/>
- 29 UK Committee on Climate Change adaptation report [Progress in preparing for climate change - 2019 Progress Report to Parliament - Climate Change Committee \(theccc.org.uk\)](#)
- 30 Natural Flood Management [River Aire Catchment Programme - White Rose Forest](#)
- 31 Sir Patrick Vallance: [We've overexploited the planet, now we need to change if we're to survive - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)
- 32 State of Nature 2019 UK report [State-of-Nature-2019-UK-full-report.pdf \(nbn.org.uk\)](#)
- 33 Local Nature Partnerships: www.nypartnerships.org.uk/lnp and <https://www.nuclnp.org.uk/about-us/>
- 34 Harrogate Borough Council Biodiversity Net Gain [Providing net gain for biodiversity SPD – Harrogate Borough Council](#)
- 35 White Rose Forest: [Action Plan - White Rose Forest](#)
- 36 Yorkshire Marine Nature Partnership <https://yorkshiremarinenaturepartnership.org.uk/>
- 37 DEFRA marine survey: [Protecting the marine environment is vital say public - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)
- 38 <https://www.ynylep.com/growyorkshire>



Policy Context

[UN Climate Change Conference \(COP21\) in Paris](#) reached the historic [Paris Agreement](#). The Agreement sets long-term goals to guide all nations:

- Substantially reduce global greenhouse gas emissions to limit the global temperature increase in this century to 2 degrees Celsius while pursuing efforts to limit the increase even further to 1.5 degrees;
- Review countries' commitments every five years;
- Provide financing to developing countries to mitigate climate change, strengthen resilience and enhance abilities to adapt to climate impacts.

[The Paris Agreement | United Nations](#)

The intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change

[IPCC – Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change](#) and the UN Sustainable Development Goals [The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#), adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests. [THE 17 GOALS | Sustainable Development \(un.org\)](#)

UK policy on 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 sets out policies and proposals for decarbonising all sectors of the UK economy to meet the Government's net zero target by 2050, which is a legal requirement established under [The Climate Change Act 2008](#).

The Net Zero Strategy builds on the Government's [10 point plan for a green industrial revolution](#) which was published on 18 November 2020. It focuses on the following areas:

- Advancing offshore wind
- Driving the growth of low carbon hydrogen
- Delivering new and advanced nuclear power
- Accelerating the shift to zero emission vehicles
- Green public transport, cycling and walking
- 'Jet zero' and green ships
- Greener buildings



- Investing in carbon capture, usage and storage
- Protecting our natural environment
- Green finance and innovation

Implementing climate change policy

The Committee on Climate Change (CCC) is an independent body established under the Climate Change Act. The [CCC website](#) sets out how climate change policy is implemented across Government:

Tackling the causes of climate change, and adapting to its impacts, touches on all aspects of the economy. The Government has created a Cabinet Committee on Climate Change chaired by the Prime Minister. This is supported by subcommittees to ensure climate change decision making is across Government. It is for all government departments to include climate change in its thinking when making policy decisions.

The two main UK government departments responsible for climate change are:

[Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy](#) (BEIS) – leading on policy for reducing emissions (mitigation). BEIS is responsible for ensuring secure energy and promoting action on climate change in the UK and internationally.

- [Department for Environment and Rural Affairs](#) (Defra) – leading on domestic adaptation policy (adaptation). Defra is responsible for developing the National Adaptation Programme to address the risks set out in the most recent [UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2022 \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#)

The Climate Change Act also requires Government to produce a [UK Climate Change Risk Assessment](#) (CCRA) every five years a National Adaptation Programme (NAP).

Monitoring progress

The CCC is responsible for providing advice to Government on tackling climate change and monitoring the Government's progress on reaching net zero.

Its latest [statutory progress report](#) to Government was published in June 2022. It provided recommendations based on a new monitoring framework and set out the following headline statements:

- The UK Government now has a solid Net Zero strategy in place, but important policy gaps remain.
- Tangible progress is lagging the policy ambition. With an emissions path set for the UK and the Net Zero Strategy published, greater emphasis and focus must be placed on delivery.
- Successful delivery of changes on the ground requires active management of delivery risks. Not all policies will deliver as planned. Some may be more successful than expected, while others will fall behind.

- Action to address the rising cost of living should be aligned with Net Zero. There remains an urgent need for equivalent action to reduce demand for fossil fuels to reduce emissions and limit energy bills.
- Slow progress on wider enablers. The Net Zero Strategy contained warm words on many of the cross-cutting enablers of the transition, but there has been little concrete progress.
- The UK must build on a successful COP26. The UK presidency of the UN COP26 climate summit in Glasgow last November successfully strengthened long-term global ambition and introduced new mechanisms to support delivery. It should prioritise making those new mechanisms work in practice and strengthening global 2030 ambition, while preparing for a focus on climate finance and adaptation at COP27 in 2022 and COP28 in 2023.

Policies for nature-based solutions

The Government's [25-year Environment Plan](#) for England in 2018 made a commitment to take a '[natural capital approach](#)' to environmental protection. It included proposals for a nature recovery network, tree planting, an [England Peatland Strategy](#), and creating financial incentives through the [Agriculture Bill](#) for natural carbon storage.

Others have also made proposals; the farming industry set out its approach for achieving [net-zero by 2040](#) in September 2019. The [Government's environmental bodies](#) set out their approach to land use change in January 2020, with a focus on woodland creation, restoring peatlands, supporting farmers and working with nature.

Funding for projects, through a [Nature for Climate fund](#), was announced in the April 2020 budget.

Links to existing carbon reduction / climate change strategies of the current eight councils in North Yorkshire

Craven District Council Craven District Council: [Climate Emergency Strategic Plan 2020-2030 \(cravenc.gov.uk\)](https://www.cravencouncil.gov.uk/strategic-plan-2020-2030)

Hambleton District Council <https://www.hambleton.gov.uk/downloads/file/2752/climate-change-strategy-2021>

Harrogate Borough Council <https://www.harrogate.gov.uk/downloads/file/1497/carbon-reduction-strategy>

Richmondshire District Council <https://www.richmondshire.gov.uk/media/12991/climate-change-action-plan-2022.pdf>

Ryedale District Council <https://www.ryedale.gov.uk/information/community/action-on-climate-change/>

Scarborough Borough Council <https://www.scarborough.gov.uk/sites/scarborough.gov.uk/files/files/Climate%20Change%20Strategy.pdf>

Selby District Council <https://www.selby.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Documents/Low%20Carbon%20Strategy%202021%20-%202030%20Final.docx>

North Yorkshire County Council [Beyond Carbon | North Yorkshire County Council](#)

NYC Equality Strategy <https://www.northyorks.gov.uk/our-equality-diversity-and-inclusion-policy>

NYC Health and Wellbeing strategy [Joint health and wellbeing strategy | North Yorkshire Partnerships \(nypartnerships.org.uk\)](#)



Glossary

Here are some commonly used terms to describe climate change.

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| Climate Change | Climate change is a change in the state of the climate that persists over a long period of time, usually a decade or more. Climate change can be due to humans or external forcings like volcanic eruptions. |
| Greenhouse effect/Global Warming | The greenhouse effect, often referred to as global warming, is where heat is trapped close to the surface of the earth by greenhouse gases, like carbon dioxide, methane and water vapour. The greenhouse effect is what allows humans and other animals to populate the planet, because it keeps it at a liveable temperature. However, because there is a higher concentration of greenhouse gases in our atmosphere, there is more and more heat being trapped. It is important to note here that this process does not mean the same thing as climate change, which is described above. |
| GHG (Greenhouse Gas) | Greenhouse gases (often abbreviated to GHGs) are natural and anthropogenic gases that absorb and emit radiation, which causes the greenhouse effect. They primarily include water vapour, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane and ozone. There are also some entirely human-made greenhouse gases, including sulphur hexafluoride, hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons. |
| Anthropogenic | Anthropogenic refers to something produced by human activities. It is often used to explain where emissions or emissions reductions come from, for example the term anthropogenic emissions, which often refers to emissions from use of fossil fuels. |
| Carbon | Generally, when people refer to carbon they are referring to carbon dioxide (CO ₂), the greenhouse gas, but it is sometimes used to refer to the other greenhouse gases too. However, it should not be used to refer to all the greenhouse gases, as it is only one example of one. |
| Blue Carbon | This is the carbon captured and sequestered by coastal and marine organisms and ecosystems like seagrass and salt marshes. |
| Biodiversity | Biodiversity describes the variety of life on earth, including plants, animals and bacteria. It is often used in relation to a particular area, like a forest or a lake. Ideally, we are looking for high biodiversity in our ecosystems. Earth's biodiversity is very rich in that there are many species that have not been discovered yet, but many species are also threatened with extinction because of human activities. |

| Term | Definition |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) | Biodiversity Net Gain, sometime abbreviated to BNG, is where the environment is enhanced by development and land management. It is mostly used in relation to developments. For example, if a normal development clears habitats for housing, this will result in a loss of biodiversity. If a development is considering Biodiversity Net Gain, then they would replace or enhance habitats associated with the development. |
| Carbon Budget | A carbon budget is the estimated limit of cumulative emissions that can be emitted over a certain amount of time in order to keep global temperatures within a certain threshold, in most cases 1.5°C (to align with the Paris Agreement). This budget is often presented as how much carbon dioxide we can emit per year or per decade before crossing that threshold. |
| The Paris Agreement | The Paris Agreement is an international treaty on climate change that has the goal of limiting global warming to below 2°C, but preferably to 1.5°C compared to pre-industrial levels. It was agreed in 2015 at COP21 and is legally binding. |
| Carbon Sequestration | When carbon is sequestered, it means it is stored in a carbon sink, which can be a natural or artificial process. Forests, grasslands, soils and oceans are all natural carbon sinks that sequester carbon, and carbon capture technology is an artificial process that captures carbon. The carbon is then stored or sometimes used in production, such as for soft drinks. |
| Circular Economy | The circular economy is a way of working that promotes using only what we need, minimising waste and making the most of our resources. We currently live in a linear economy, where we take resources, make them into things and then waste them. A circular economy approach would mean that instead of wasting them, we find ways to reuse what we make and design it in a better way so that we make the most of our resources. Circular economy is sometimes abbreviated to CE. |
| Climate Change Adaptation | Climate Change Adaptation is adapting to the climate change impacts that are already happening, or that are expected in the future. Even if we stopped all emissions today, there are still some impacts of climate change that we are committed to that will impact us and future generations. Adaptation might involve reducing our vulnerability to erosion due to rising sea levels, or increased summer temperatures. It also includes utilising any positives of climate change, such as longer growing seasons. The Routemap to Carbon Negative focuses less on adaptation and more on mitigation. |
| Climate Change Mitigation | Climate Change Mitigation is essentially reducing climate change, usually by reducing the sources of greenhouse gases (such as by reducing fossil fuel use) and/or increasing capture and storage of gases (for example by planting trees). |



| Term | Definition |
|--|---|
| Co-benefits | These are the additional positive benefits related to lowering greenhouse gas emissions, which may or may not be intended. For example, some co-benefits of improving energy inefficiency may be reducing energy costs or reducing the negative health impacts of buildings (for example, reducing the likelihood of respiratory illnesses by reducing damp and mould). |
| CO₂e – Carbon dioxide equivalent | This is a metric that compares emissions from other greenhouse gases to the amount of carbon dioxide that would produce the same amount of warming. Different greenhouse gases have different properties. For example, methane creates strong warming over a short time period, whereas carbon dioxide creates gentler warming over a longer time period. Using this metric means that we can express a carbon footprint with one number rather than using a different one for each greenhouse gas. |
| Decarbonisation | Decarbonisation is the way that countries, organisations, regions or individuals aim to get to net zero emissions, or to decarbonise. This usually includes reducing the greenhouse gas emissions of transport, electricity, heating etc. |
| Gross Emissions | Gross emissions are the total amount of emissions from a country, organisation etc., without deducting any measures they have in place, such as offsetting or using electric vehicles. Net emissions do include these measures. |
| Net Emissions | Net emissions are the gross emissions from a country, organisation, area etc. with deductions made from any measures that they've put in place, like offsetting. This term is not to be confused with net zero, net zero carbon or carbon neutral. |
| GVA (Gross Value Added) | GVA stands for Gross Value Added, and measures the contributions of an activity, company or municipality to something bigger like an economy, sector, producer or region. It is used to illustrate the value of industries, products etc. |
| Net Zero (Emissions) | Net Zero refers to anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and anthropogenic greenhouse gas removals becoming balanced over a period of time. The difference between Net Zero and Net Zero Carbon is that Net Zero focuses on all greenhouse gases including carbon dioxide, methane, etc. Reaching net zero emissions is dependent on what metrics are chosen to compare the emissions of different greenhouse gases. |
| Net Zero Carbon | Net zero carbon means that anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions are balanced by anthropogenic carbon dioxide removals, thus achieving net zero carbon. This term is often used to indicate that emissions are reduced to as low as feasible, with a small amount of offsetting for residual emissions. |

| Term | Definition |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Carbon Neutral | Although carbon neutral is technically an interchangeable term with net zero carbon, carbon neutral is often considered to indicate that an approach relies more heavily on offsetting. Although offsetting is important, it should only be used in small amounts for residual emissions that can't be reduced in other ways. Therefore, net zero carbon is the preferred term. |
| Carbon Negative | Carbon negative is a step further than carbon net zero. Instead of carbon emissions and carbon removals being balanced, there is more carbon removed than emitted. This doesn't necessarily mean that carbon emissions have lowered, as it may rely on carbon capture technology. |
| Offsetting (carbon offsetting) | Offsetting (also known more specifically as carbon offsetting), is permanently removing greenhouse gas emissions from the atmosphere. This can be done with natural methods such as planting trees or restoring peatlands, or with carbon capture technology. |
| Consumption Emissions | Consumption emissions are emissions associated with consuming goods and services, regardless of where these emissions happen in the global supply chain. They also include emissions directly generated by UK households by burning fuel for private motoring and heating homes. These emissions are separate to emissions relating to production within a country's territory, known as production emissions. |
| Production Emissions | Production emissions are the counterpart to consumption emissions. These are the direct emissions produced within a country's territory, and usually include sectors such as agriculture. |
| Scope 1 Emissions | Greenhouse gas emissions can be split into three groups or scopes. Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the organisation. For an organisation, an example of this might be the tailpipe emissions from a vehicle fleet. Regionally, an example of this may be emissions from transport or using buildings. |
| Scope 2 Emissions | Greenhouse gas emissions can be split into three groups or scopes. Scope 2 emissions are the indirect emissions from purchased electricity, steam, heating and cooling. For an organisation, an example of this may be the emissions from purchased heating. Regionally, an example of this may be emissions from purchased electricity in the region. |







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