

# Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

## Release of CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions Estimates for 2006 for the English National Parks.

National Park Authorities are the bodies responsible for the National Parks. The 9 English National Parks cover 9% of England's land area. England's National Parks are varied, iconic landscapes that are visited by millions. As upland and coastal landscapes they will be among the first areas to see the effects of climate change in this country.

National Parks play a key role in both climate change mitigation and adaptation. They make a unique contribution in:

- sustainable management of carbon stores (such as peat and woodland);
- development of appropriate energy efficiency and renewable energy measures in protected landscapes;
- climate change adaptation at a landscape scale; and
- communicating climate change to visitors.

These figures set out the estimated annual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for English National Parks for 2006. This data was produced by AEAT under contract to Defra. It uses exactly the same methodology and underlying statistics as the long-running "Local and Regional CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions Estimates for the UK" project which provides annual emission estimates for district, county and unitary local authorities. The National Park emissions data is in the same format as the local authority and regional data and is directly comparable.

The data is 'end user' which means that it attempts to reflect where energy is used (compared to "at source" which allocates emissions to the sector that emits it directly). The data is divided into four broad sectors: industry and commercial; domestic; transport; and land use, land use change and forestry.

The data will be used by National Park Authorities and their partners to gain a better understanding of the scale of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions within National Parks across the range of sectors. The data is different for each National Park and is dependent on a number of factors, including the overall size of each Park, how many and how big the conurbations are, what industry is present, and the scale of the road network.

The data will enable National Park Authorities and their partners to set the context for their work and understand the scale of change required to achieve the goal of an 80% reduction in emissions. Some types of emissions (e.g. land use emissions from farming) will be relevant to the NPAs and their partners in the land management sector; others (e.g. domestic emissions) will be of interest to both NPAs (as planning authorities taking a lead in facilitating appropriate renewable energy supply) and other local authorities (through their NI 186 carbon reduction programmes).

This data is extremely important and work to produce figures in future years will be carried out together with the National Park Authorities and Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC), who are now responsible for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data.