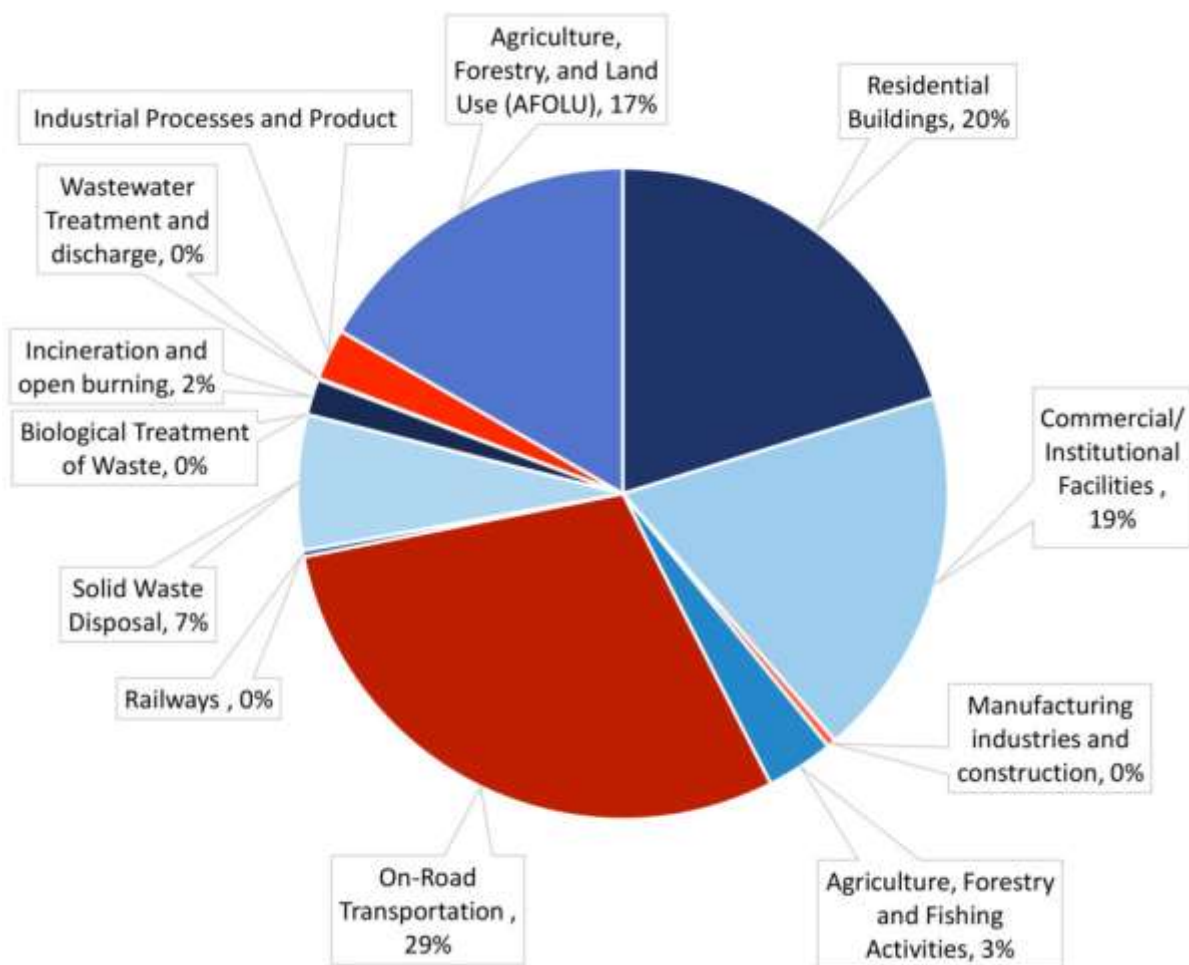


Devon Carbon Plan:

Devon has distinctive qualities and characteristics that provide the context for planning for net-zero emissions. They include that:

- 90% of Devon's land area is rural
- Devon has over 200 miles of shoreline
- Almost half the population live in the three major urban centres of Exeter, Plymouth and Torbay
- 35% of Devon is recognised as landscapes of national importance
- The County has rich biological and geological diversity which is becoming increasingly vulnerable to the effects of climate change

This diversity means that the challenges of reaching net-zero will vary between different parts of the County as well as between sectors of its economy. For example, a net-zero future will look different in Exeter compared to that of villages in Torridge or coastal towns in the South Hams. The challenges of decarbonisation vary spatially and so do the opportunities, but all areas of Devon need to fully contribute, respecting their individual identities, to creating a resilient, net-zero carbon Devon where people and nature can thrive.



The Interim Devon Carbon Plan is broken down into sections on economy and resources; energy supply; the built environment; transport; and food, land and sea. However, we have identified themes and issues which cut across these categories and relate to all sectors.

1. **Behaviour change and community engagement**

Deep transformations in behaviour are needed across society to reach net-zero emissions. Behaviour change and technological solutions are complementary. We need a combination of both for the Plan to be successful.

2. **Knowledge sharing, skills and learning**

We will each need the skills and knowledge to switch to net-zero lifestyles at work, at home and when taking leisure and recreation.

3. **Spatial planning**

Where things are in Devon and how they connect shapes most areas of our lives and is a driver of GHG emissions. We will need to consider how to organise new development to best support achieving net-zero, such as where we site renewable energy or how we locate new housing so that workplaces and services can be accessed by walking, cycling or public transport.

4. **Finance, economy and resource access**

We need new financial products and mechanisms to stimulate change in the economy towards net-zero carbon.

5. **Procurement and commissioning**

Organisations have influence over net-zero ambitions through what they buy, who they buy it from and how they show leadership to their suppliers.

4.2 Key Outcomes

- A culture of innovation, contributing to achieving net-zero
- Communities with shared visions of what net-zero could look and feel like in their local places
- Citizens who feel part of shaping the transition to net-zero
- Plans for settlements which contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gases

- Landscape qualities, features and characteristics which support our health, wellbeing and economy and contribute to resilience are protected whilst accommodating necessary changes towards net-zero