



NEW FOREST
NATIONAL PARK

New Forest National Park

Protecting
together, shaping
tomorrow



Why talk about emissions?

2015 Paris Accord



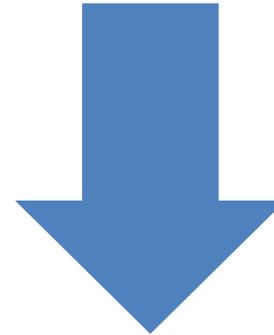
2019 Climate Change Act



2023 Environmental
Improvement Plan



2024 Protected Landscape
Targets & Outcomes

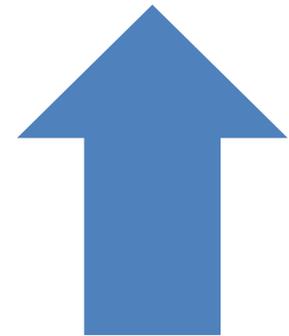


Emissions



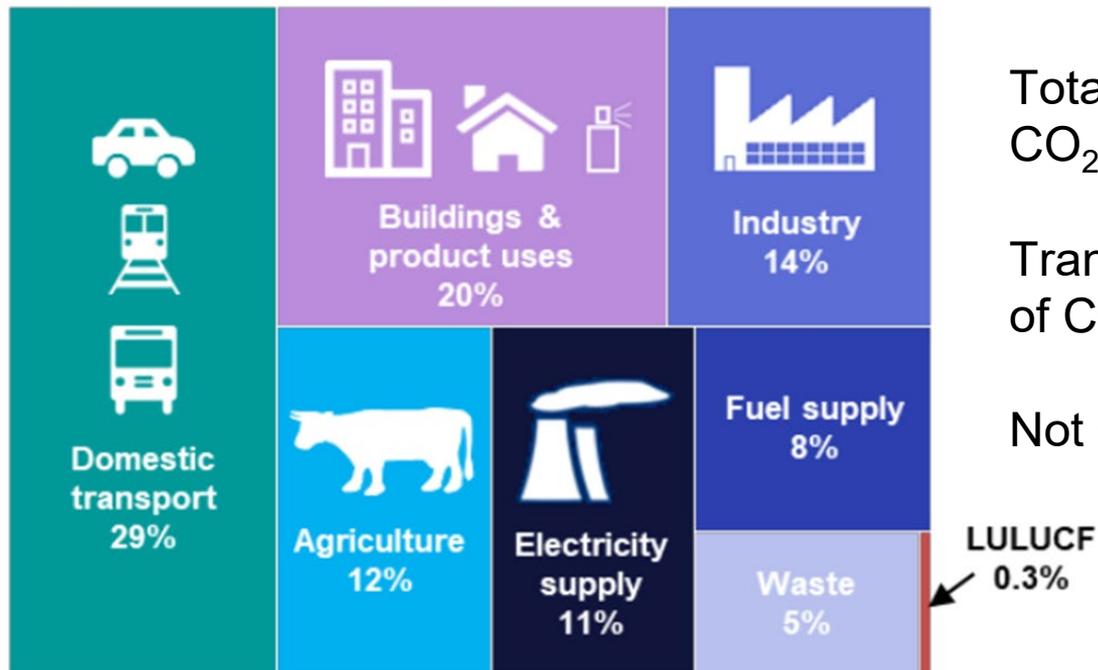
Health &
wellbeing

- Improved air quality
- Reduced health inequality
- Social resilience



The scale of emissions from transport - UK

Domestic transport was the largest emitting sector in the UK in 2023, responsible for over a quarter of all emissions.

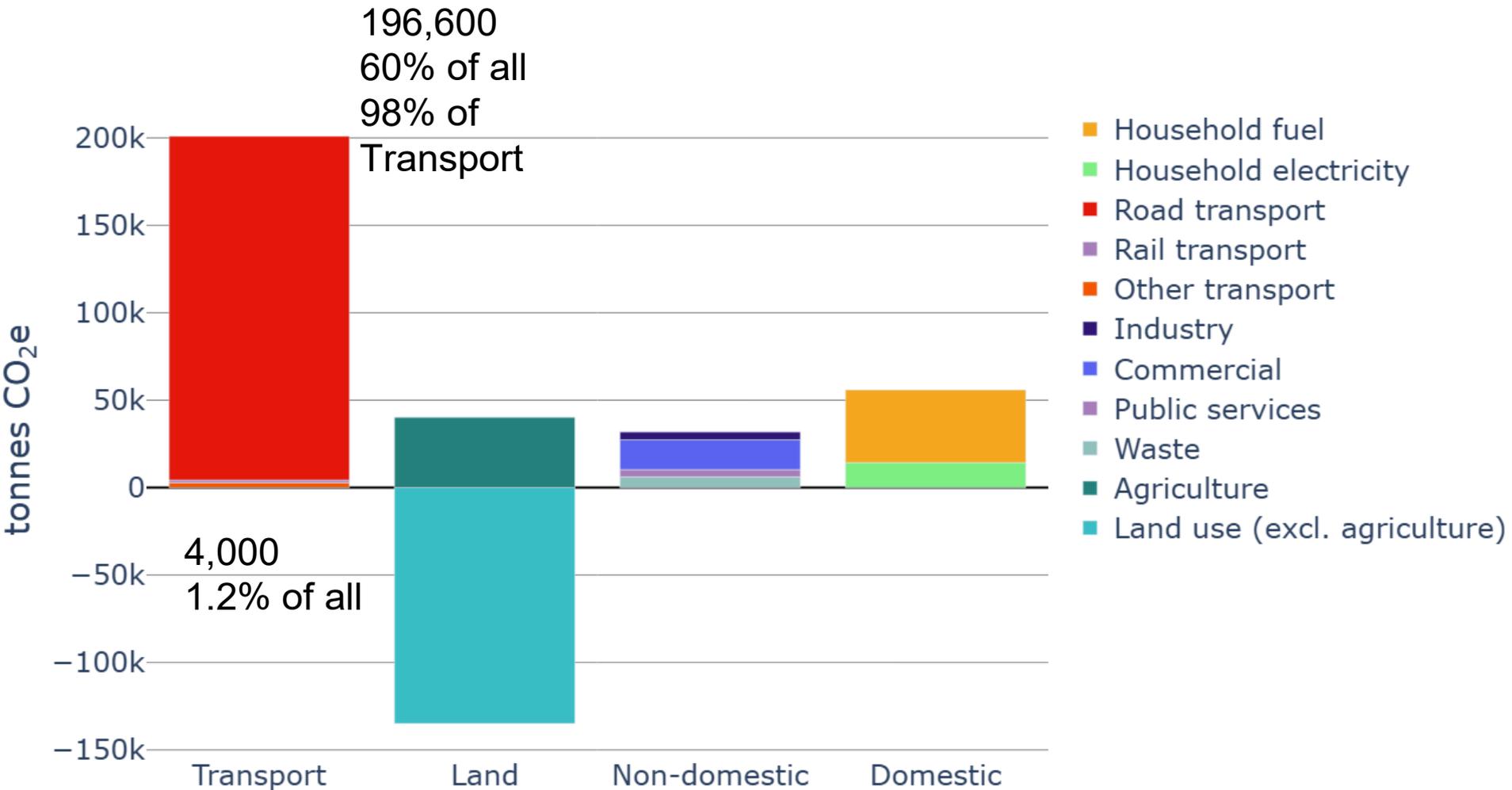


Total = 384 million Tonnes of CO₂e

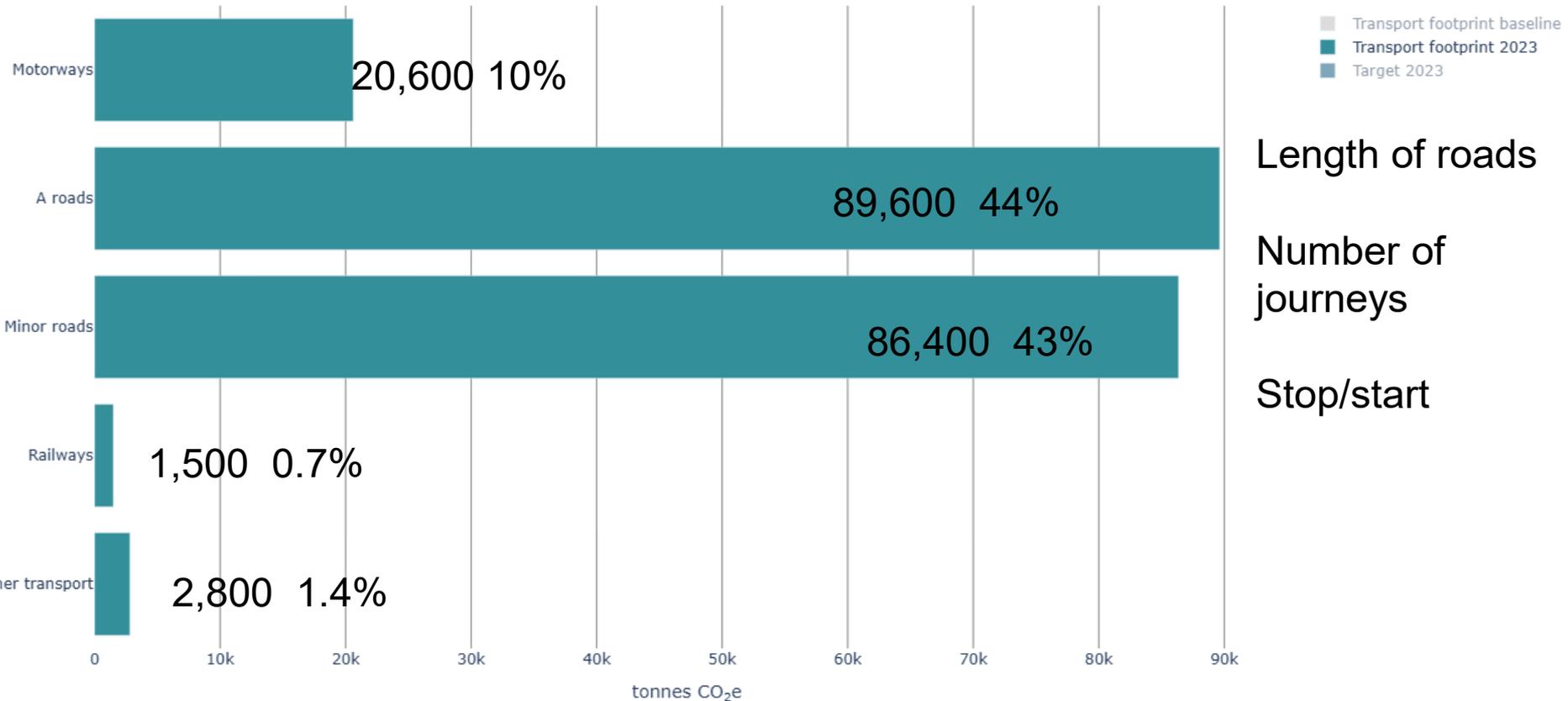
Transport = ~111 million Tonnes of CO₂e

Not all cars

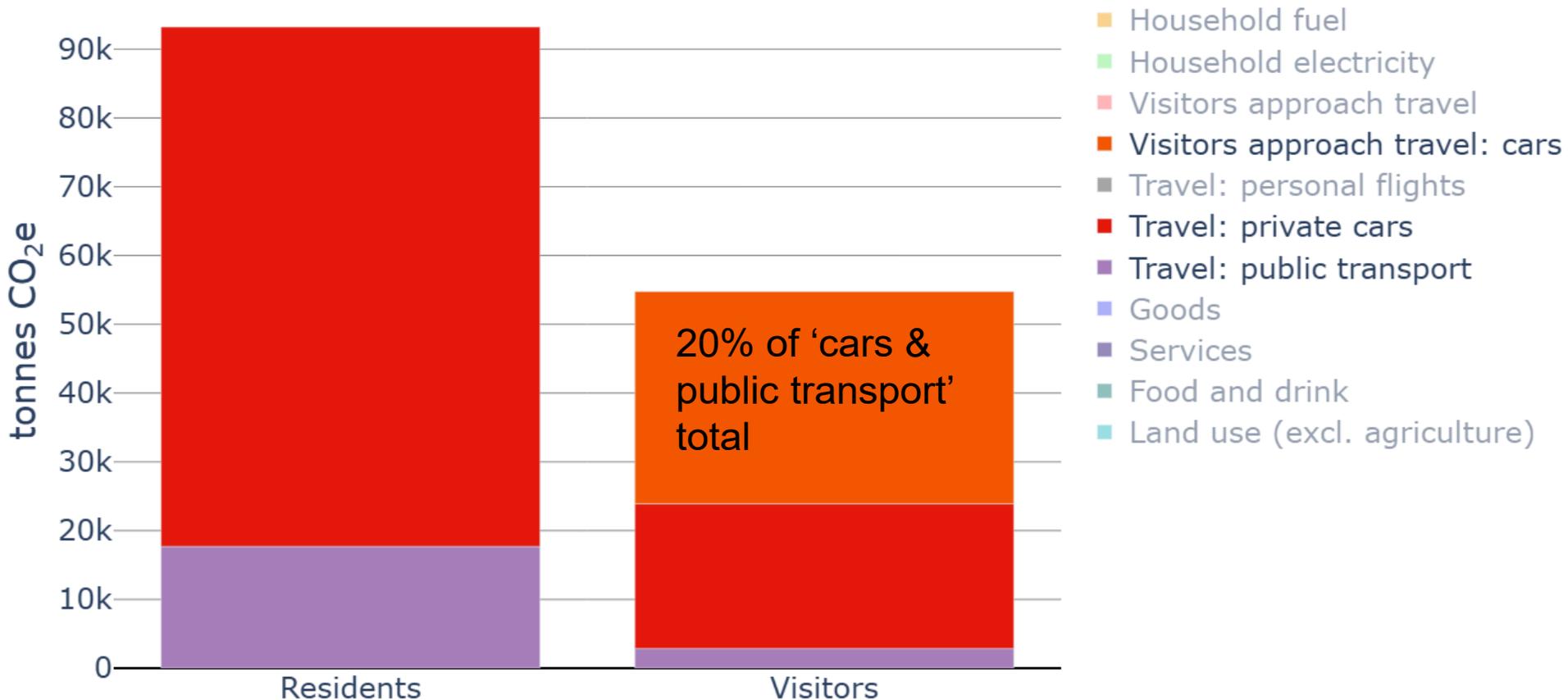
The scale of emissions from transport – New Forest



The scale of emissions from transport – New Forest



The scale of emissions from transport – New Forest





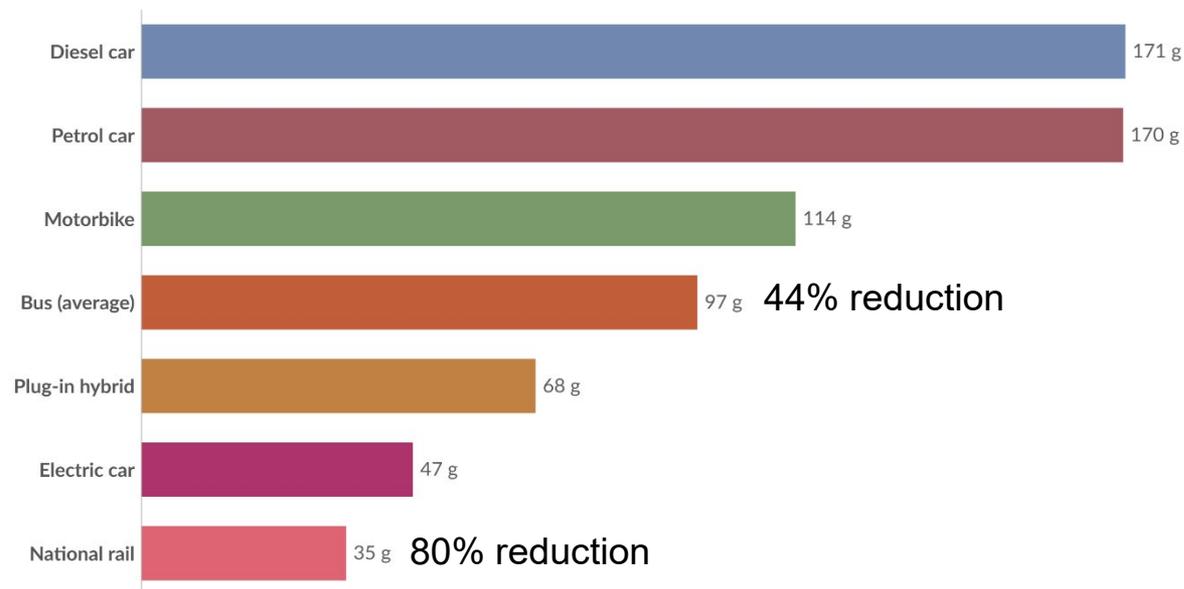
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The opportunities for emissions reduction

Carbon footprint of travel per kilometer, 2022

Our World
in Data

The carbon footprint of travel is measured in grams of carbon dioxide-equivalents¹ per passenger kilometer. This includes the impact of increased warming from aviation emissions at altitude.



Data source: UK Government, Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2022)

OurWorldinData.org/transport | CC BY

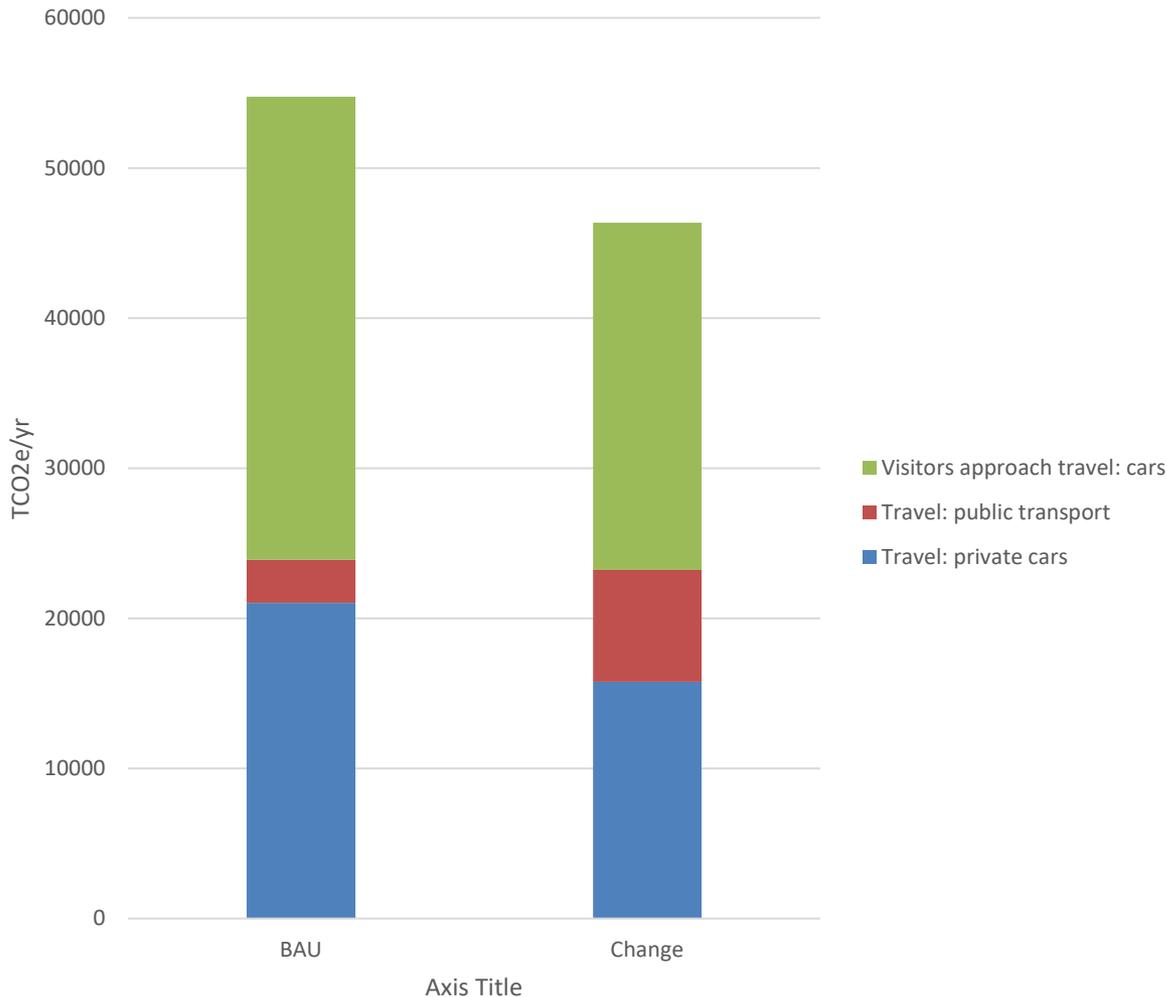
Note: Official conversion factors used in UK reporting. These factors will vary across countries depending on energy mix, transport technologies, and occupancy of public transport. Data for aviation is based on economy class.

1. **Carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂eq)** Carbon dioxide is the most important greenhouse gas, but not the only one. To capture all greenhouse gas emissions, researchers express them in "carbon dioxide equivalents" (CO₂eq). This takes all greenhouse gases into account, not just CO₂. To express all greenhouse gases in carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂eq), each one is weighted by its global warming potential (GWP) value. GWP measures the amount of warming a gas creates compared to CO₂. CO₂ is given a GWP value of one. If a gas had a GWP of 10 then one kilogram of that gas would generate ten times the warming effect as one kilogram of CO₂.

Carbon dioxide equivalents are calculated for each gas by multiplying the mass of emissions of a specific greenhouse gas by its GWP factor. This warming can be stated over different timescales. To calculate CO₂eq over 100 years, we'd multiply each gas by its GWP over a 100-year timescale (GWP100).

Total greenhouse gas emissions – measured in CO₂eq – are then calculated by summing each gas' CO₂eq value.

The opportunities for emissions reduction



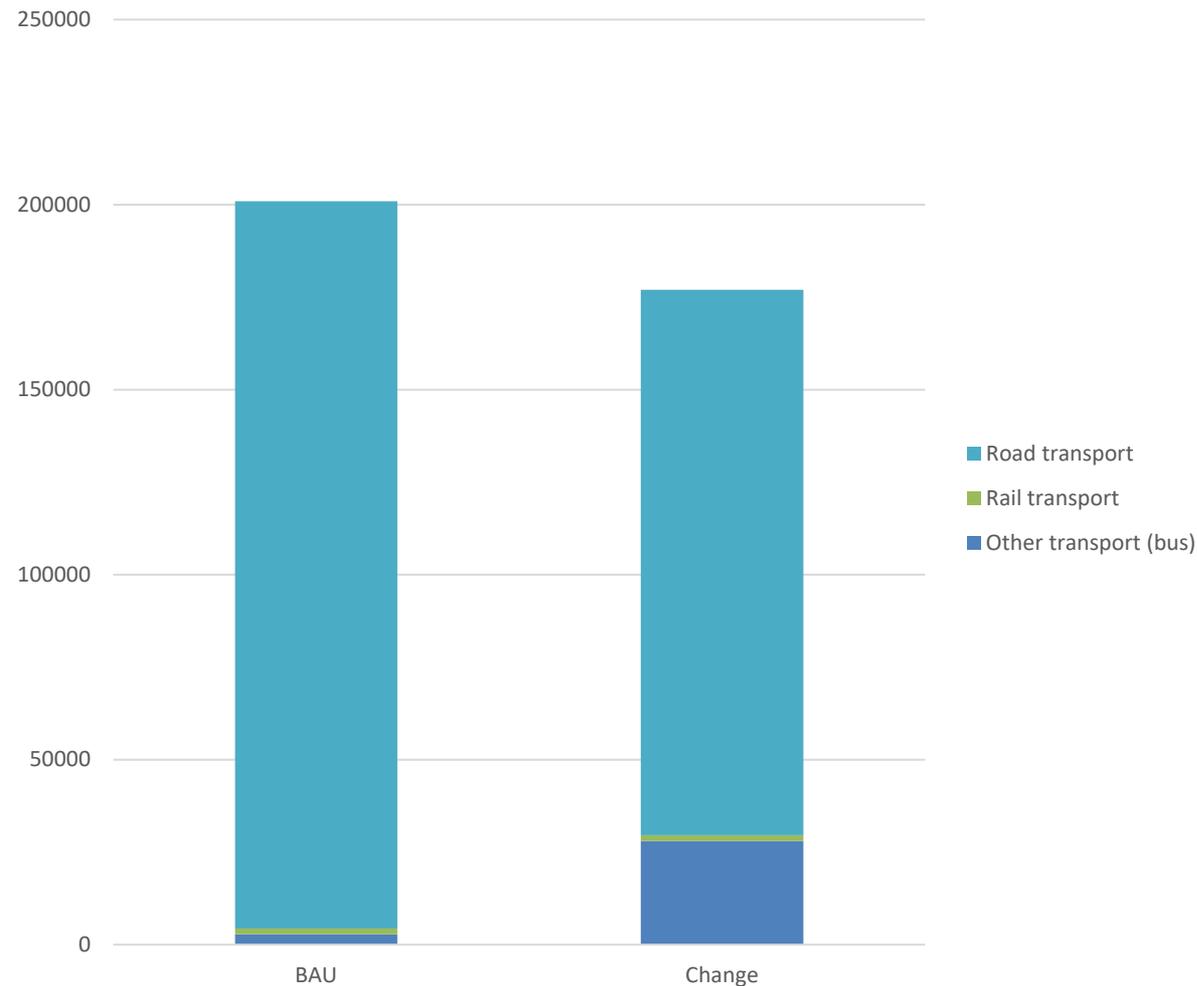
Replace $\frac{1}{4}$ of visitor journeys to and from the National Park with trains and those visitors then use buses instead of cars to get around

Reduction of ~8,300 tonnes per year

~1.3% of total emissions

~6% of transport emissions

The opportunities for emissions reduction



Replace $\frac{1}{4}$ of residents' car journeys with buses = reduction of around 20k tonnes per year

Around 10% of transport emissions

Around 3% of total emissions



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