

CLIMATE ACTION: LAYMAN'S GUIDE OF THE SMALL WORLD CONSULTING REPORT AND ACTIVITY PLAN 2023/24

Summary: To (1) present the *layman's guide* of the Small World Consulting technical report and (2) outline the proposed activity for the remainder of 2023/24

Recommendation: That the Board:

1. Notes the report. and
2. Approves the Layman's Guide for publication
3. Approves the proposed activity for 2023/24

Report by: Ben Dent, Chair of the Climate Action Working Group

BOARD MEMBERS REPRESENTED ON THE CLIMATE ACTION WORKING GROUP (CAWG)

- Benjamin Dent (Chair)
- Jane Hull
- Katherine Chesson
- Rosie Pearson
- Isabel Ross
- Graham Hopkins
- Martin Brown

CAWG MEETINGS/ACTIVITY SINCE THE LAST EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. 19 April and 9 June – Working Group met online.
2. Late April/Early May – Working Group reviewed and recommended for Executive Committee approval and then Board adoption:
 - a. The Layman's Guide to the Small World Consulting (SWC) report (*Appendix A*), and
 - b. Proposals for remaining steps between now and March 2024 to fulfil our commitment "*to identify a scenario which allows us to endorse a path to net zero emissions (or better) by 2050 (or sooner).*"

In combination, this will keep us on track to enable the Board to endorse a pathway in time to have the consequent climate action activities included the 2025-30 Management Plan.
3. May – Executive Committee approved proposal.
4. **This paper seeks the Board's agreement to these recommendations.**

OTHER KEY ACTIVITY SINCE LAST EXEC MEETING

5. Mike Elliott (Climate Action Lead) has left the CNL team. The Layman's Guide to SWC's report and the plan for engaging partners and local communities in establishing CNL's pathway towards net zero have been created, including consultation with the CNL team.

THE LAYMAN'S GUIDE

6. The Layman's Guide to the SWC report is included at *Appendix A* and incorporates feedback from Working Group members, the CNL team and SWC. The Guide is a summary of SWC's analysis of current greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) and SWC's proposed pathway for CNL to become a net zero region by 2050, and a carbon sink thereafter. Before publication, the guide will be professionally designed to make it more accessible.

7. There are a few points worth noting about SWC's proposed pathway:
- ⇒ Its focus is on emissions resulting from consumption within CNL, not from production. Most significantly, this means it does not include any specific proposals for the amount of renewable energy generated within CNL, only for a decrease in energy used by residents and businesses, and then an increase in the proportion of renewable energy within the remaining consumption.
 - ⇒ It excludes residents' personal flights, although these account of 16% of residents' total emissions (250% above the national average).
 - ⇒ It excludes visitors' flights to get to the UK, even though these account for 37% of the total emissions of all visitors, domestic and international. SWC explain that this is due to difficulty in monitoring changes, and hence they are hard to include in tracking progress along the pathway. In addition, it would be illogical to apportion all these emissions to CNL, given overseas visitors are highly likely to visit other destinations as well. Nonetheless, it means SWC's pathway does not reflect over a third of the emissions which result from CNL's important visitor economy.
 - ⇒ It assumes visitor numbers stay the same.

The Working Group feel strongly that these aspects of the SWC model should be noted, but **they must not be used as a reason for debate and so further delay**. No model is without peculiarities, and further iterations of the model can be incorporated in future reviews.

FUNDING THE WORK DURING 2023/24

8. With Mike's departure, we are left with a budget of just under £24,000 for climate action work until the end of March 2024. This will be allocated proportionally to cover:
- CNL team support (to cover the activities Mike would have undertaken)
 - Design work for Layman's Guide
 - Stakeholder engagement workshops
 - Professional consultancy and facilitation for those workshops

Opportunities for additional support in kind and financial will be explored over the next 2-3 months. In addition, the CEO and Partnerships and Fundraising Lead are currently seeking funding to resource the Board's climate action work beyond March 2024.

DECISIONS REQUIRED

- ✓ To adopt the Layman's Guide (*Appendix A*) and approve its publication
- ✓ To approve the proposed activity for 2023/24 (*Appendix B*). Board members are asked to email Ben Dent with any suggestions for local community groups which should be invited to attend any of the workshops.

SUPPORTING PAPERS

- Appendix A (for approval) - Layman's Guide
- Appendix B (for approval) – Engagement Activities 2023-24

Appendix A – Endorsing a Pathway to Net Zero (or better) by 2050 (or sooner)

Creating a Pathway to a Climate-Friendly Cotswolds

Introduction

In 2021 the Cotswolds National Landscape Board commissioned Small World Consulting (SWC) to map the climate footprint of the landscape. This guide presents the results of SWC's analysis of the climate impacts from what residents, visitors and businesses consume, and how we use the land in the Cotswold National Landscape (CNL). SWC has undertaken similar work for all National Parks and several Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, and by applying the same calculations to many areas, we will have strong foundations for working together.

All landscapes are constantly evolving, whether through natural processes or human activity. Some climate change is already unavoidable, and this will drive further transformation. The Cotswolds will have hotter summers; milder, wetter winters, and more extreme weather events. This means it is inevitable that treasured Cotswolds views, wildlife and plants will be permanently affected. The crops which currently thrive here will also change, as farmers must find species and varieties that are suitable for the new climatic and soil conditions. So, preserving the Cotswolds exactly as it is today is simply not possible. The questions are how do we want the landscape to adapt and change to contribute to limiting climate change, and what changes are we willing to make to our own behaviour to avoid the need for more extreme changes to the landscape?

It's time for action, urgent action, and so what matters are the insights into the relative impacts of different sources of emissions, and the opportunities to start tackling the problem. We can always adjust the pathway as new data and solutions emerge. Detailed results and a technical explanation of the calculation can be found in the full report by SWC which also summarises ways to tackle climate change [\[insert link\]](#). Here we focus on the headlines specific to the Cotswolds, and which we can all use to have well-informed discussions about how we want to shape a climate-friendly future for the Cotswolds.

The global objective is to achieve net zero emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) by 2050 to limit warming and avoid the worst consequences of climate change. This requires us to reduce rapidly our GHG emissions (gases that make the climate hotter, for example from burning natural gas or using petrol). In addition, we must remove all the remaining, unavoidable emissions from the atmosphere, for example through growing trees which absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and then store it for a long time.

The Cotswold National Landscape Board is committed to endorsing a pathway to net zero emissions (or better) by 2050 (or sooner). A pathway which respects this area's precious beauty; provides a vibrant place to live, work and visit; produces food and restores nature; and contributes to residents' and visitors' physical and mental wellbeing. The first step, fulfilled by the SWC report, was to create an evidence-base to determine current emissions, and the potential options for reaching net zero. Next, we want to engage local communities and partners in considering SWC's findings and recommendations, allowing us to find the best approach to reducing emissions and increasing land-based carbon removal, while conserving and enhancing CNL's natural beauty and maintaining the social and economic value of local communities. This guide to SWC's analysis is part of the engagement. Once the CNL Board endorses a pathway towards net zero emissions, we will work with our partners to follow it as they develop and deliver their own responses to the climate emergency.

Agreeing a pathway will be a challenge, but many communities, businesses and farmers are already rising to this challenge, and in the words of Sir David Attenborough, *“If we can do something about it, then do it. We can do it. We must do it.”*

Headlines

Let's start with some headlines, based on emissions in 2019.

SWC's analysis suggests that Cotswold residents' greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions arise primarily from what we eat and drink (estimated at 22% of their total emissions), flying (16%), and vehicle fuel and household energy (both 13%). In total, they are around 26% higher than the UK average per person. In particular, compared to UK averages:

- Our food and drink footprint is around 10% higher than average,
- Electricity and driving are around 35% and 30% higher, and
- Emissions from flying are estimated to be 2½ times (250%) higher.

Resident population is just over 163,000 people.

Visitors' emissions, including travelling to/from the Cotswolds, are equivalent to about half of total residents' emissions. Their emissions overwhelmingly come from traveling to/from the Cotswolds, rather than what they do, buy and eat while they are here. In particular,

- Emission from travelling are dominated by flying (48%) and road fuel (41%)
- Of the remaining 11%, while visitors are here, about half their emissions are due to food and drink.

16 million people currently visit the Cotswolds every year.

How big is the challenge?

To offset the GHG emissions of Cotswolds' residents, visitors and businesses just for 2019, we would need to plant the equivalent of 10,800 football pitches (7,400 hectares) with broadleaf trees, and let them grow for over 100 years. To put that in context, currently the total woodland cover in the Cotswolds is estimated at around *25,000 hectares, or nearly 14%* of the area. Another way of envisaging the challenge, is that if we only planted trees to offset all the GHGs we emit, the whole of the Cotswolds would be covered in trees by 2050. Of course, no one is suggesting that, but it demonstrates the scale of challenge, and why we need to tackle emissions across a wide range of activities, and not think tree planting alone would solve the problem.

What does “net zero” mean, and why is it important?

The United Nations define net zero as, *“Cutting greenhouse gas emissions to as close to zero as possible, with any remaining emissions re-absorbed from the atmosphere, by oceans and forests for instance.”* Achieving this target by 2050 should limit global warming to 1.5°C compared to pre-industrial temperatures. In 2019, law was introduced requiring the UK to bring its greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050. In 2022, the Cotswold National Landscape Board adopted a commitment *“to identify a scenario which allows us to endorse a path to net zero emissions (or better) by 2050 (or sooner).”* Small World Consulting's analysis provides us with a baseline and set of recommendations as the basis for consulting on what that pathway should be.

Small World Consulting's Analysis

SWC made recommendations focused on consumption: what residents and visitors buy and do within the Cotswolds, and how visitors travel to and from the Cotswolds. They focused on six priority areas:

1. Energy-only emissions (such as heating buildings, electricity use and road fuel) by residents, visitors and businesses, excluding residents' emissions from flights;
2. Food and drink consumed by residents and visitors;
3. Other goods purchased by residents and visitors, such as clothing, electronic equipment and cars;
4. Visitor travel to and from the Cotswolds, excluding visitors' flights due to the difficulty in apportioning these emissions given visitors tend also to spend time elsewhere in the UK;
5. Land-use non-carbon dioxide component, which means primarily emissions from livestock digestion and from fertiliser use, and
6. Land-use carbon dioxide component, which mostly covers the beneficial contribution of land management because trees, hedges and healthy soils absorb carbon dioxide from the air.

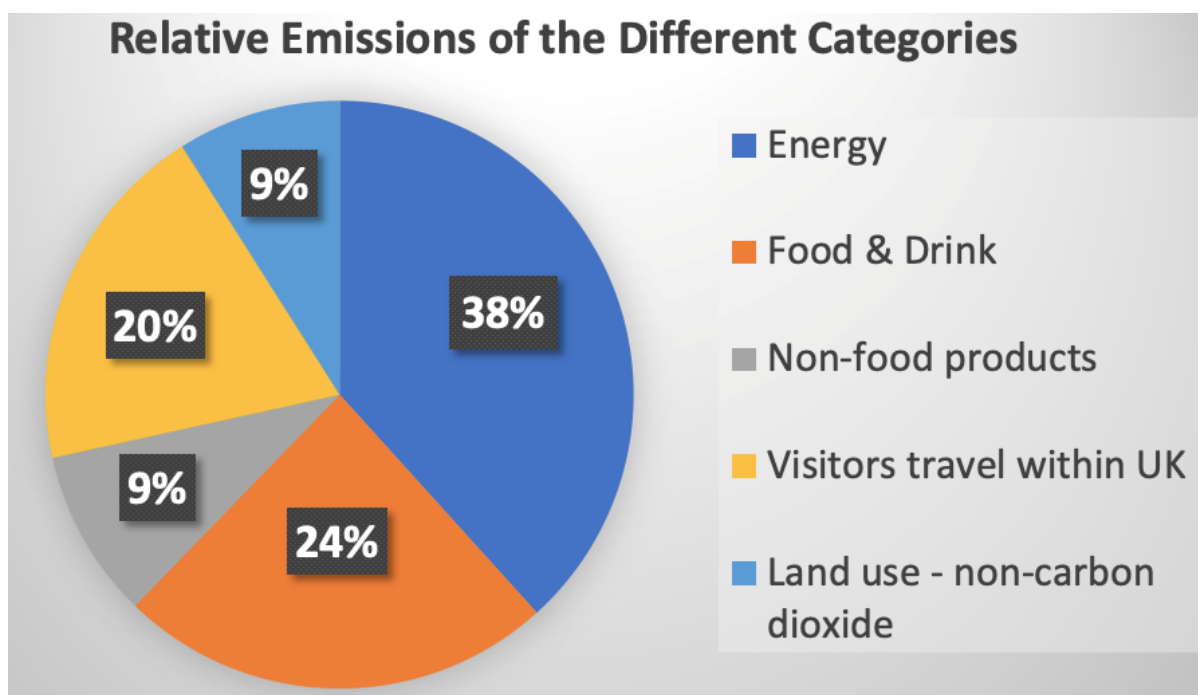
These six areas were selected as the best-fit between the competing objectives of covering everything of significance within policymakers' influence; keeping the boundary simple to describe; avoiding double counting, and making use of any data readily available so we can track progress. The calculations are based on no significant change to the number of residents or visitors.

The priority areas do not include emissions from through traffic (which is significant) and non-energy emissions from businesses' supply chains. Including them would have led to considerable double counting. These emissions will be tackled both by UK-wide and local efforts to decarbonise transport and other key sectors of the economy, while international supply chains require other countries to decarbonise, too.

The rate of reduction required to reach net zero by 2050 for each category is set out in this table. The calculations are based on no significant change to the number of residents or visitors in the future. The rate of reduction and level at which further reduction cannot be achieved are based on what is currently considered the limit in terms of technology and changes to our behaviour. This is a challenging pathway, illustrating the scale and urgency of action needed. It would mean a slightly better than a net zero Cotswolds by 2050, but only if we start making a difference immediately. It is worth noting that these targets are already four years behind because they use 2019 as the baseline (pre-pandemic), and so every year that the annual targets are not met, they will have to increase in order for the Cotswolds to reach net zero by 2050.

SWC's full report is available on the CNL website: [\[INSERT HYPERLINK\]](#)

	Annual reduction	Likely long-term residual emissions as a percentage of present-day level
Energy-only emissions	13.6%	5%
Food and drink	5%	30%
Other goods	5%	10%
Visitors' travel	10%	7.5%
Land use – non-carbon dioxide component	5%	30%
Land use – carbon dioxide component	Constant annual targets in terms of hectares of trees and hedges planted, or switched to more sustainable agricultural management	



This diagram is based on estimated 2019 emissions, and excludes land-based sequestration.

Energy

What does this cover?

Emissions relating to energy use within the Cotswolds by residents, visitors, local businesses and service providers, such as local health and education authorities, and water and sewerage companies. This includes emissions from roads (except from through-traffic); electricity, gas and oil consumed in our homes and commercial buildings; energy used in constructing and maintaining buildings, and by our health and education services. It does not include residents' flights, nor emissions from supply chains for local businesses and public sector organisations.

Where are we now?

This category counts for 38% of total emissions from the priority areas, primarily from heating buildings, electricity use, vehicle fuel, and other industry energy use, for example in construction.

What is proposed?

A 13.6% reduction every year to a target of 5% of present-day emissions.

Decreasing our use of energy or greenhouse gas emissions from energy production by nearly 14% a year is a challenging but achievable target. SWC propose that this is achieved by replacing oil or gas boilers with electric heat pumps, improving home insulation, lowering the thermostat temperature, and switching to renewable electricity sources (solar, wind, tidal and/or hydro-electric power) with tariffs backed by Power Purchase Agreements. Switching to electric heat pumps and insulating buildings will achieve the biggest reductions in emissions, but there may be issues to do with affordability. Increases in demand for electricity to accommodate heat pumps (and electric vehicles) will need both improved grid connections and community renewable energy production.

Not all our renewable energy needs to be generated within the Cotswolds, for example because of widespread decarbonising of the national electricity generation and use of electric vehicles. What is critical is that homes and businesses switch to verified renewable sources.

Additional key activities would include:

- Low carbon new buildings, for example using less conventional concrete and steel, and more timber or other low carbon alternatives, and
- Low carbon transport, such as electric cars (especially if they are recharged using renewable sources), electrified public transport and cycling.

Moving to electric cars will help significantly - although how the electricity is generated and how the cars are produced will make a difference - as would buying smaller cars and/or car sharing. Similarly, electric bikes use just 5% of the energy of an electric car.

Food and Drink

What does this cover?

Whatever residents and visitors eat and drink. This includes everything bought from shops, restaurants, take-aways, pubs, hotels and B&Bs, and reflects both how it is produced and how far it has been transported.

Where are we now?

Emissions from food and drink are significant. They account for 24% of residents' footprint, and 52% of visitors' emission while they are here.

What is proposed?

A 5% reduction every year to a target of 30% of present-day emissions. This assumes 3% reduction per year from dietary change (as set out in the National Food Strategy), 1% per year from waste reduction and 1% per year from other changes, including technology.

There are three main ways of reducing total emissions from food and drink:

1. Reducing emissions from producing, processing and transporting items of food,
2. Reducing food waste, which can reduce an individual's carbon footprint from food by up to 12%, and
3. Changing our diet to include more low carbon products. This includes "less and better meat", and more plant-based options.

How a product was produced on-farm, and subsequently processed and transported, will impact on its associated emissions. Beef from an animal fed on imported grain will have different levels of emissions to one fed on local pasture, especially if the manure from the pasture-fed cow is used instead of artificial fertiliser.

Gradual dietary changes are also very important since plants tend to have considerably lower GHG emissions and land area requirements to provide the same nutrients and calories compared to animal products.

Navigating choices which reconcile climate, nature, local farmers' livelihoods, health and affordability are complex, especially as our understanding of all these aspects and their interconnections deepens. Accordingly, it needs collaboration between policymakers, farmers, food producers and retailers, public health organisations and local people.

Goods and services other than food and drink

What does this cover?

All purchases of non-food and drink items, such as clothing, electronic equipment, furniture, soft furnishings and cars.

Where are we now?

This category accounts for about the same level of emissions as estimated from local livestock and applying synthetic fertiliser, or just over a third of the food and drink priority area.

What is proposed?

A 5% reduction every year to a target of 10% of present-day emissions. This includes supply chains for these goods reducing their emissions. It also envisages developing a more circular economy that involves sharing, leasing, reusing, repairing, refurbishing and recycling existing materials and products for as long as possible, rather than throwing them away and buying new.

Visitors' travel

What does this cover?

Visitors' travel on land to/from the Cotswolds and within the area, but not overseas visitors' flights to/from the UK. Visitors' flights are omitted primarily due to the practical difficulty of tracking how many other places they visit in the UK in addition to the Cotswolds.

Where are we now?

Around 16 million people visit the Cotswolds every year. Tourism supports almost 31,000 jobs, about 8% of the total. Indeed, we have one of the highest number of visitors of all National Parks and AONBs, and one of the highest proportions of overseas visitors. Visitors' travel to the Cotswolds vastly exceeds the emissions while they are traveling around the area.

Nearly 80% of visitors' footprint is due to travelling to and from the Cotswolds, and nearly half of that is flights (assuming only 10% of the overseas visitors' trip to the UK takes place in the Cotswolds area, which is understood to be a common pattern).

What is proposed?

A 10% reduction every year to a target of just 7.5% of current emissions. This is based on visitor numbers remaining stable. This should be achieved in similar ways to how residents will contribute to meeting their target for emissions from travel, for example, increasing use of electric vehicles and public transport both for the travel to, from and within the Cotswolds. Additional savings could be from encouraging longer stays, which will reduce the relative footprint of traveling to and from the Cotswolds per each trip.

Land use: non-carbon dioxide component

What does this cover?

These emissions come primarily from livestock (methane generated by digestive systems of cattle and sheep, as well as from their manure) and synthetic fertiliser use (in the form of nitrous oxide).

Where are we now?

Emissions from this type of land use are estimated to be equivalent to about a third of emissions arising from what residents and visitors eat and drink (which are produced overwhelmingly outside the Cotswolds due to the nature of food supply chains in the UK).

What is proposed?

A 5% reduction every year to a target of 30% of present day emissions.

Many farmers are already moving towards toward more climate- and nature-friendly farming. However, SWC's recommendations requires further transition, which focuses on adopting regenerative farming practices (explained later) to reduce emissions from synthetic fertilisers, adopting cutting-edge livestock management technologies (for example in breeding and food supplements), and reducing the overall number of livestock as part of the gradual dietary change.

Land use: carbon dioxide***What does this cover?***

Land management is also part of the solution, since carbon can be sequestered (absorbed) by trees, hedgerows, grasslands and other healthy soils. Increasing sequestration is crucial to addressing the climate emergency, and in many cases also contributes to supporting wildlife by enhancing and creating new habitats. We can increase the amount of sequestration by planting trees as new woodlands, orchards, in public places like parks and schools, or small groups of trees. We could also restore hedges and orchards. With the increase in the uptake of regenerative farming, farmers are increasingly managing soils on their farms in ways which sequester and retain more carbon by increasing soil organic matter.

Where are we now?

The Cotswold landscape currently absorbs about 8.5% of the estimated emissions from the five sources covered by this analysis.

What is proposed?

In order to make up the remainder of the pathway to net zero not achieved under the other five categories, SWC calculate that we would need to plant:

1. 700ha of new woodland every year across the Cotswolds – a total of 21,000ha by 2050, which is about 4½ times the size of Cheltenham or 7 times the size of Bath. This would nearly double the current woodland cover to around 22%, and compares to a total increase of 4,000ha as part of the Cotswolds Nature Recovery Plan. These figures do not include trees planted to replace ash trees lost to ash dieback, nor beech trees which die due to the more frequent and intense drought conditions expected from unavoidable climate change.
2. Just over 50km every year of new hedgerows - from 2019-2050, that's over 1500km of new hedgerow.
3. 360ha every year of new agro-forestry, which involves using the same land for crop or livestock farming and tree planting. While this increases carbon sequestration by improving soil management, the increase is estimated to be less than 20% achieved by planting the same area with trees.
4. A significant increase in cover crops of nearly 2,500 ha every year as part of farmers moving towards regenerative techniques. Cover crops are planted to cover the soil to reduce erosion, retain nutrients and sequester carbon, rather than for their harvested value

5. An increase of over 350 ha every year in use of legumes such as clover, to reduce the need for artificial nitrogen applications to grasslands and sequester carbon (again part of the regenerative farming techniques)

Nearly three-quarters of sequestration assumed in the pathway comes from new native broadleaf woodland, compared to the combination of agroforestry, new hedgerows, and use of legumes and cover crops. Broadleaf trees, such as oak, beech, small-leaved lime and wild cherry, tend to absorb more carbon in the long run and are generally better for wildlife than coniferous trees such as pine, although conifers often absorb carbon more quickly.

It is important to recognise that the Cotswolds landscape (which is so cherished) is largely the result of farming, and replacing sheep and cattle with other types of farming or with trees will change that appearance. Significantly, many Cotswold farmers' livelihoods are based on livestock farming. In addition, some fields currently used for grazing sheep and cattle cannot just be converted to arable farming, for example those which are too steep to use a tractor, or where the soil is too thin.

It is important to note that trees and hedges absorb carbon quite slowly when they are first planted, and then as they get bigger and grow faster, their absorption increases; it peaks after 20-30 years, and then the rate of sequestration declines. This is why it is important to start planting trees soon.

Equally, it is important to consider the '*right tree, right place, right reason*'. Tree species need to be planted in locations where they will thrive, enhance the landscape and best support wildlife, and where they would not block our choicest views or hinder the recovery of nature. Consideration also needs to be given to planting tree species which are suitable for our future climate (higher temperatures, increased average rainfall, more frequent flood events, and more drought periods).

Planting and managing woodland must be funded, either by the wood being commercial (the UK is the world's second largest importer of wood), or through contributions from public or private finance, whereby companies pay for trees to be planted to offset some of their unavoidable corporate carbon emissions.

Finally, we need to consider the impact of planting trees in fields which are currently used to produce food. Many of the countries from which we currently import our food are becoming increasingly water-stressed due to climate change, and so long term supplies may be jeopardised, and growing our own food becomes more important.

Exclusions

Because SWC's analysis focused predominantly on what is consumed rather than made in the Cotswolds, their recommendations exclude several categories, most significantly emissions from:

- Residents' flights, because this is considered outside local authorities' influence. However, as highlighted in the headlines, people in the Cotswolds on average fly a lot;
- Business supply chains, because the focus is on emissions from consumption and land use, rather than from production, and
- Through traffic (these emissions are estimated to be greater than those caused by residents' traffic).

Next Steps

National Parks and AONBs cover around 25% of England, and the Cotswolds is the third largest protected landscape, after the Lake District and the Yorkshire Dales. As such, these areas need to pull their weight in delivering the UK's legally-binding commitment to achieve net zero status by

2050. Equally, as the nation's most cherished landscapes, we need to be sensitive as to how tackling climate change impacts on the natural beauty of these areas. Similarly, the Cotswolds is not a museum, but somewhere people live and work, as well as love to visit. For example, 86% of the land in the Cotswolds is used for farming. Accordingly, the CNL Board will consult on the optimum pathway to a climate-friendly Cotswolds by discussing SWC's findings and proposals and alternatives with local communities and partners. We want to reach consensus about a pathway which tackles the climate and nature crises we face; delivers the purposes for designating the Cotswolds as a protected landscape; continues to ensure the Cotswolds provides both residents and visitors a place that lifts their spirits, and offers farmers and other businesses a place to earn their livelihoods.

ENDS

Appendix B – Engagement Activities

1. The engagement activities will help to build consensus for a pathway and identify the priority first steps for both the CNL Board and its partners in embarking on the pathway. These will be included in the 2025-30 Management Plan. This Appendix explains how this engagement will be undertaken.
2. The proposed timetable is as follows:
 - ⇒ *June* Board considers the Layman’s Guide and the Renewable Energy Position Statement, which, if adopted, are published together by mid-July
 - ⇒ *July* Appoint specialist support to guide, facilitate and analyse workshops
Fix dates for autumn workshops
 - ⇒ *July/Aug* Preparation/planning for six stakeholder workshops during Oct and Nov:
 1. CNL Board Members, Team Members and Voluntary Wardens
 2. Energy use
 3. Food and drink
 4. Visitor economy
 5. Land use/land management (two workshops held in both north and south Cotswolds)
 - ⇒ *Sept-Nov* Hold workshops
Discuss approaches being taken by other protected landscapes
 - ⇒ *Late Nov* Consultant, Working Group and CNL team hold a workshop on engagement results, approaches being taken in other protected landscapes, and to agree a pathway towards net zero and delivery plan.
 - ⇒ *Dec* Pathway towards net zero drafted, and then agreed by the Working Group and the CNL team.
 - ⇒ *Jan ‘24* The Executive Committee considers the proposed pathway.
 - ⇒ *Feb ‘24* The Board considers/adopts the pathway.
 - ⇒ *Mar ‘24* Pathway launched, including a guide to the actions which residents, land managers, businesses, local authorities, visitors, etc. can take to help implement it. Pathway’s implications and targets incorporated in the Management Plan 2025-30. 2024 activities start to be delivered.

Thereafter, and subject to resources, the CNL Board will work with partners and communities to deliver the pathway. The Working Group will review the Board’s recent Climate Change Strategy to ensure it aligns with the pathway; confirm baseline data and monitoring process for progress along pathway.

3. The workshops will need to engage directly with and/or with representatives of:
 - ⇒ Local authorities and parish councils (Board Members will have a valuable role here), and other public sector organisations like Local Economic Partnerships and Health and Wellbeing Partnerships.
 - ⇒ Landowners/managers/farmers: individuals, plus NFU, FWAG, Pasture for Life, farm clusters, key Cotswold estates and their land agents.
 - ⇒ Businesses: including the visitor economy, CLA, chambers of commerce.
 - ⇒ Communities: ensuring diverse audiences, for example, in terms of age. Some of this can be through relevant community groups, such as those represented by community climate action groups, such as Carbon Neutral Northleach, Everyone’s Evenlode, Gloucestershire Youth Climate Group, Cotswold Youth Network, CNL’s own former Youth Panellists. We also need to engage more conservative viewpoints.
 - ⇒ NGOs: Local Nature Partnerships, Wildlife Trusts, Woodland Trust, National Trust, Rural Community Councils, Cotswolds Tourism Partnership and Visit Gloucestershire,

Cotswold Voluntary Wardens, CPRE, Gloucestershire Food and Farming Partnership, Good Food Oxfordshire, Stroud Valleys Project.

- ⇒ Experts: Forestry Commission, RAU, Hartpury, and the Countryside and Communities Research Institute at the University of Gloucestershire.

In parallel, we will engage other protected landscapes:

- ⇒ Individual national parks and other AONBs, potentially focusing initially on Big Chalk partners and/or those NPs/AONBs which are using SWC's model, since it would be valuable to work together as each organisation considers how to implement their own conclusions, reflecting their own specific landscape.
- ⇒ NAAONB (through its Climate and Nature Collaborative Group), National Parks England and Natural England

ENDS