Tamar Valley
National
Landscape



June 2026

Tamar Valley National Landscape **An Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan No.6** 2026 - 2031

Climate

Protected Landscapes Targets and Outcomes Framework for Climate

Target 6

Reduce net greenhouse gas emissions in Protected Landscapes to net zero by 2050, relative to 1990 levels.

Target 7 (to be apportioned)

Not applicable to Tamar Valley where there is no deep peat.

Tamar Valley Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Tamar Valley greenhouse gas emissions data from Department for Energy Security and Net Zero 2024.

The greenhouse gases covered by these statistics are carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide.

Between 2005 and 2023, the estimated total greenhouse gas emissions in the TVNL saw a decrease from 131.8 to 83.7 kt CO2e. The figures are shown in ‘kilo tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent’ – ktCO2e. Levels dropped for the following sectors:

- Industry: 1.5 to 1.2 kt CO2e
- Commercial: 5.3 to 1.5 kt CO2e
- Public sector: 1.6 to 0.6 kt CO2e
- Domestic: 36.9 to 16.3 kt CO2e
- Transport: 23.7 to 23.5 kt CO2e
- Agriculture: 80.2 to 64.4 kt CO2e
- Waste: 7.8 to 2.3 kt CO2e

UK local and regional greenhouse gas emissions statistics, 2005-2023, Department for Energy Security and Net Zero.

Greenhouse gas emissions in the Tamar Valley have fallen significantly since 2005, largely due to national decarbonisation of energy, improved building efficiency, better waste management, and changes in agricultural practices. Domestic, commercial, and waste sectors saw the biggest reductions, while transport remained almost unchanged and agriculture continues to be the largest source of emissions.

Climate Change Adaptation Management Plans

Under the UK Government's 2023 Climate Adaptation Strategy (NAP3), all National Parks Authorities and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) must embed or link Climate Change Adaptation Management Plans within their management plans by 2028, and in all future iterations.

Regional and Landscape-Level Approaches

In parallel, the Devon, Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Climate Impacts Group has developed a regional Climate Adaptation Strategy, *Adaptation Strategy – Climate Resilient Devon, Cornwall and Isles of Scilly*. Although not created specifically for the third National Adaptation Programme (NAP3), it details the risks the region might face in the future as climate change increasingly affects the UK and it identifies how we can adapt to these changes.

It provides a valuable evidence base and shared framework for understanding and responding to climate risks across the South West. The strategy includes a Climate Risk Register and a three-year Action Plan, offering practical, place-based adaptation measures that can inform local planning and delivery.

National Landscapes Climate Adaptation Risk Assessment

To support the NAP3 requirement, National Landscapes has developed a Climate Adaptation Risk Assessment template to help identify climate-related risks across designated landscapes. While not a full adaptation plan, it provides the foundation for one by:

- Identifying key landscape assets and features
- Assessing their vulnerability to climate change
- Considering sectoral impacts (e.g. farming, forestry, natural, built and historic environments)
- Using current climate projections to evaluate risks
- Scoring risks and opportunities by likelihood, impact, and timeframe (short, medium, long term)

This flexible approach allows each landscape to tailor the process to local needs and stakeholders. The TVNL will draw on both the national and regional frameworks to develop a robust, locally relevant adaptation plan by 2028.

Tamar Valley Habitats & Climate Sensitivity

Habitat Type	Sensitivity	Key Adaptation Responses
Hedgerows	Low	Buffer zones, structural diversity, resilient planting
Rivers & Streams	High	Prioritise natural processes, riparian shading, water retention
Wet Woodland	Medium	Increase patch size, manage water levels, species diversity
Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland	Low	Continuous cover forestry, species diversification
Lowland Meadows	Medium	Flexible management, water level restoration
Saltmarsh	High	Managed realignment, sediment supply, erosion control
Traditional Orchards	Low	Low-input management, species diversity, water storage
Reedbeds	Medium	Hydrological restoration, flexible management, habitat expansion
Arable Field Margins	Low	Habitat connectivity, tailored management, resilient planting

These habitats are important within the Tamar Valley landscape. Their sensitivity to climate change has been assessed using the Natural England Climate Change Adaptation Manual (NE751), which provides national-level ratings based on habitat characteristics and projected climate impacts. The table summarises these ratings and outlines key adaptation priorities for each habitat.

Climate Case Studies

Calstock electric ferry trial

Zero emissions ferry service trialled at Calstock using off-grid solar power. Read more > (https://nrkmf.nimsite.uk/?tvnl_go=u291i53ziw)

Slow the Flow project

Natural flood management of extreme weather conditions at Deerpark Farm. Read more > (https://nrkmf.nimsite.uk/?tvnl_go=ryxw9patkc)



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If you require information in a different format – for example in braille, large print, paper copy or other languages, please contact:

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