

Climate and City Resilience Committee

Thursday, 11th January, 2024

MEETING OF THE CLIMATE AND CITY RESILIENCE COMMITTEE

HELD IN THE LAVERY ROOM AND
REMOTELY VIA MICROSOFT TEAMS

Members present: Councillor R-M Donnelly (Chairperson);
Alderman Copeland; and
Councillors Anglin, Bell, Bower, R. Brooks,
T. Brooks, Collins, Doherty, M. Donnelly,
D. Douglas, S. Douglas, Kelly, McAteer,
McCabe, McKeown, Smyth and Walsh.

In attendance: Mr. J. Tully, Director of City and Organisational Strategy;
Ms. D. Caldwell, Climate Commissioner;
Ms. B. Roddy, Project Support Officer – Climate; and
Mr. G. Graham, Democratic Services Assistant.

Apologies

An apology was reported on behalf of Councillor Long.

Minutes

The minutes of the meeting of 7th December, 2023 were taken as read and signed as correct.

Declarations of Interest

No Declarations of Interest were reported.

Retain: Sustain Programme and Short Film on Tracking Eco-Anxiety in the Wider Belfast Community

The Committee agreed that future presentations to the Committee should be scrutinised to ensure that they are accurate, in terms of both format and content, as listed on the Committee agenda. The Committee agreed also that where such presentations requested project funding, those projects should be costed and have been subjected to the completion of a comprehensive research and feasibility study, prior to consideration by the Committee.

Embodied Carbon – Reimagining Construction

The Committee agreed that the Director of Property and Projects be invited to a future meeting of the Committee in order to explore the possibility of the Council incorporating the calculation and publication of embedded carbon as part of its future infrastructure and capital programme projects.

Passive House Standards

The Committee agreed that Passive House Standards be considered as a measure for future Council construction projects.

Notices of Motion - Quarterly Update

The Director of City and Organisational Strategy provided a quarterly update on the Notices of Motions with particular reference to the Notice of Motion and Issue Raised in Advance which were the remit of the Climate and City Resilience Committee.

The Committee noted the updates and agreed to the closure of to the Notice of Motion (ref 296) that Belfast should join C40 and the Issue Raised in Advance ref 339 requesting that Northern Ireland landmarks be included in the design of the proposed new Irish Passport.

The Director reported that requests to join C40 was unable to be accommodated owing to the fact that capacity had been reached. He stated that enquiries could be made in the future to seek membership of C40 when nomination places became available.

The Director reported that following a request from the Committee that the Department of Foreign Affairs consider including landmarks of Northern Ireland in the design of its proposed new Irish Passport, a response had been circulated to Members which had been received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Tánaiste.

The Committee agreed to the closure of both the Notice of Motion and Issue Raised in Advance.

Climate and Mitigation Dashboard

A Member requested an update on the progress made in regard to the implementation of a Climate and Mitigation Dashboard comprising a range of data pertaining to projects involving climate change and emission reduction measures.

In response, the Climate Commissioner reported that officers were engaged in the process of developing a dashboard for the Council, including a pilot project involving a range of wireless services as part of that process. She agreed to follow that up with an update to the Committee at a future meeting with the objective of extending the pilot to include a range of Council departments.

The Climate Commissioner confirmed that the Council would be undertaking a review of the Resilience and Sustainability Board and stated that there were thirty ambitions within the Resilience strategy. She reported that work going on across the city in terms of the Climate and Resilience Strategy had been amalgamated and that she would provide an update on the achievements during 2023, including the planned actions for 2024.

Noted.

Update on Belfast Retrofit Delivery Hub

The Project Sponsor submitted the undernoted report on the Belfast Retrofit Delivery Hub.

“1.0 Purpose of Report/Summary of Main Issues

1.1 The purpose of this report is to update Members on the Belfast Retrofit Delivery Hub.

2.0 Recommendation

2.1 The Committee is asked to note:

- i. the Retrofit Hub organised three roundtable events in November 2023 on retrofit of commercial and public buildings, creating customer demand, and potential funding approaches;**
- ii. the key takeaways included -**
 - a. the energy and carbon performance of commercial and public buildings is a key factor in protecting the value of the property and lease/rental incomes;**
 - b. demand for retrofit is driven largely by the availability of grants but is also affected by building regulations and the availability of trusted advice;**
- iii. that members highlighted the need for a strategic overview of Belfast’s built environment encompassing the market fundamentals as well as the need address retrofit / refurbishment, embodied carbon and the opportunity to develop a heat network in the city.**

3.0 Main Report

3.1 Background

At the Climate and City Resilience Committee meeting in November 2023 it was reported that the Retrofit Hub planned to run three roundtable events later that month to explore topics in greater depth. These included:

- 1. retrofit of commercial and public buildings,**
- 2. how to create customer demand for retrofit, and**
- 3. potential funding approaches.**

3.2 These were intended to inform three of the ten ‘work packages’ identified by members in earlier meetings:

1. Data and information
2. Co-ordination, learning and knowledge exchange.
3. Ensuring the just transition – checking for equality of opportunity
4. Pipeline development & funding options
5. Creating customer demand – Improving understanding, creating the market
6. Building energy performance assessment and monitoring
7. Supply chain development
8. Commercial sector
9. Local Area Energy Plan integration
10. Resilience assessment

3.3 Key findings of the events are summarised below:

Retrofitting of commercial and public buildings

Commercial and public buildings comprise a significant proportion of city centre property. Commercial tenants (especially for offices) are increasingly seeking to occupy buildings that are energy efficient with low operational emissions – hence the energy and carbon performance is a key factor in protecting the value of the property and in ensuring the marketability (and therefore income) of the property. This is driving down demand for older stock. The public sector is also a significant player accounting for an estimated 40% of occupied office space, with interests in letting and selling surplus stock.

3.4 With increasing legislation and customer expectations around energy efficiency standards, the commercial viability of both private and public office stock will increasingly be linked to the energy performance of the buildings. There is a significant lack of data on these buildings but categories of commercial/public property might include buildings:

- certified to environmental standards which are already optimising rental income
- currently at risk of not meeting market demands for energy performance, but for which a business case for improvement can be made; and
- which have no business case for improvement and are therefore at risk of becoming ‘stranded assets’.

3.5 It is likely there is a sizeable amount of stock particularly in the public sector that would be difficult to retrofit due to the location and the type of asset although this has not been assessed. Members highlighted the need for a strategic overview of Belfast’s built environment that encompasses the market fundamentals as well as the need address

retrofit /refurbishment, embodied carbon and the opportunity to develop a heat network in the city.

- 3.6 Research reflects a trend from commercial and public sector office use towards leisure and residential, with low carbon emissions as a critical factor. More work is required to assess the energy efficiency of commercial and public buildings, whether or not they can be retrofitted and how this might be funded. Financial models include spend to save investment, with suggestions of a city-wide model providing the scale of finance (likely to be in excess of £100M) that investors require.

Creating customer demand for low carbon retrofit

- 3.7 The most significant factor limiting investments in retrofit is the low availability of grants in Northern Ireland (compared to Great Britain and the Republic of Ireland) to support retrofit. This impacts not only the willingness of homeowners to invest but also deters suppliers from investing in developing the retrofit supply chain in Northern Ireland. While building regulations can also drive demand to a certain extent, these are minimum requirements and can only play a role when new building works are taking place. The mortgage will also increasingly drive the uptake of retrofit measures as banks will become increasingly reluctant to lend to F rated properties.
- 3.8 For households, as well as the upfront cost, the associated disruption and the level of bureaucracy are also key factors affecting willingness to retrofit. Most homeowners don't know where to start and which installers to use.
- 3.9 Provision of a trusted source of independent advice and support was identified as a key opportunity to unlock demand for retrofit. An impartial expert service is seen as important in terms of helping homeowners to decide what retrofit actions might be required, with guidance on potential impact, cost, funding options and priority. This would also support to households through the process of identifying contractors, managing works, post completion quality checks and optimising the benefits of works carried out. This in turn could benefit contractors by providing a type of 'trusted trader' assurance recognising those working to a high standard and ultimately generating additional business. Examples include a One-Stop Energy Store which was recently installed in the centre of Cork to provide advice and help support the development of energy communities as well as an end-to-end retrofit service being delivered by SSE.
- 3.10 There is a potential role for the voluntary sector in partnering with public and private sectors to support homeowners and tenants. Fears of disruption and risk

could be reduced by taking an area-based approach where households can see neighbours participating and benefitting, with practical support needed to minimise disruption to householders during any works.

**Pipeline development, funding options
and supply chain development**

- 3.11 Some public sector bodies (eg Queens University) have created invest to save schemes which have been successful in creating a revolving fund to improve the energy efficiency of buildings. Queens University have also invested in reducing scope 1 and 2 emissions from their suppliers in order to bring down their Scope 3 emissions.
- 3.12 The lack of data on the city's housing stock (eg housing type, whether houses have a cavity wall, tenure etc) is also a constraint. A survey could help to map the housing stock and identify the quick wins (eg cavity wall insulation) and potential area based projects. An area-based approach was agreed to be the most likely to succeed however it needs to reflect the priorities of residents which tend to centre around energy costs, comfort and lack of disruption. This would therefore require advance community development and engagement work as well as a commitment from NIHE, Housing Associations and private landlords (private landlords have indicated that they would be willing to invest up to two years rent in retrofit works). There also needs to be clear independent advice available to residents throughout the process.
- 3.13 Creative funding approaches were also explored for an area-based approach, including one from Living Places that combines some public funding, with long-term institutional investment and "outcome buying" finance. In future the EPC rating is likely to be a key factor in the availability of mortgages as lenders move towards carbon disclosure of their mortgage books.

Next steps

- 3.14 These findings will be incorporated into the Draft Retrofit Programme of work which is still under development with key actions agreed at the next hub meeting scheduled for 30th January.

4.0 Financial and Resource Implications

- 4.1 None.

**5.0 Equality or Good Relations Implications/
Rural Needs Assessment**

5.1 Corporate policies will be followed, and appropriate screening and mitigating actions for individual work packages delivered where necessary.”

A Member referred to the success of the Ballymurphy cladding scheme, highlighting the benefits in terms of health outcomes, including providing families with more disposable income as a result of energy savings. He requested if there might be a role for the voluntary and community sector in the round table discussions.

A further Member referred to the potential employment opportunities in terms of retrofit and the need to develop the necessary skills to meet the retrofit programme

In response, the Climate Commissioner highlighted recruitment difficulties associated with the construction industry and the escalation in material costs as a disincentive in the retrofit of buildings. She referred specifically to the cost of retrofit and lack of government subsidies and grants as a disincentive for future investment.

A Member stated that she was aware of the problems associated with the current housing stock, both public and private, including the cost of retrofit. She stated her desire to see an expanded apprenticeship scheme and landlords encouraged to consider energy conservation a priority issue. The Member raised concerns that the increasing cost associated with retrofit might increase the level of dereliction across the city.

The Project Support Officer reported that there was a requirement to undertake a survey of the Council's building stock in terms of an assessment of the cost effectiveness of undertaking a comprehensive retrofit programme. She stated that in consultation with the construction industry they had stated that the demand needed to be evident before they would be prepared to invest in retrofit retraining and apprenticeship programmes.

Noted.

**Social Farms and Gardens - Request to
Present to Future Committee Meeting**

The Committee agreed to the request by Social Farms and Gardens to undertake a presentation to a future meeting of the Committee on the findings of their research.

**Response from The Minister of Foreign Affairs
re: New Irish Passport Design - for notation**

The Committee noted the response from the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Tánaiste following the request by the Committee to include Northern Ireland landmarks in the design of the proposed new Irish Passport.

Date of Next Meeting

The Committee agreed that its next meeting be held on Thursday, 8th February, 2024 at 5.15 p.m.

Chairperson