

CLIMATE AND CITY RESILIENCE COMMITTEE

Subje	ect:	BCC Carbon Baseline and Trajectory Repor	ι	
Date:		12 May 2022		
Repo	rting Officer:	Debbie Caldwell		
Contact Officers:		Richard McLernon		
Restr	icted Reports			
Is this	s report restricted?		Yes No	X
	If Yes, when will the	report become unrestricted?		
	After Committe	e Decision		
	After Council D	ecision		
	Some time in the	ne future		
	Never			
Call-i	n			
Is the decision eligible for Call-in?			Yes X No	
1.0	Purpose of Report of	or Summary of Main Issues		
1.1	The purpose of this re Baseline and Trajecte	eport is to update Members on the draft Belfa	st City Council Carb	on
	,	,		
2.0	Recommendations			
2.1	The Committee is as	ked to note the progress towards a draft Belfa	ast City Council carb	on
	baseline and trajecto	ry and note that a more detailed report will be	brought to a future	
	committee when the	paseline and trajectory report has been finalis	sed.	
3.0	Main report			
3.1	BCC Carbon Baseli	ne and Trajectory Report		
	In Octobor 2010, Bolt	inat City Council declared a Climata Change	Emorgonov, It woo s	arood
		ast City Council declared a Climate Change I		_
	that a Belfast City Co	uncil Climate Mitigation and Adaptation plan	would be prepared a	and

adopted with an aim of reducing carbon emissions by 80% compared to 2005 levels as quickly as possible.

The Carbon Baseline and Trajectory report can be used as a benchmark to record current emissions and to track performance against future emissions. The carbon footprint baseline has been undertaken in accordance with best practise guidance by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and calculated using 2019 conversion factors for the carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) published by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS).

The Northern Ireland Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) were contacted to clarify which conversion factors should be used in Northern Ireland and they confirmed that the UK conversion factors, published by BEIS are the data that they would employ.

The trajectory baseline year was nominated as the financial year of 2019/20, which is the reference point to base 'current' emissions on and used to forecast the pathway to net zero carbon. It was decided to use this year as this represented the most comprehensive period of monitoring the energy and water usage of all assets and is considered a 'typical' year prior to Covid restrictions.

A selection of site surveys are scheduled to be undertaken in June 2022.

The carbon footprint is categorised into scopes, which cover:

Scope 1 (direct) emissions are from activities owned or controlled by the Council. Examples of Scope 1 emissions include emissions from combustion in Council owned or controlled boilers, furnaces and vehicles.

Scope 2 (indirect) emissions are associated with purchased electricity, heat, steam and cooling. These indirect emissions are a consequence of the Council's energy use, but occur at sources that the Council do not own or control. Examples include grid supplied electricity and heat provided through a heat network.

Scope 3 (other indirect) emissions are a consequence of the Council's actions that occur at sources the Council do not own or control and are not classed as Scope 2 emissions. Examples of Scope 3 emissions include business travel by means not owned or controlled by the Council (grey fleet), disposing of the Council's own waste and purchased goods in the supply chain, etc.

3.2 The draft report analyses Belfast City Council's Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions and the potential measures that can be taken to reduce. The early recommendations arising from the analysis are set out below:

Short Term Action

Collect and save emissions data as it is made available for all core Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions.

Set up processes and procedures to request and record emissions data from suppliers and staff

Carry out detailed energy audits of all buildings.

Calculate the likely increase in electricity usage expected from installing heat pumps and liaise with the DNO to receive a budget quotation to increase the capacity.

Medium Term Action

Develop detailed feasibility studies to identify viable energy efficiency projects, localised power generation projects and carbon offsetting schemes.

Carry out detailed engineering design.

Develop a procurement strategy to deliver projects.

Understand which funding options are available and develop a strategy on how to fund specific projects.

Liaise with the Distribution Network Operator (DNO) to understand the grid capacity and how this relates to future electricity demands.

Calculate the carbon footprint of the whole Local Authority area and provide an action plan for the whole district to be zero carbon.

Long Term Action

Make a transition away from fossil fuel vehicles.

Increase electric vehicle charging network and sustainable travel infrastructure.

Develop large scale renewable heat and power generation projects.

Roll out energy efficiency and power generation projects to all buildings.

Develop on-going tree planting and biodiversity improvement schemes.

The Committee is asked to note the progress towards a draft Belfast City Council Carbon Baseline and Trajectory and note that a more detailed report will be brought to a future committee when the baseline and trajectory report has been finalised.

4.0 Financial & Resource Implications

4.1 The report identifies potential costs, which will be subject to further analysis during the development of the Belfast City Council Climate Plan, and Climate Investment Plan.

5.0	Equality or Good Relations Implications/Rural Needs Implications
5.1	None
6.0	Appendices Decuments Attached
0.0	Appendices – Documents Attached