



BCP COUNCIL CLIMATE ACTION ANNUAL REPORT 2019/20



Environment Climate, Resource & Sustainability

Report on BCP Council actions from July 2019 to July 2020
to address the Climate & Ecological Emergency

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Contents

Executive Summary	3
Introduction	4
Background to the Declaration – why it is an emergency.....	5
The Local and Global Effects of Climate Change	6
Potential financial consequences of not meeting our climate targets	7
Carbon Neutral BCP Council 2030 update 2019/20	8
Emissions Inventory.....	8
Council Target (2030) Progress Update.....	12
Power	12
Buildings	12
Planning and Land Use	12
Travel	13
Nature.....	14
Waste	14
Doing things differently	15
Carbon Neutral BCP Council Area 2050 update 2019/20	17
BCP Council Area Emissions Inventory.....	17
Area Target (2050) Progress Update.....	18
Power	18
Travel	19
Waste	20
Doing things differently	20
Working together	20
Climate Action – Next Steps.....	22
BCP Council Activities	22
BCP Council Area Activities	24
Technical Appendix.....	25

Executive Summary

1. BCP Council declared a Climate and Ecological Emergency on 16 July 2019 and followed this by considering and approving for consultation a draft Action Plan at its meeting on 16 December 2019. This was a logical extension of the excellent work undertaken by its predecessor councils before the formation of BCP.

2. This report sets out the work the Council has carried out in the first year towards achieving our targets to:

- Make BCP Council and its operations carbon neutral by 2030
- Work with the wider community to make the region carbon neutral before the UK target of 2050

3. This period has seen the Covid-19 pandemic trigger a national lockdown, which has impacted on some of our planned activity and had a direct effect on environmental quality. During this time, the Council has been working to establish the full extent of the challenge by calculating the amount of carbon emissions from Council operations that will need to be avoided or offset – over 40,000 tCO₂e. These efforts have led to BCP Council being named one of five UK towns and cities praised as global climate leaders by carbon disclosure charity CDP on their 'Cities A-List'.

Actions in the period July 2019 - July 2020 included:

- Incorporating the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals – including no.13: 'Climate Action' into our Corporate Strategy
- Securing £312k Government Emergency Active Travel grant
- Purchasing green electricity from renewable sources for all our buildings and a proportion of streetlights
- Incorporating Sustainable Procurement in the Council's new Financial Regulations
- Allowing key workers free use of sustainable transport during the pandemic, with 1000 essential journeys made on Beryl Bikes
- Helping 691 eligible households referred into the Local Energy Advice Partnership (LEAP) save £770,000 in energy bill reductions and financial benefits, whilst generating carbon savings
- Undertaking works at bus facilities in response to COVID-19 measures ensuring that buses can be used safely
- Developing a Decision Impact Assessment tool ensuring that all projects, decisions and policies can be assessed against climate change and other sustainability criteria
- Installing Electric Vehicle charging points at council depots and an Electric Refuse Collection Vehicle and road sweepers are to be trialled
- Forming a Coastal Engineering Partnership with Dorset Council to help protect communities from coastal flooding and erosion.

Introduction

4. 16 July 2020 marked the one-year anniversary of BCP Council's Climate and Ecological Emergency declaration, but instead of bringing staff and the community together to mark the completion of year 1 activities and launching our plan for year 2, we were instead working remotely under the extreme conditions of COVID-19 lockdown. The sad illness and terrible loss of life has been devastating for families and communities. The pandemic has also had other catastrophic social, environmental and economic impacts. Council funding, resources and the delivery of other services has been put under extreme pressure. Our climate action plans have been disrupted and activities halted, delaying projects to achieve our carbon-neutral targets. The Council was unable to engage the public on climate action, as had been intended, due to the Covid-19 restrictions. The Council-approved public consultation on the draft Action Plan was postponed and re-scheduled for Autumn 2020.

5. It should also be noted however, that July 2020 brought unforeseen positive consequences of lockdown measures, such as the largest ever recorded global reduction in atmospheric CO₂. The measures imposed in the UK and abroad limited the use of cars, vans and other polluting vehicles significantly. Large public events were banned, international travel cancelled, and manufacturing of non-essential items suspended. Business travel, commuting and personal trips were reduced, giving people time to enjoy nature, grow food and improve local habitats. The 6% global CO₂ reduction during this time is significant due to the extreme measures put in place and the personal behaviour change of whole populations – but to meet global climate objectives of limiting global warming to below 2°C, this level of carbon reduction must be exceeded year on year. Given the speed at which people returned to normal life after the first lockdown restrictions were lifted (vehicle use in BCP is estimated to have surpassed 80% of pre-COVID levels by the time the second lockdown started), and with few sizable carbon reduction projects in the pipeline, it will be extremely challenging for the world to meet its climate targets unless adequate funding and resources are provided.

6. Health, financial, political and other uncertainties continue to disrupt activities, making it difficult to predict our progress over the coming 12 months. BCP Council will continue to engage with the public, work with partners, bid for external funding and make climate improvements whenever possible.

Background to the Declaration – why it is an emergency

7. The UK government, global advisory bodies, academics and scientific community at large agree that our planet is on target for a 3 to 4°C rise by 2100ⁱ. If this happens, it is estimated that crop yields will decrease by an average of 18%, with the harvest of some staple foods reducing by as much as 30%ⁱⁱ. The anticipated arctic thawing, acidification of the oceans and the devastating loss of species and ecosystems will dramatically alter the quality of life for current and future generations.

8. Taking actions sooner rather than later means more carbon will be saved and at a lower economic, environmental and health cost^{iii,xiii}. The Council wants to lead by example and embed climate and ecological mitigation and resilience into our ways of working and seek to enable those living and working in the area to do the same. Tackling climate change and ecological destruction (the loss of habitats, plants, animals and other species) go hand in hand; the impacts of a rise in global temperatures take a toll on the survival of wildlife whereas protecting and rebuilding natural habitats helps reduce the negative impacts of climate change.

9. Since declaring a Climate and Ecological Emergency^{iv} in July 2019, BCP Council and its partners have been working to establish a path which will lead the organisation and the three-town area to become carbon neutral by 2030 and 2050, respectively. Along with over 300 local authorities in the UK and thousands globally, BCP Council is working to reduce its ecological impact and make our businesses, communities and habitats more resilient to the impacts of extreme weather and climate change. In declaring the Emergency, the Council acknowledged that the *'consequences of global temperature rising above 1.5°C are so severe that preventing this from happening must be humanity's number one priority'*. To ensure that sustainable development remains a council priority, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals^v have been integrated into the corporate strategy and a robust action plan is being developed and delivered to ensure we protect and enhance our natural environment (and the ecosystem services it provides), recognising also that *'bold climate action can deliver economic benefits in terms of new jobs, economic savings and market opportunities (as well as improved well-being for people worldwide)'*^{vi}.

10. The BCP Council Area is well placed to make a significant contribution to tackling the challenge of the Climate and Ecological Emergency. Climate action by cities with populations over 100,000 could deliver 40% of global emissions reductions needed to limit warming to 1.5°C.^{vii} By focusing actions on energy, buildings, transport and waste, cities could achieve 90% of emissions reductions needed to stay in line with the Paris Agreement goals.^{viii} Taking action to reduce climate change has co-benefits, such as cleaner air, job creation, health benefits and biodiversity improvements.^{ix}

The Local and Global Effects of Climate Change

11. 195 nations signed up to the Paris Agreement in 2015 to keep global temperature rise this century to less than 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5°C. The planet is, however, currently on track for a temperature rise of between 3°C and 4°C by 2100^x.

12. If left unchallenged climate change could lead to:

- Much of Poole and Christchurch being underwater by 2050^{xi}
- Increase in intensity and frequency of extreme weather events (fluvial and surface water flooding, coastal erosion, landslips and heathland fires are particular issues for BCP Council Area)^{xii}
- Increased risks to health, livelihoods, food security and economic growth^{xii,xiii}
- The disappearance of coral reefs by 2050^{xiv}
- The irreversible loss of many marine and coastal ecosystems
- An increase in food insecurity worldwide as oceans become more acidic and land becomes more inhospitable
- A decrease in global crop yields by an average of 18.2% if 4°C of warming reached
- The continued thawing of the Arctic permafrost which has begun 70 years earlier than predicted
- Ice-free Arctic summers in 15 years' time; a non-reversible tipping point leading to rising sea levels and an accelerated rate of warming
- Increase in intensity and frequency of extreme weather events (flooding, coastal erosion, landslips and heathland fires are particular issues for BCP Council Area)^{xv}
- Increased risks to health, livelihoods, food security and economic growth^{xvi}

13. The subsequent impact on the natural world is/will be:

- Species loss is likely to be twice to three times greater at 2°C than 1.5°C.
- In the UK 41% of wildlife species are in decline and 15% are at risk of national extinction.^{xvii}
- The Big Butterfly Count saw the lowest numbers of butterflies counted in 11 years, despite record numbers of people taking part.^{xviii}
- In the last 25 years, the number of starlings and swifts in the country have decreased by 96%.^{xvii}
- Populations of insectivorous birds are in rapid decline; between 1967 and 2016 flycatcher numbers fell by 93%, nightingales by 93%, grey partridge by 92% and cuckoos by 77%.^{xix} This indicates insects are in rapid decline.
- Fewer insects will have a direct effect on the many birds, bats, small mammals, reptiles and amphibians dependent on them for their food.
- It will also hugely impact crop plants, three quarters of which depend on insects for pollination.^{xx}

Potential financial consequences of not meeting our climate targets

14. National policy reforms such as the Government's 'Green Industrial Revolution' and the Environment Bill are encouraging a move towards zero-carbon through renewable energy, sustainable transport and green finance, in line with international pledges. Although there are currently no formal requirements on local authorities, there are indications that in the near future it is possible legally binding carbon reduction targets and reporting requirements might well be put in place.

15. Meeting these targets at a local level will require the support of businesses, communities and partner organisations, many of which we hope to engage through the formation of a Climate Action Leadership Board. It will also require significant investment to enable the implementation of low-carbon measures. Competitive grant funding and other financing models are being made available through government departments and external bodies, but additional local funds may also be required.

16. Failure to meet carbon targets may result in financial consequences. The scale of any financial impacts will depend on the reduction targets mandated by Government and can be reduced according to the ambition of local interventions, such as making changes to the fuel used in our vehicles, how waste is treated, the amount of natural carbon storage and the carbon in our supply chains. Based on 2019/20 council emissions (calculated using government conversion factors) and the projected costs of offsetting per tonne CO₂e (according to London School of Economics), the current estimated cost to offset BCP Council emissions in 2030 if we do not take measures to address them would be £3,117,525.

17. Long-term financial impacts can be reduced by investing in carbon reduction activities now. Many schemes will take time to implement due to planning, funding and resource implications (such as large-scale renewable energy generation or modal shift to sustainable transport), so it's imperative to prioritise and deliver climate action at the earliest opportunity. Reducing our energy bills, fuel costs and waste production will generate immediate financial savings which can be used to support further climate action within the organisation and help us reach our climate and ecological targets.

Carbon Neutral BCP Council 2030 update 2019/20

18. The Climate and Ecological Emergency Declaration committed BCP Council to becoming carbon neutral (or net-zero carbon) by 2030, including all Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions (as described below). This report details the most complete and up to date data available and highlights some key projects which took place in July 2019 to July 2020 to address the emergency.

Emissions Inventory

19. An emissions inventory contains the amount of greenhouse gases (GHG) emitted by various sources managed by an organisation or contained within a geographical area over a specified period. Emissions are expressed as tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (meaning that other greenhouse gases produced alongside carbon dioxide are included and quantified according to their global warming potential). The BCP Council Climate and Ecological Emergency targets aim to address emissions from sources termed Scopes 1, 2 and 3.

20. Council Scope 1 emissions are from the direct burning of fuel (to heat buildings and operate vehicles), Scope 2 emissions are classed as indirect, from the generation of the electricity we buy, and Scope 3 emissions are caused outside our boundary but by our activities (including use of drinking water, waste disposal and items we procure).

Accounting Tools and Standards

21. The BCP Council Emissions Inventory for 2019/20 is built upon the LGA/Local Partnerships Carbon Accounting Tool that utilises Government published conversion factors. This includes full Scope 1 and 2 emission sources but only a limited number of Scope 3 activities that Local Partnerships are working to expand in future. In order to give Council the most complete appraisal of the potential size of the Council's Scope 3, officers have worked to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Standard in order to present initial calculations of Scope 3 emissions. This has demonstrated that Scope 3 emissions represent the largest proportion of BCP Council emissions with further sources yet to be determined.

BCP Council CO₂e Emissions Inventory 2019/20			
Scope	Emissions Type	Emissions (tCO₂e) with full Scope 2 based on kwh of electricity used	Emissions (tCO₂e) with reduced Scope 2 from green electricity procurement
Scope 1	Heating	4,569.96	4,569.96
	Fugitive Emissions	Not known	Not known
	Authority's Fleet	3,372.34	3,372.34
Scope 2	Electricity	5,523.48	3,447.03
Scope 3	Staff Travel	576.35	576.35
	Transmission & Distribution Losses	468.93	468.93
	Water	12.23	12.23
	Leased Out Buildings	25,358	25,358
	Staff Commuting	3,628	3,628
	Waste	62	62
	Paper procured	72	72
	Sold products (end of life treatment)	0.2	0.2
	Investments	Not known	Not known
	All procured products and services	Not known	Not known
Total Known Emissions		43,643	41,567

22. Two columns of emissions are shown with differing Scope 2 data. The first of these includes the emissions figure associated with the amount of kWh electricity used by the Council. The second includes a reduced figure resulting from the procurement of 'green' electricity, generated from renewable resources in the UK (details below). This dual reporting of data is in accordance with HM Government Environmental Reporting Guidelines (March 2019).

23. The total measurable GHG emissions from BCP Council activities for 2019/20 is **41,567 tonnes CO₂e** (views 1 and 2). This figure includes as many areas of BCP activities as possible, but it is important to note that the actual GHG emissions are more than this. Inclusions, exclusions and assumptions relating to each Scope 3 category are explained in the Technical Appendix. Scope 1 and 2 fuel and electricity use data is set out below.

Scope	Source	Amount	Unit	tCO₂e
scope 1	Stationary Gas (Buildings)	24,856,991	kwh	4,569
	Fleet fuel	1,300,000	litres	3,372
scope 2	Stationary Electricity (Buildings)	12,490,079	kwh	3,192
	Streetlights	9,119,764	kwh	2,329

BCP Council Scope 3 Emissions

24. BCP Council Scope 3 emissions for 2019/20 have been calculated at **30,178 tCO₂e**. Scope 3 emissions are defined as 'other indirect emissions', meaning all indirect emissions apart from purchased electricity (Scope 2). Scope 3 emissions are a consequence of the activities of an organisation but occur from sources not owned or controlled by the organisation. Despite not owning or directly controlling the sources of these emissions an organisation can still influence the levels of these emissions through its policies and choices.

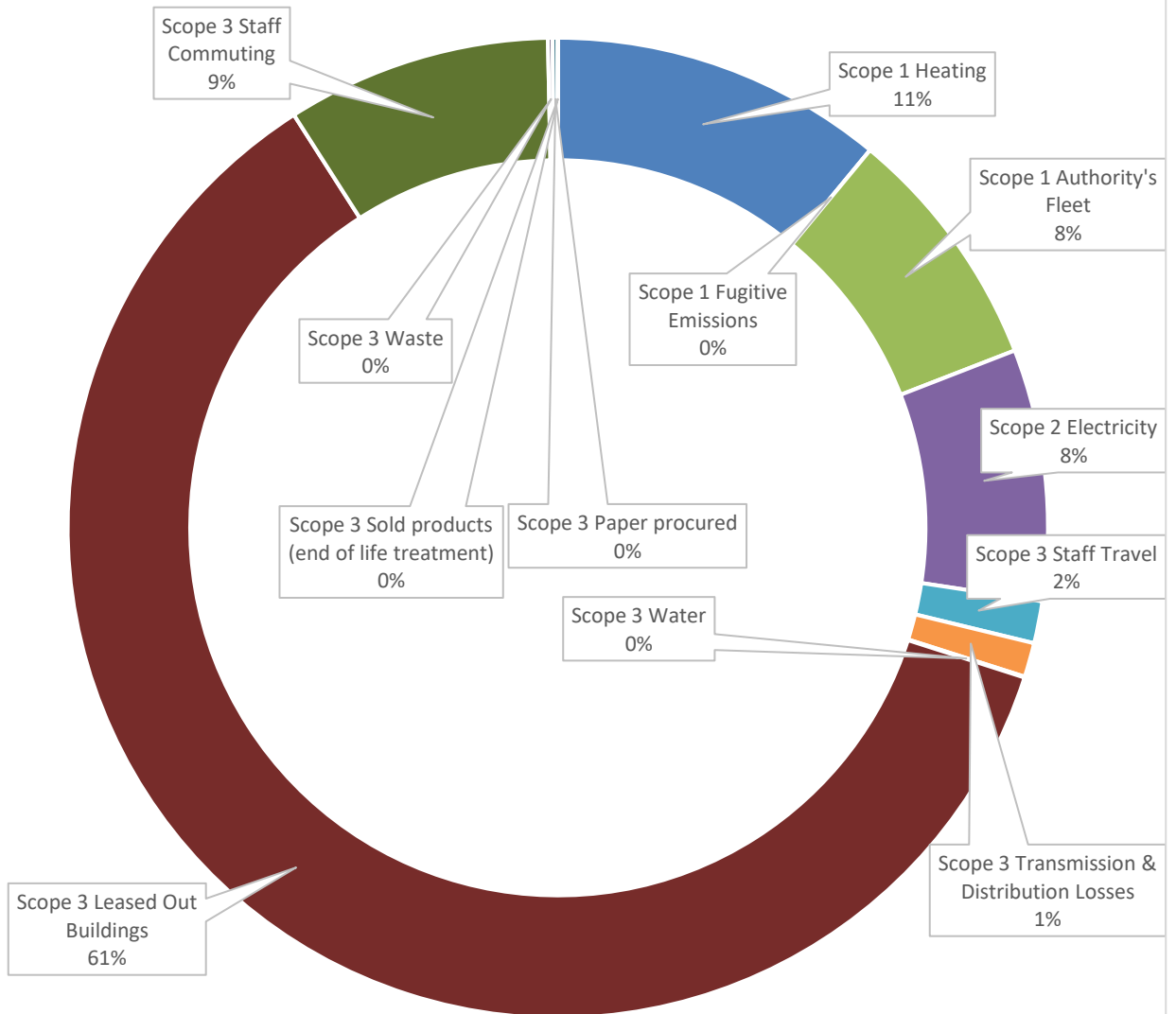
25. Scope 3 includes:

- Goods and services bought by the council (water and paper only in 2019/20)
- Energy lost transporting electricity (Transmission and Distribution)
- Waste generated by council operations only (not including household or street litter bin collections)
- Business travel (staff using modes of transport not owned by the council)
- Staff commuting
- End-of-life treatment of products sold in council run catering venues
- Leased out buildings (including council housing and properties used by business tenants)
- Investments

26. By including all known Scope 3 data BCP Council is being as transparent as possible in reporting our carbon emissions. Despite being the hardest scope to measure and therefore open to more inaccuracies and assumptions, analysis of this scope still provides us with valuable insight into all our activities as an organisation.

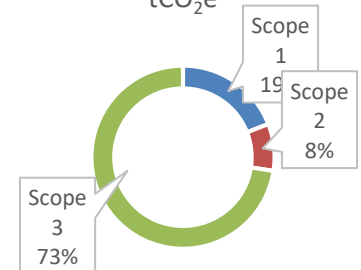
NB. The scale of Scope 3 data will change over time as more data is gathered, and the accuracy of the data improved.

View 1: BCP Council emissions inventory 2019/20 (including green electricity) total = 41,567 tCO₂e



NB. Figures showing as 0% refer to categories where the proportion of the total emissions is less than 1% - these are labelled on the inside of the doughnut chart

View 2: BCP Council CO₂e emissions 2019/20 Scope 1, 2 and 3 - total = 41,567 tCO₂e



Council Target (2030) Progress Update

27. The following sections of the report highlights key activities undertaken to reduce the Council's carbon footprint and respond to the Climate and Ecological Emergency. These projects were delivered between July 2019 and July 2020.

Power

28. The Council made the decision to procure electricity from UK renewable sources in order to send the message that it was actively supporting green energy production and to enable a reduction in Scope 2 reported emissions. This was the swiftest way to make a change within existing contracts. Green electricity for all BCP Council buildings and some streetlights (Bournemouth only) was procured from 1 October 2019, for the remaining six months of 2019/20. As supplies come into line following Local Government Reorganisation, the supply to Poole streetlights changed to green on 1 April 2020, so does not contribute to the reduction in the period reported here. Christchurch streetlights remain under a Dorset Council PFI agreement until 2032, but the emissions have been included in the BCP Council inventory to present as complete a picture as possible. The Npower Energy product procured by BCP Council is a Renewable Energy Guarantees Origin (REGO) -backed product that meets stringent carbon reporting requirements – as set by the World Resource Institute in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 2 Guidance 2015. It has been independently verified that the supply is backed by a sufficient amount of REGOs from UK generation only, and so is reportable as zero carbon emissions.

Buildings

29. BCP Council's Corporate Property Group is now established and is chaired by Chief Executive, Graham Farrant. Part of the remit of this group is an assessment of building energy efficiency to inform the accommodation review. Energy saving measures and renewable energy generating equipment can then be installed in the retained Council buildings. Work has also begun on a Sustainable Construction Policy for corporate buildings, including Council housing. Addressing the illegal mis-selling of energy products and supplies is crucial to build consumer confidence in energy-saving measures and this is planned to be part of a Trading Standards South West initiative, beginning in 2020.

Planning and Land Use

30. The BCP Local Plan Regulation 18 Issues Consultation took place in late 2019, inviting stakeholder comment over a 6-week period. This was the first formal stage in the local plan review, it is anticipated the next stage of BCP Local Plan, namely Issues and Options consultation will take place in the spring of 2021, with the local plan being adopted in 2022. The initial regulation 18 consultation generated a significant response. Comments were invited on the issues that need to be addressed in the local plan, in addition the consultation included a call for development sites. Specific issues identified were related to the Councils Priorities,

including in respect of a 'Sustainable Environment'. This highlighted the issue of the need to 'tackle the challenges posed by climate change', this priority generated the largest response with 35% of comments received being in respect of a sustainable environment. Comments received and a summary of those comments can be viewed at: <https://www.bournemouth.gov.uk/planningbuilding/PlanningPolicy/bcp-local-plan/bcp-local-plan-docs/bcp-local-plan-reg-18-summary-of-issues.pdf>

31. Following this consultation, a multi-disciplinary workshop was held in January 2020, bringing together councillors and subject matter experts from across the council to discuss and develop measures to address climate change mitigation and adaptation through the new Local Plan. A local Strategic Car Parking Review was also expected to deliver climate benefits during 2019/20 but has been delayed due to uncertainties with baseline evidence on car park usage due to Covid restrictions.

32. A new draft Supplementary Planning Document has been issued reducing car parking requirements for all new residential developments in various parts of BCP. This will reduce car dependency and encourage the demand for sustainable transport, producing a virtuous circle. Where car parking is to be provided, the SPD will require the provision of Electric Vehicle charging points.

33. The national Environment Bill has also been delayed, but once in place will provide new requirements for the promotion of biodiversity net gain through the planning process. Funding of measures through the use of CIL contributions, grant funding opportunities and income generation are being considered.

34. Investigations also began into the suitability of brown field sites for temporary/short term uses such as SUDS and carbon capture; and for longer term uses such as large-scale renewable generation, tree planting schemes, natural burial sites and other mitigation measures.

Travel

35. Adult Bikeability courses were run for staff during the summer 2019 to help less confident cyclists feel able to ride a bike for commuting and business travel. This is further facilitated through the council's work around Safer Routes to School.

A contract was established to improve the council's electric vehicle (EV) charger network, with further capacity to be installed in future years. The Council's 'New ways of Working', accommodation changes and new technology will mean staff travel less and use fewer consumables. Estates and Accommodation work was progressed to provide interim spaces to offer hot desking, video-conferencing facilities to limit need for staff and visitors to attend site and increasing use of digital tools. Electric Vehicle charging points have been installed at council depots and an Electric Refuse Collection Vehicle and road sweepers are to be trialled.

Nature

36. Chris Blandford Associates have been appointed to develop a Green Infrastructure Strategy (GIS) with the Council. A new GIS Officer has also been funded through the Future Parks Accelerator programme to develop open space mapping and work with the consultants. Parks staff are auditing all sites across the conurbation throughout November 2020. A prospectus for the GIS will be developed by the end of 2020 for public consultation in 2021. The Council has been funded through the Urban Tree Challenge Fund to plant native trees in several locations across the area, which will involve community groups. A draft Natural Capital Account has been produced by Vivid Economics to better understand the value of parks and open space for carbon sequestration. Work with Environmental Finance to encourage investment in nature is on hold due to the Pandemic, however an expression of interest has been submitted to the Environment Agency Investment Readiness Fund to further develop this work. A pilot parks programme is being rolled out in 2021 to begin work, with communities, on naturalising three parks (Winton, Watermans and Alexandra). A bid has been submitted by the Parks Foundation to the Government's Green Recovery Challenge Fund to develop information and incentives with partners to encourage better biodiversity practice within private spaces and gardens.

Adaptation

37. The Council worked with the Dorset Local Nature Partnership, Local Enterprise Partnership, Environment Agency and other bodies to hold a Climate Change Adaptation Workshop on 18 June 2019. This engaged stakeholders from a wide range of sectors to discuss climate change risks for the area and raise the profile of the need for collaborative climate change adaptation working. Leading on from the event, further work continues, including the creation of a Charter for Climate Change Adaptation for adoption by organisations.

38. The Council secured national funding and has developed updated modelling and mapping of surface water flood risks across the BCP Council Area. Along with new flood modelling and mapping undertaken by the Environment Agency around Poole Harbour, Christchurch Harbour and along the river Stour and Avon, this will provide up-to-date evidence to inform sustainable land use planning and flood risk management decisions in the coming years.

Waste

39. The Council has sought to minimise or cease the sale of single use plastics and encourage alternative materials throughout our retail operations, including only compostable drinking cups sold by seafront and park cafes. Printing contracts are under review to reduce use of printers and MFD's as part of the new Office Accommodation. Work continues to design the Environmental Innovation Hub which will inform Seafront waste reduction. The Council's commercial waste team provided disposal services to businesses across Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole,

providing a high-quality, reliable service to its customers, and generating an income for BCP Council.

Doing things differently

40. The Council has put in place a Climate Action Governance Framework. The Council has introduced a 'New Ways of Working' behaviour change programme, in conjunction with accommodation changes and technology to encourage less staff travel and promoted a Climate Action Workplace Charter to remind teams of simple ways to cut carbon in everyday workplace scenarios. The 'Our Climate Action' SharePoint site was launched for staff, giving climate change information, news and advice to help achieve the 2030 target. Climate change presentations have been given to staff and councillors by the global Climate Reality Project.

41. Adult Social Care has launched their own 'ASC and Commissioning Climate Action Group' to champion climate activities throughout the service. The group has committed to meeting regularly, using the new green team charter and team newsletter to help raise awareness of climate issues, such as the environmental impact of PPE use and disposal. All 17 of The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals – including no.13: 'Climate Action' – have been incorporated into the Council's Corporate Strategy.

42. A Decision Impact Assessment tool enabling all projects, decisions and policies to be assessed against climate change and other sustainability criteria has been created and is being developed further. This will ensure that climate change consequences are considered whenever a decision is being made. Staff have been surveyed on their pandemic homeworking experiences to aid introduction of 'New Ways of Working' and so decrease commuting and work travel. The Council has incorporated Sustainable Procurement into the new Financial Regulations to enable sustainable procurement - including practices to reduce carbon in the supply chain, local sourcing, full-life costing and assessment of suppliers to encourage energy and waste reduction. Transformation Board have agreed a central approach to stationery, with pooled stocks and budgets from all services and new procurement arrangements to limit the use and spend on these items. BCP Pensions are managed by the Dorset County Pension Fund and the investments the pension fund make may have associated GHG emissions. In the period covered by this report, Dorset County Pension Fund was considering changes which could reduce the GHG emissions associated with their investments.

Implementation

43. The production of this Climate and Ecological Emergency Annual Report to monitor and communicate progress was committed to in the draft Action Plan. Another action was to prioritise those measures that would have the most impact on our 2030 target. Information Technology (IT) was to feature significantly in these measures to move staff towards working in new ways. However, the response to

Covid-19 has meant that IT developments were needed faster than anticipated to keep the Council functioning.

44. The 'IT Technical Strategy and Standards' underpins delivery of the BCP Council Organisational Development Plan. The Plan aims for the Council to become a 21st century 'technology enabled' organisation. A commitment to assist the Council objective of becoming Carbon Neutral by 2030 is explicitly stated within this strategy. The core element of the technical strategy is the use of cloud or virtualised IT services. In its most simplistic form, shifting IT services into the cloud (public or private), or virtualised, reduces the carbon footprint of the Council by reducing the power and cooling demands of its own 're-purposed' datacentres. BCP Council has already committed to a large footprint in Microsoft Azure and M365 IT services, which has resulted in a huge decrease in on-premise infrastructure in the Poole datacentre. Further work to rationalise the legacy datacentres at Poole and Christchurch into one location in Bournemouth Civic Centre is currently underway; this will further enable IT to offer up additional carbon savings through a large reduction in the power and cooling carbon consumption at these sites today.

45. When tendering for new IT solutions all new providers are asked to provide evidence of how their services will meet the requirements of our corporate sustainability targets and those of the IT Strategy throughout the life of the contract. They do this by demonstrating how their solution contributes to Council metrics on carbon consumption, for example by reducing the need for travel through deployment of agile device and collaboration and meeting tool-sets, as well as state their compliance with any applicable recognised green standards, such as ISO14001 (i.e. how they manage their own purpose built datacentres in a green way).

46. We challenge behaviours that may negatively impact on sustainability targets; such as printing, mobile phone and data usage. Significant effort has been made to identify where we can make efficient use of this technology to enable cost savings and support us with operating optimal contracts and services. Our strategic intent with contracts such as these is to reduce where we can; supported by digital ways of working. Most recently the Council has implemented Microsoft Teams as its core communication and collaboration platform. Teams telephony is a sustainable solution; it is cloud based omitting the need to operate on-premise telephony hardware or file servers in the data centre. We can further improve our carbon footprint by using other Teams features - reducing unnecessary travel and associated costs and physical document storage, in turn enabling us all to work more efficiently. It has contributed to our ability to work away from the office resulting in associated office energy reductions. Teams has changed the way we interact with customers, suppliers, regulators and others. Decision making processes can be quicker and more efficient; we are able to meet with suppliers, attend conferences and training sessions in secure online, dynamic meeting spaces, without the need for travel.

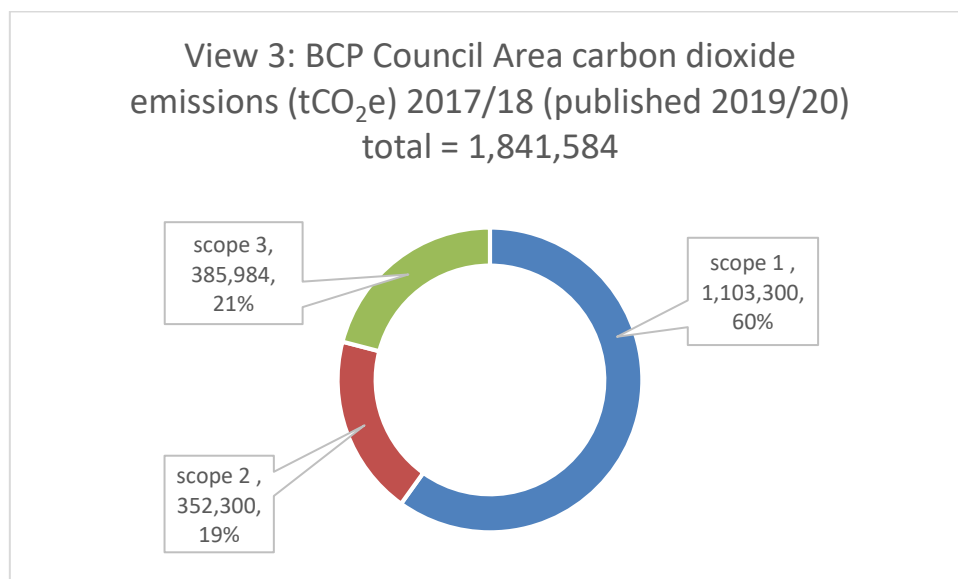
Carbon Neutral BCP Council Area 2050 update 2019/20

47. The Climate and Ecological Emergency Declaration committed BCP Council to work with the wider community to make the region carbon neutral before the UK target of 2050. This report details the most complete and up to date data available and highlights some key projects which took place between July 2019 and July 2020 to address the emergency.

BCP Council Area Emissions Inventory

48. The most up to date data has been compiled on area-wide emissions to enable progress to be benchmarked, see table below and View 3. It should be noted that Scope 1 and 2 figures shown are derived from 2018 data made available by Government in 2020 and the Scope 3 figure provided by the Government-funded SCATTER^{xxi} project in 2019, using 2017 data.

BCP Council Area Emissions Inventory for 2019/20				
Emission Scope	Scope 1 2018 data, published 2020 (BEIS)	Scope 2 2018 data, published 2020 (BEIS)	Scope 3 2017 data, published 2019 (SCATTER)	
Primary Sources	Gas use, road transport fuel	Electricity use	Purchased products, waste, water, aviation	Area total
Total (tonnes CO ₂ e)	1,103,300	352,300	385,984	1,841,584



Area Target (2050) Progress Update

49. The following sections of the report detail actions which were taken under each of the themes identified within the Draft Climate Action Plan, as approved by Council for consultation in December 2019.

Power

50. To help residents save energy at home, 691 eligible households were referred into the Local Energy Advice Partnership (LEAP), generating carbon savings and over £770,000 in energy bill reductions and additional financial benefits for those residents. The home advice visits that LEAP provides could not continue during the Covid-19 lockdown period, but the service re-started later in 2020 replacing home visits with telephone advice calls. Other elements of the service also continue, including free energy-saving equipment, energy-efficient white goods and grants for insulation and heating improvements. As the pandemic continues and people spend more time at home the assistance LEAP provides to stay warm and keep bills low is vital for low-income and vulnerable residents. Everyone should [check their eligibility](#) and phone 01202 862717 if they think LEAP may be available for them. The Council also promotes low carbon grants and support to businesses when available, such as those from Low Carbon Dorset, which offers free technical support and grant funding for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. Funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the scheme helps businesses and community organisations in Dorset, Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole.

Buildings

51. The multi-agency Affordable Warmth Partnership has been extended across the BCP Council Area. This partnership exists to tackle fuel poverty, reduce carbon emissions from energy use, improve homes and keep residents safe and warm at home. Along with Council officers, the partnership now includes representatives from Citizens Advice, Age UK, Bournemouth Water, Ridgewater Energy, Dorset Community Foundation, and is chaired by Dorset and Wiltshire Fire and Rescue Service. Members work to ensure that BCP Council residents receive the help and advice they need and that multiple needs are addressed by referring clients for services provided by other partnership members. The Council has used the Government ECO-Flexible eligibility initiative to facilitate energy saving grants to fuel poor residents who would otherwise be ineligible for funding under existing grant schemes. Between April 2019 and March 2020, the Council issued 173 Declarations allowing grants to be given to households in our area for heating and insulation improvements, in addition to the many other grants provided to residents through national schemes. Energy improvements have been promoted to businesses through regular engagement and facilitating opportunities for sectors to understand the opportunities (e.g. via the Bournemouth Property Association; Dorset Engineering & Manufacturing Cluster; and through the R3 Taskforce Re-imagining work).

Travel

52. During the Covid-19 pandemic, the Council successfully bid for £312k Government Emergency Active Travel grant. The Beryl Bikes scheme allowed key workers free use of sustainable transport during the pandemic, with 1000 essential journeys made, and work was undertaken at bus facilities to ensure that buses can be used safely. A strategic meeting with the Rigby Group is being set up to explore reducing emissions from flights and passenger travel at Bournemouth Airport.

Nature

53. The Council has investigated agricultural land purchase prices in order to gauge the potential for a large-scale tree planting programme to offset emissions. On 18 February 2020, the Council agreed to ban the release of all sky lanterns and helium balloons on its land due to the harmful impact on nature. The 'landscape scale' wildlife conservation project at Stour Valley Park has been funded to the point of developing a masterplan for the corridor. Preparations have been made for the creation of a Green Infrastructure Strategy, which will encourage the development of a Supplementary Planning Document in building for nature. This will seek to encourage developers to include habitat measures within residential and commercial developments. The strategy will also allow for investigation of natural flood defence and coastal protection opportunities through habitat creation.

Adaptation

54. The Council worked with the Dorset Local Nature Partnership, Local Enterprise Partnership, Environment Agency and other bodies to hold a Climate Change Adaptation Workshop on 18 June 2019. This engaged stakeholders from a wide range of sectors to discuss climate change risks for the area and raise the profile of the need for collaborative climate change adaptation working. Leading on from the event, further work continues, including the creation of a Charter for Climate Change Adaptation for adoption by organisations.

55. BCP Council is progressing development of a business case to seek funding to undertake a pilot saltmarsh restoration project in Holes Bay, Poole Harbour, making use of sediment derived from the regular maintenance dredging of marinas in Holes Bay. The aim is to increase the extent of saltmarsh that has been reducing over decades due to natural processes and land reclamation (e.g. for the Holes Bay Road). If successful, this will create valuable habitat which also has carbon sequestration potential and can reduce exposure of coastal defences along the shoreline and the mainline railway to wave action.

56. The current round of beach replenishment along the Sandbanks to Hengistbury Head frontage (the Poole Bay Beach Management Scheme) has secured funding for the next ten years. Alongside this we have evolved the SMP-wide beach management study into the Durlston to Hurst Sediment Resource Management Programme which is looking at how we can make better use of sediments in Poole

and Christchurch Bays to provide coastal protection along the shorelines, so reducing the carbon footprint of future beach replenishment campaigns.

Waste

57. BCP Council has continued to work with partners such as Dorset Coast Forum and WRAP on public waste campaigns like 'Litter Free Coast and Sea'. The 'Leave Only Footprints' branding and campaign was expanded to cover the whole BCP seafront and all parks within the conurbation, further encouraging the public to reduce and recycle their litter. Collection points in libraries and community centres charities and community interest companies to collect and repurpose waste that would otherwise have gone to landfill. New bins were installed in Bournemouth by the Town Centre BID, working in partnership with BCP Council.

Doing things differently

58. Delayed by Covid-19, the Council will launch a consultation on the actions proposed in the draft Climate and Ecological Emergency Action Plan alongside publication of this report. This will be largely web-based and allow respondents to tell us which changes they want to see us make first. We hope this approach will enable us to join the community on the journey towards carbon neutrality and help us all towards a green recovery.

59. BCP Council Smart Place is creating digital solutions to help improve the lives of residents, the vibrancy of communities and the prospects of local businesses. These innovative solutions use digital technology, interconnected information and the latest high-speed connectivity to support new ways of moving around, better health outcomes and the efficient delivery of community services. Through a place-based approach to these solutions, we can help drive sustainable regeneration and economic development across the Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole community.

Working together

60. The Covid-19 pandemic delayed our plans to form a Climate Action Leadership Board consisting of institutions, major employers and stakeholders to develop and agree a science-based emission reduction pathway for the BCP Council Area. Our Communities Team have supported the Voluntary & Community sector to reduce emissions and this will continue. The Council formed a Coastal Engineering Partnership with Dorset Council to help protect communities from coastal flooding and erosion. To help expand the successful Leave Only Footprints environmental awareness campaign, school pupils created artwork that will be displayed to encourage care of the environment by visitors. The Council continued to participate in networks of similar organisations addressing climate change, submitting annual emissions data to carbon disclosure charity CDP for the Global Covenant of Mayors initiative. As a result, we were praised as global climate leaders by CDP on their ['Cities A-List'](#).

61. The Sustainable Business Leaders Group (SBLG) met throughout the year, bringing sustainability professionals from local business together to share best practice and drive change within their organisations. The group collaborated with Dorset Wildlife Trust to take Directors and employees on a shared volunteering day to promote staff health and wellbeing and deliver tangible ecological improvements to the local environment. Surveys were undertaken and a report written by students from Bournemouth School of English to better understand the value of environmental and social projects to businesses.

Climate Action – Next Steps

62. The next steps identified below provide an indication of the types of projects which could be feasible to implement in the year from July 2020. These are subject to consultation and approval.

BCP Council Activities

63. BCP Council will consider the following activities for delivery from July 2020:

64. Waste

- Create a reusable cup scheme for the BCP Council Area to reduce waste from single-use cups
- Work with BU, AUB and our business communities on innovative projects to minimise packaging
- Investigate opportunities for local additional waste treatment facilities

65. Staff engagement

- Launch 'Our Climate Action' SharePoint site for staff to learn about climate issues, share knowledge and develop best practice across the organisation
- Recruit Climate Champions across the council to promote positive climate action and support services in reducing operational carbon emissions

66. Travel

- Undertake a fleet review to inform a new Fleet Replacement Strategy
- Develop new Corporate Travel Plan alongside Accommodation Strategy

67. Buildings

- Corporate Property Group to complete its accommodation and asset review and a bid to be made to the Public Sector Decarbonisation Fund for assistance

68. Planning and Land Use

- Creation of an Infrastructure Funding Statement to set out Council priorities for spending CIL money to be established in 2021

69. Working Together

- Develop a strategy for engagement with major employers and stakeholders to develop and agree a science-based emission reduction pathway for the BCP Council Area

70. Governance

- Further develop the Decision Impact Assessment (DIA) so it can be incorporated in the thinking of all those making decisions within the Council
- Develop cumulative impact assessment reports

71. Scope 3 Emissions

- Waste: carry out weighing exercise on recycling to improve accuracy of data. Gather data on the following 1) Transport of recycling from contractor depot to UK destinations 2) Transport of refuse from Nuffield Transfer Station to UK destinations 3) onward transport from confidential waste contractor to final destinations
- Arm's length companies: investigate opportunities to influence arm's length companies to carry out the same climate change impact assessments as the Council in order to reduce emissions
- Business Travel: Improve data collection for business travel claims to capture distance travelled to allow calculations to be made for train, taxi, bus, coach, train, underground, ferry and aeroplane
- Goods and services: Calculate GHG emissions for other items purchased as data becomes available. Work with the procurement team and other council departments to develop ways of recording purchases that allow more GHG emissions to be calculated. Regularly review the Sustainable Procurement Strategy and IT Technical Strategy and Standards
- Commuting: Improve on previous travel surveys and collect more data such as 1) distance employees commute per day or location of residence and place of work 2) size and fuel type of vehicle used 3) number of days employees work from home 4) amount of electricity/gas used during working hours at home
- End of Life Treatment of Sold Products: Look at items sold in gift shops and assess the ease of calculating GHG emissions from their end-of-life treatment
- Leased out buildings: consider using floor space data once it has been updated, particularly buildings other than council houses

BCP Council Area Activities

72. BCP Council will work with local partners to consider the following activities for delivery from July 2020, alongside results of the public engagement. In addition to the actions identified below, ideas collated through the Climate Suggestions webpage will also be considered.

73. Home Energy

- Continue to provide grant funding to residents for home energy efficiency measures through schemes such as LEAP and Green Homes Grants

74. Working Together

- Continue to support businesses through the Sustainable Business Leaders Group (SBLG), facilitating best-practice in sustainability and helping members achieve tangible carbon reduction and ecological net-gain through their operations
- Work with stakeholders such as major employers, universities, NHS, Poole Port and Bournemouth Airport through the creation of a Climate Action Leadership Board to deliver climate and ecological projects across Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole
- Develop information/communication materials to encourage local companies to adopt sustainable business practices
- Launch a 'Climate Conversation' on an interactive digital platform that will inform residents, businesses and visitors of climate-related issues

75. Nature

- Urban Tree Challenge Fund Planting – Stourvale, Littledown Valley, Sterte, Somerford, Hatchards Field, Bearwood
- Pilot Parks – naturalisation of areas of urban parks – Winton, Alexandra, Watermans
- Development of a Green Infrastructure Strategy
- Creation of a Stour Valley Masterplan

76. Travel

- Work with partners including Public Health Dorset, More Bus, Yellow Busses, Beryl Bikes, Cycling UK, Sustrans, Bournemouth University and Arts University Bournemouth to deliver sustainable transport infrastructure improvements through the [Transforming Cities Fund](#)

77. Climate Action Financing

- Develop a Community Climate Bond scheme to build public support and secure funding for carbon reduction projects which will help the BCP Council Area become carbon neutral by 2050

Technical Appendix

Scope 3 Methodology

To calculate BCP Council Scope 3 emissions, the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Standard¹ has been used. This is a comprehensive global standardised framework used to measure and manage greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions; it is the only internationally accepted method for companies and organisations to account for these types of emissions.

Nine out of the fifteen GHG Protocol Scope 3 categories apply to BCP Council. Two have been merged into a single category (purchased goods & services and capital goods) therefore giving a total of eight in all, which have been analysed.

To calculate the GHG emissions of an activity involves measuring either a weight, volume, distance or similar associated with the activity. This measurement is then multiplied by an emission (or conversion) factor giving the amount of GHG emissions released as a result of that activity.

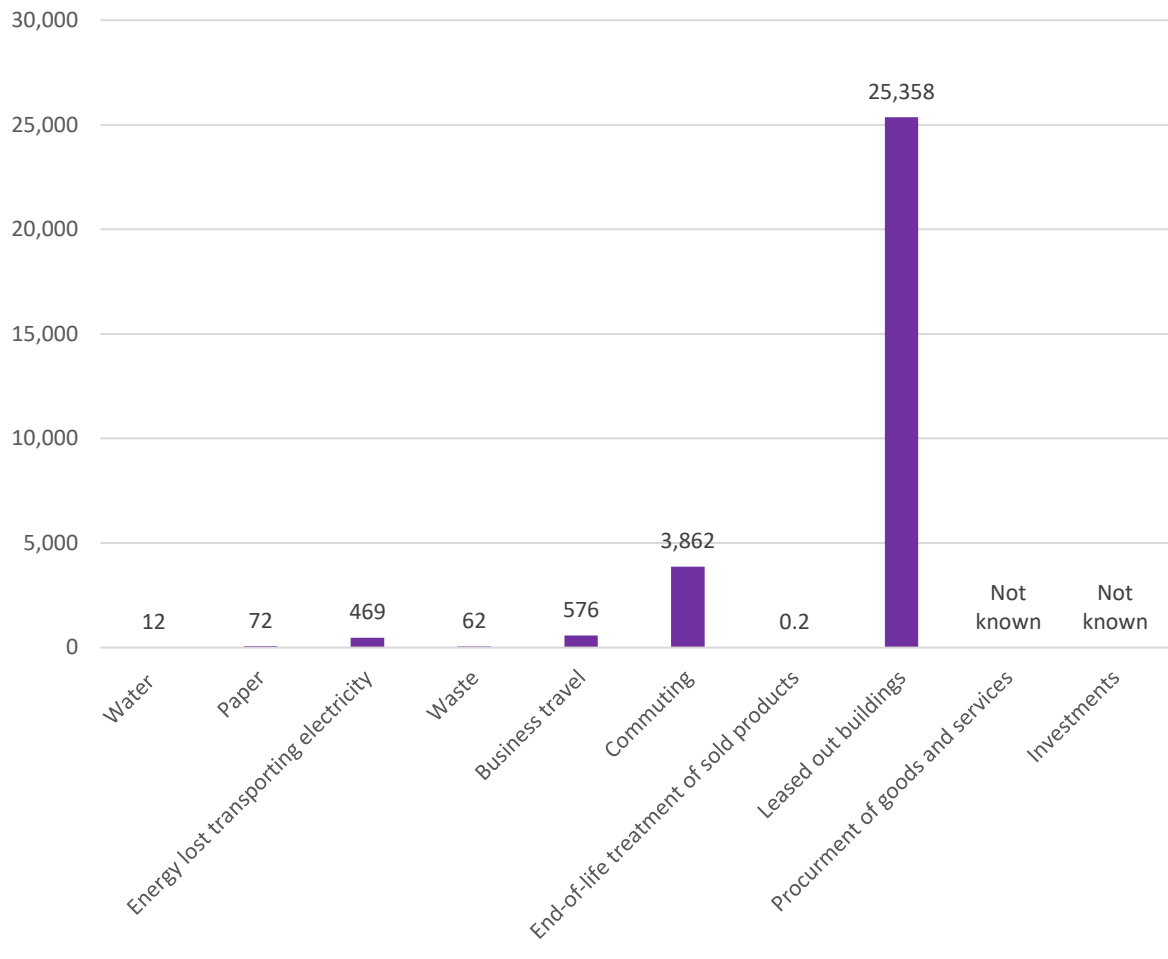
For example, to calculate the GHG emissions associated with the purchase of water during the financial year 2019 to 2020, the volume of water used during that period is multiplied by the emission factor. In most cases we have used emission factors published by Government Departments. The resulting number expresses the GHG emissions in tonnes CO₂e which means the number of tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent released into the atmosphere.

CO₂e is the standard unit for measuring GHG emissions. This expresses the impact of each different greenhouse gas in terms of how much CO₂ would create the same amount of warming. That way the impact of activities that release several different gases can be expressed as a single number.

It has not been possible to include all sources that are known to emit carbon. This is because some current Council operations do not collect the relevant data for GHG emission calculations. However, this Scope 3 assessment has identified changes that can be made in order to capture more useful data in the future. This will mean more accurate and complete Scope 3 GHG emissions in future reports.

¹ Greenhouse Gas Protocol, [Technical Guidance for calculating Scope 3 emissions](#), World Resources Institute and World Business Council for Sustainable Development, 2013

Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions from BCP Council activities 2019/20 (Tonnes CO₂e)



BCP Council Scope 3 emissions inventory 2019/20

Category	Sub category	Amount	Emission factor	Tonnes CO ₂ e	Total tonnes CO ₂ e
Water	Water supply	12,030m ³	0.344	4	12
	Sewerage	11,429m ³	0.708	8	
Paper	Copier paper	74.4 tonnes	952.68	71	72
	Paper towels	0.92 tonnes	952.68	1	
Energy lost on transmission		21,609,843 kWh	0.022		469
Waste	Refuse, recycling & confidential waste paper	1,206 tonnes	21.354	26	62
	Transport of recycling to Dartford depot	369 tonnes	0.06006	4.8	
	Transport of recycling from Dartford depot to EU destinations	19 tonnes 29,032km	0.06006	2	
	Transport of recycling from Dartford depot to non-EU destinations	126 tonnes 261,624 km	0.01614	28	
	Transport of confidential waste paper from BCP to UK depots	127 tonnes 209 km	0.12125	1	
	Transport of recycling from Dartford depot to UK destinations	223 tonnes distance not known		Not known	
	Business travel	Car	2,019,888 miles	0.28502	
	Motorbike	2260 miles	0.18589	0.4	
Commuting	Car	11,186,957 miles	0.28502	3,189	3,628 (n.b. Bus and Train Emission factor uses km)
	Car share	915,699 miles	0.28502	130	
	Bus	1,534,371 miles	0.10471	259	
	Train	177,232 miles	0.03084	9	
	Motorbike	221,540 miles	0.18589	41	
	Walk	221,540 miles	0	0	
End of life treatment of sold products		11 tonnes	21.354		0.2
Leased out buildings	Council houses and other buildings	10,142 buildings	2.5	25,355	25,358
	Butane used at beach huts	436 US gallons butane	6.71	3	
Procurement of goods and services (excluding water & paper)					Not known
Investments					Not known

Goods and services

All goods and services procured by the Council have the potential to emit greenhouse gases. It has been possible to calculate the GHG emissions with an acceptable level of accuracy for paper and water.

Includes:	Excludes:	Justification	Accuracy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paper (copier and paper towels) • Water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everything else 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is inaccurate to assume the GHG emissions for paper and water combined per £ spend would fairly represent the emissions from everything else the council procured • BCP has a Sustainable Procurement Policy which addresses reducing emissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copier paper included is only that purchased through our main supplier • Assumed all types of paper towel weigh 2 grams • Estimated paper towel usage and cost for Bournemouth extrapolated from Poole and Christchurch data • Where water bills did not cover the full year, estimated missing days' usage based on an average use per day over the days with data (some buildings had data for 289 to 357 days)

Emissions factor

BEIS (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy) and DEFRA (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) [UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, Conversion Factors 2019: Full set \(for advanced users\)](#).

Using the GHG emission figures for water and paper and making the assumption that everything else purchased as a Council has the same GHG emissions per pound spend as these two items, an estimate can be made for all our purchases. However, it has been decided not to take this route as the range of items and services we purchase is so great that the level of inaccuracy of the resulting figure would be too large.

Instead, the impact of our purchasing is acknowledged through the development of policies which aim to reduce the GHG emissions associated with buying goods and services:

Integration of sustainability into BCP Financial Regulations (April 2020), Part G Regulation 3b

The commissioning officer in consultation with the SPT must ensure:

- Sustainability requirements are considered and built into the specification
- The Decision Impact Assessment form must be completed on all procurements
- A standard selection questionnaire (SQ) includes questions on environmental and quality standards. Potential bidders must demonstrate that they can comply with these standards
- All procurements over £25,000 are to be assessed with a minimum of 10% of the quality score being allocated to sustainability and social value

IT Technical Strategy and Standards

- Aim for BCP to become a 21st century technology-enabled organisation.
- Shift services to the cloud thereby reducing the power and cooling demands of on-site data centres as well as the amount of physical IT kit required.
- In July 2020 Microsoft Teams became the council's core communication and collaboration platform, thereby reducing the need for travel and telephony kit
- Companies bidding for IT tenders required to demonstrate how their solution contributes to BCP core sustainability targets
- Sets targets to reduce printing, mobile and data use
- Recycle as much as possible when decommission kit

Waste

This includes emissions from third-party disposal and treatment of waste generated in BCP Council owned and controlled operations. Emissions from the transportation of waste in vehicles operated by a third party have also been included.

GHG emissions for Scope 3 waste is estimated to be 70 tonnes CO₂e, 36 tonnes of which is the result of transporting waste to its final destination in vehicles/cargo ships not owned by the Council and 8 tonnes CO₂e from waste water.

Includes:	Excludes:	Accuracy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refuse • Recycling (paper, cardboard, plastic bottles, cans) • Confidential waste paper • Waste water (sewerage) • Transport of waste in non-council vehicles for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Confidential waste paper from BCP to contractor depots - Recycling from BCP to contractor depots - Recycling from contractor depots to EU and Non-EU destinations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refuse & recycling from the 7 maintained schools in BCP Council Area • Transport in council vehicles covered by Scope 1 • Transport of recycling from contractor depot to UK destinations • Transport of refuse from Nuffield Transfer Station to UK destinations • Onward transport from confidential waste contractor to final destinations • Contracted out waste collections other than confidential waste paper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCP commercial refuse waste weights used to estimate BCP council refuse and recycling weights • Sewerage calculated for main Civic buildings only

Emission factor

BEIS (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy) and DEFRA (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) [UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, Conversion Factors 2019: Full set \(for advanced users\)](#).

Business travel

Employees travelling for business purposes can claim for their travel costs if meeting the requirements of the Council’s Business Travel and Subsistence Policy. The Council therefore holds a record of most journeys made for business travel (except journeys under two miles). For car and motorbike journeys mileage is recorded and for hire cars fuel purchased is recorded. Both mileage and fuel cost can be used to estimate the associated GHG emissions of the journeys. For all other forms of transport only ticket cost is recorded, and this cannot be used to calculate GHG emissions.

Includes:	Excludes:	Reason for exclusion	Accuracy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car • Hire car • Motorbike 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car journeys under 2 miles • Underground • Bicycle, walking • Aeroplane, train, bus, coach, ferry • Taxi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not reimbursed therefore not recorded • Oyster card top ups only, no distance data • No GHG emissions • Only ticket cost recorded, cannot be used to determine GHG emissions • Only cost recorded, cannot be used to determine GHG emissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used average car, average motorbike and unknown fuel from DEFRA 2019 conversion factors • Assumed hire cars were new in 2017 and used petrol² • Used average fuel price data for 2019/2020³ • Assumed cost of fuel purchased for hire cars reflected distance travelled

Emission factor

BEIS (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy) and DEFRA (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) [UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, Conversion Factors 2019: Full set \(for advanced users\)](#).

² Department of Transport, [ENV0103: Average new car fuel consumption: Great Britain](#).

³ BEIS, [Monthly: Typical/annual retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil price index \(QEP 4.1.1 and 4.1.2\)](#), Table 4.1.1 (quarterly), 24 Sept 2020

Commuting

This includes all travel to work using modes of transport other than those owned by the council.

Includes:	Excludes:	Accuracy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car • Car share • Bus • Train • Cycle • Walk • Other 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on 2018 Bournemouth Borough Council Travel Survey, to which 556 employees responded (approximately 14% of people employed at BCP) • Assumed 2 people in a car when car sharing • Assumed 'other' to be 50% zero carbon travel and 50% average motorbike as per DEFRA conversion factors • Used 'average car' using 'unknown fuel' from the DEFRA conversion factors • Used average UK commuting distance from National Travel Survey⁴ • Assumed all FTE took 20 days paid leave and 8 bank holidays and worked all other weekdays

Emission factor

BEIS (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy) and DEFRA (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) [UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, Conversion Factors 2019: Full set \(for advanced users\)](#).

⁴ [NTS0403: Average number of trips, miles and time spent travelling by trip purpose: England](#), DfT, 5 August 2020

End-of-life treatment of sold products

This category includes the GHG emissions from the waste disposal and treatment of products sold by BCP Council. End-of-life treatment methods include landfill, energy from waste and recycling.

Includes:	Excludes:	Reason for exclusion	Accuracy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food packaging from BCP catering outlets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Items sold in BCP run gift shops and tourist information centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of lines stocked very large therefore very time consuming to expect someone to weigh all the packaging and assess individual items 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extrapolated data to account for the 29% of outlets that did not respond to the survey Estimated the weight of 5 items (out of 138) as weight not provided by outlet Assume consumers dispose of waste responsibly

Emission factor

BEIS (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy) and DEFRA (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) [UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, Conversion Factors 2019: Full set \(for advanced users\)](#).

Emission factor is energy from waste DEFRA 2019.

Leased out buildings

This section looks at the GHG emissions arising from energy use at buildings leased out by the council. It covers 10,142 buildings (9,649 council houses and 493 other buildings such as those leased out to local businesses).

Includes:	Excludes:	Justification	Accuracy
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All leased out buildings• Council housing (Bournemouth and PHP)• Gas bottle use at rented out beach huts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bournemouth International Airport	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Insufficient detail regarding number of buildings included in the lease	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assume all buildings have the same average EPC score as PHP (2.5 tonnes CO₂ per house)• Assumed all gas bottles purchased during 2019/20 were fully used

Emissions factor

For all leased out buildings and council housing:

It is possible to calculate GHG emissions from buildings based on floor space. Following Local Government Reorganisation, Council held data on floor space is incomplete and due to be re-measured to assure greater accuracy. Consequently, average EPC scores have been used.

For butane gas bottles:

US Energy Information Administration, [Carbon dioxide emissions coefficients](#), 02 Feb 2016

Investments

The Council invests in financial and various other bodies. However, for this exercise it has not been possible to obtain comprehensive data from these organisations as to where they subsequently invest the Council's money. As a result, it has not been possible to estimate the resulting GHG emissions from BCP's investments.

The way in which funds are invested can have a significant impact on the environment. Many large banks provide financing to fossil fuel industries and projects that drive tropical deforestation. There are ranking schemes such as BankTrack⁵ and the Coal Policy Tool⁶ which provides detailed information on the investing policies of banks, asset managers, asset owners and re/insurers to allow investors to assess their environmental credentials.

Arm's length companies

BCP has involvement in a number of arm's lengths companies:

- Tricuro
- Seascope
- BBML
- BDC

These companies are governed by a holding company. The activities of these companies have not been individually assessed for Scope 3. However, some elements will have been captured, for example, the waste collected from a number of Tricuro properties is captured within the waste figure for the Council.

Acronyms used in the Technical Appendix

BBML	
BCP Council	Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council
BDC	Bournemouth Development Company
BEIS	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
CO ₂ e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
EPC	Energy Performance Certificate

GHG	Greenhouse Gas(es)
PHP	Poole Housing Partnership

References

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- ⁱ [The Climate Reality Project](#)
- ⁱⁱ Zhao et al. [Temperature increase reduces global yields of major crops in 4 independent estimates](#), Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the US August 29, 2017. Also <https://www.fcrrn.org.uk/research-library/temperature-increase-reduces-global-yields-major-crops-four-independent-estimates>
- ⁱⁱⁱ NOAA data noted in <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/news/2017/09/climate-change-costs-us-economy-billions-report/>
- ^{iv} BCP Council's Climate and Ecological Emergency <https://democracy.bcpCouncil.gov.uk/mgAi.aspx?ID=1065>
- ^v <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>
- ^{vi} BCP Council Declaration (A) 2.4 <https://democracy.bcpCouncil.gov.uk/mgAi.aspx?ID=1065>
- ^{vii} C40 & ARUP, [Deadline 2020: How cities will get the job done](#), 2017
- ^{viii} McKinsey Centre for Business and Environment & C40, [Focused acceleration: A strategic approach to climate action in cities to 2030](#), 2017
- ^{ix} CDP, [The co-benefits of climate action](#), 2020
- ^x The Climate Reality Project <https://www.climaterealityproject.org/>
- ^{xi} Climate Central Coastal Risk Map Screening Tool <https://coastal.climatecentral.org/map>
- ^{xii} Dorset Local Nature Partnership, [Climate Change Adaptation Position Paper](#), 2017
- ^{xiii} IPCC 2018, Summary for Policy makers of the IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C approved by governments
- ^{xiv} Hoegh-Guldberg.O et al, [Reviving the ocean economy: the case for action](#). 2015
- ^{xv}
- ^{xvii} Dorset Wildlife Trust, Action for Insects, <https://www.dorsetwildlifetrust.org.uk/action-insects>
- ^{xvii} Avon Wildlife Trust, 'What is an Ecological Emergency, and what can I do about it?' 5 May 2020 www.avonwildlifetrust.org.uk/blog/ian-barrett/what-ecological-emergency-and-what-can-i-do-about-it
- ^{xviii} Butterfly Conservation, Big Butterfly Count 2020 sees lowest number of butterflies recorded in 11 years, 28 September 2020 <https://butterfly-conservation.org/news-and-blog/big-butterfly-count-2020-the-results>
- ^{xix} Professor Dave Goulson FRES, Insect declines and why they matter, The Wildlife Trusts South West <https://www.flipsnack.com/devonwildlifetrust/insect-declines/full-view.html>
- ^{xx} Dorset Wildlife Trust, Action for Insects. <https://www.dorsetwildlifetrust.org.uk/action-insects>
- ^{xxi} SCATTER. <https://scattercities.com/>