Appendix 8(b)



BlackpoolCouncil

BLACKPOOL COUNCIL

Carbon Footprint Report for FY19/20

June 2022 Final report

Contacts



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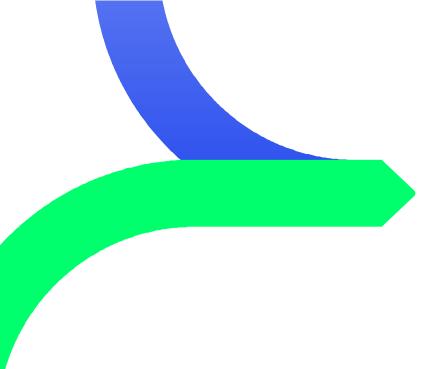
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Blackpool Council CARBON FOOTPRINT REPORT

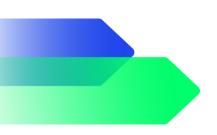
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CARBON FOOTPRINT REPORT

Executive Summary



BLACKPOOL COUNCIL'S CARBON FOOTPRINT Footprint Overview

The carbon footprint for Blackpool Council in FY19/20 across scopes 1 and 2 and selected scope 3 emissions was calculated to be **24,970 tCO₂e**. The emissions associated with the operation of buildings and facilities by Blackpool Council currently dominate the footprint. Three emissions contributors make up 82% of the total footprint:

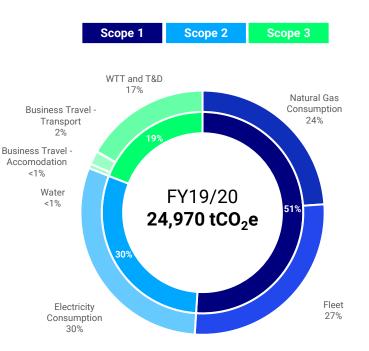
- 1. Electricity consumption from buildings (7,473 tCO₂e)
- 2. Fleet consumption from buses and Council owned vehicles (6,771 tCO2e)
- 3. Natural gas consumption from buildings (5,969 tCO₂e)

Additional emissions were attributed to business travel (452 tCO₂e), water (152 tCO₂e), and emissions associated with the extraction, production and transportation of fuel consumed (4,152 tCO₂e).

Blackpool Council provided data for the following companies owned and operated by the Council:

- Blackpool Airport
- Blackpool Coastal Housing (2019 data)
- Blackpool Entertainment Company
- Blackpool Housing Company
- Blackpool Operating Company
- Blackpool Transport Services
- Lancashire Management Operations

The buildings operated by these companies are considered under the Council's operational control and are therefore included. The housing stock managed by Blackpool Coastal Housing and Blackpool Housing Company is excluded.

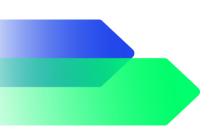






CARBON FOOTPRINT REPORT

Introduction



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BLACKPOOL COUNCIL'S CARBON FOOTPRINT Next steps and recommendations

Targeted decarbonisation measures

- The measured carbon footprint signposts that Blackpool should prioritise reducing operational emissions (gas and electricity) across its sites. Blackpool Council should use the findings of this report to target emission reduction activities in high-impact areas, balancing also where organisational influence is higher.
- During phase 2 of this project, Carbon Trust will continue to work with Blackpool to develop a targeted action plan to reduce emissions at key sites, agreed in collaboration with Blackpool Council.

Improve data quality

- Blackpool Council should continually seek to improve the quality of data being used to calculate its organisational carbon footprint. This will improve overall accuracy and understanding of the key emission sources across the Council.
- For some sites there was a lack of gas consumption data, therefore emissions were calculated based on spend on gas, which is likely to be less accurate. Efforts should be made to collect primary data at each site, which will yield more reliable results.

Monitor and report

Collection of data should be completed on a regular basis, and become streamlined to adopt best practice data management and yield a
more accurate carbon footprint estimate. Fundamental to this is establishing clear roles and responsibilities for the different areas of data
collection feeding into the footprint – i.e. electricity, gas, business travel, water, waste, leased buildings.

Expand scope

• Blackpool should consider expanding the scope of their footprint, specifically including more, and eventually all, Scope 3 emissions. Emissions from purchased goods and services (a scope 3 category) typically have the largest contribution to an organization's carbon footprint.











THIS PROJECT Background

Blackpool Council declared a Climate Emergency in June 2019, reflecting its commitment to preserving the environment in Blackpool. Blackpool's mission is to achieve net zero carbon emissions and use 100% clean energy across the Council's services by 2030.

The Council is responsible for local refuse collection and recycling, parks, office-based services, transport services, leisure centres and recreational facilities, all of which contribute to the overall carbon footprint.

Blackpool Council commissioned the Carbon Trust to support with the development of a Net Zero Action Plan as part of its climate emergency response. As part of this the Carbon Trust have worked with Blackpool Council to establish the Council's organisational carbon footprint for the financial year 2019/20 to determine the carbon baseline for Blackpool Council. This report summarises Blackpool Council's organisational emissions.

The footprint will feed into the development of an Action Plan setting out recommendations and actions for Blackpool to take forward to decarbonise Blackpool Council's operations and support future decision-making.

Carbon Trust also produced (in 2021) a report on Blackpool's borough-wide emissions. This is available separately.

Carbon Trust are a trusted, expert guide to Net Zero, bringing purpose led, vital expertise from the climate change frontline. We have been pioneering decarbonisation for more than 20 years for businesses, governments and organisations around the world. We draw on the experience of over 300 experts internationally, accelerating progress and providing solutions to this existential crisis. We have supported over 3,000 organisations in 50 countries with their climate action planning, collaborating with 150+ partners in setting science-based targets, and supporting cities across 5 continents on the journey to Net Zero.



CLIMATE CHANGE AND NET ZERO Background

Since the industrial revolution the amount of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the atmosphere has increased by almost 50%. This has resulted in an increase in annual average global temperatures of almost 1°C.¹

If we, as a global society, continue to emit GHGs at the current rate then we can expect the global average temperature to increase by a further 2.6 to 4.8°C by the end of the century.²

Such warming will have serious implications: increased extreme weather events, droughts and crop shortages, rising sea levels, increased spread of typically geographically limited diseases. These particular implications and their knock-on effects are undoubtedly of grave concern.

Across the globe, almost all nations now understand the importance and urgency of addressing climate change. As such, most have signed the Paris Climate Accord – an agreement to limit global warming to well below 2° C and ideally 1.5° C.³

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has run numerous scenarios to determine the carbon reduction pathways needed to limit warming to that outlined in the Paris Climate Accord – and these show that net zero emissions must be achieved between 2042 – 2059.⁴

The UK made the decision to be net zero by 2050, the most ambitious national target at the time the decision was taken, in 2019. Most businesses and public sector bodies are aware of the importance of limiting the effects of climate change and have set equivalent, or more ambitious targets, such as Blackpool Council's 2030 net zero ambition.

The first step to achieving these targets is to understand and measure the scale of the emissions reduction. This report takes this first step for Blackpool Council.

- [2] https://royalsociety.org/topics-policy/projects/climate-change-evidence-causes/
- [3] https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/the-paris-agreement
- [4]-https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/sites/2/2019/02/SR15_Chapter2_Low_Res.pdf

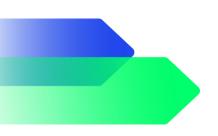


^{[1] -} https://cdiac.ess-dive.lbl.gov/pns/current_ghg.html



CARBON FOOTPRINT REPORT

Methodology



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CARBON FOOTPRINTING METHODOLOGY

CARBON

Greenhouse Gas Protocol

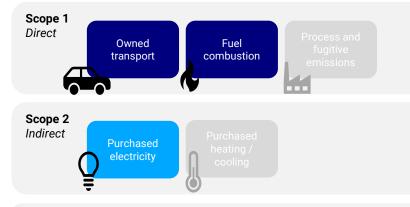
The Carbon Trust has calculated Blackpool Council's carbon footprint in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – the most widely used and accepted methodology for GHG accounting.¹

The GHG Protocol categorises emissions into 3 scopes:

| Scope 1 | Emissions directly emitted by the organisation (i.e. gas burnt in a gas boiler, tail pipe emissions from a vehicle) |
|---------|--|
| Scope 2 | Emissions indirectly emitted from the consumption of purchased electricity, heat or steam. |
| Scope 3 | All other indirect emissions, such as the extraction and production of purchased materials and fuels, transport related activities in vehicles not owned or controlled by the reporting entity, water consumption, waste disposal, etc |

CARBON FOOTPRINTING METHODOLOGY Emissions Boundary



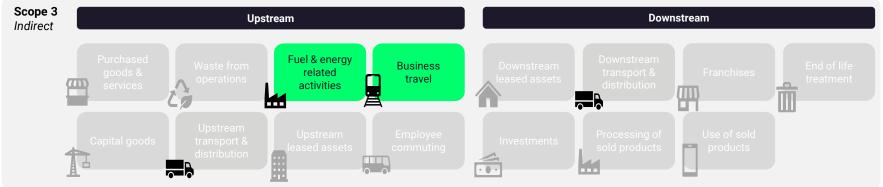


Through discussion with Blackpool Council, the emissions sources highlighted here have been selected for inclusion in this carbon footprint.

The emissions sources included within this graphic align with the sources outlined within the GHG protocol.

The emissions boundary has been selected to focus primarily on activities within estates and facilities, and transport. Fuel and energy related emissions relate to well-to-tank emissions of purchased fuels, well-to-tank emissions of purchased electricity, and transmission and distribution losses for purchased electricity.

The boundary should be extended in the future and efforts made to include as many of the other applicable scope 3 emissions sources as possible (Purchased goods and services, Waste, Capital goods, Employee commuting, Leased Assets, and Investments).



CARBON FOOTPRINTING METHODOLOGY Greenhouse Gases

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) and carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e)

Greenhouse gases (GHGs) are not limited to carbon dioxide (CO_2) and under the Kyoto protocol we must consider the emissions of six other GHGs when producing a footprint.

Each GHG has a specific global warming potential (GWP). We measure all gases in tCO_2e – tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent; this reflects the global warming potential of each gas relative to CO_2 .

When a footprint is quoted in terms of CO_2e , this means that all gases under the Kyoto protocol are included.



| | GWP | Example Source |
|------------------|--------------|---|
| CO ₂ | 1 | Fossil fuel combustion |
| N ₂ O | 310 | Agriculture and soil management |
| PFCs | ~10,000 | Aluminium and semi- conductor production |
| HFCs | 1,500-15,000 | Refrigeration and air conditioning |
| SF ₆ | 23,900 | Electricity supply equipment |
| CH ₄ | 21 | Agriculture and waste |
| NF ₃ | 16,100 | Semi-conductor and electronics production |

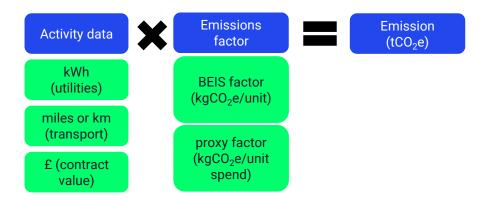
CARBON FOOTPRINTING METHODOLOGY Carbon footprint calculation



Where possible, primary activity data should be collected throughout the reporting period for the carbon footprint calculation. In the case of Blackpool Council, this was the financial year 2019/2020. Activity data may refer to emission sources such as gas and electricity consumption, fleet usage, business travel. In each of these instances you should collect primary data (utility bills, expense forms, mileage cards) for each activity outlined under the GHG protocol and within the emission boundary.

An activity can then be matched to a relevant emission factor to calculate the actual emissions from that activity. Emission factors are updated annually and published by the UK Government's department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)¹.

Where primary activity data is not available, appropriate benchmarks or proxies can be used to estimate emissions from that source. For example, typical electricity consumption per m² of a building. For a few sites within this footprint, gas consumption data was not available, therefore consumption was estimated based on spend on gas bills.



CARBON FOOTPRINTING METHODOLOGY Data sources and scope



Data for most emissions sources were collected by Blackpool Council and reviewed by the Carbon Trust. Blackpool Council provided data for the companies owned and operated by the Council. This included the following:

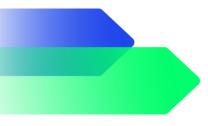
| | Data provided | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Blackpool Council - corporate | FY 2019/2020 | Electricity consumption and spend Gas consumption and spend |
| Blackpool Airport | Data supplied by Blackpool Council | Water consumption Fleet mileage by vehicle type Business travel mileage and |
| Blackpool Housing Company | | accommodation nights |
| Blackpool Operating Company | | |
| Blackpool Transport Services | | |
| Lancashire Management Operations | | |
| Blackpool Coastal Housing | Annual year 2019 Data supplied directly by BCH | Electricity consumptionGas consumptionFleet mileage |

The buildings operated by these companies are considered under the Council's operational control and therefore are included. The housing stock managed by Blackpool Coastal Housing and Blackpool Housing Company is excluded from this footprint.



CARBON FOOTPRINT REPORT

Carbon Footprint Analysis



BLACKPOOL COUNCIL'S CARBON FOOTPRINT

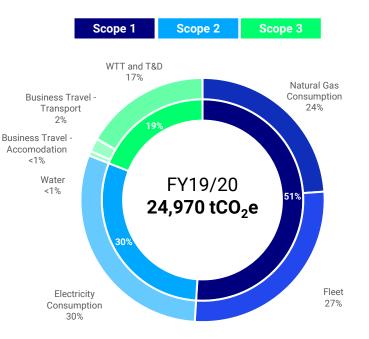
Overview

The carbon footprint for Blackpool Council in FY19/20 across scopes 1, 2 and 3 was calculated to be **24,970 tCO₂e.** The emissions associated with the operation of buildings and facilities by Blackpool Council currently dominate the footprint, although scope 3 is anticipated to make up a larger proportion when emission categories omitted due to data availability are considered. Three emissions contributors make up 82% of the total footprint:

- 1. Electricity consumption from buildings (7,473 tCO2e)
- 2. Fleet consumption from buses and Council owned vehicles (6,771 tCO₂e)
- 3. Natural gas consumption from buildings (5,969 tCO2e)

Additional emissions were attributed to business travel (452 tCO_2e), water (152 tCO_2e), and emissions associated with the extraction, production and transportation of fuel consumed (4,152 tCO_2e).



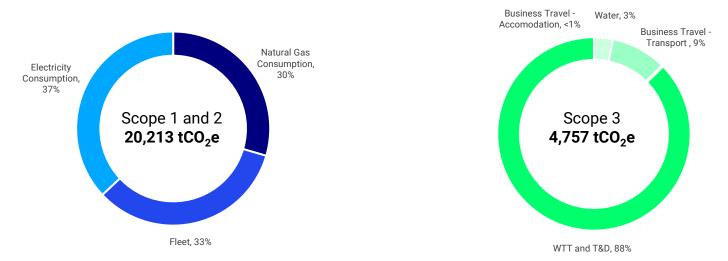


Carbon footprint - by scope



The total footprint for Blackpool Council during the Financial Year (FY) 2019/20 has been estimated at **24,970 tCO₂e**. These emissions can be broken down into three separate scopes, according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol:

- Scope 1: Direct emissions associated with the use of natural gas in buildings and fleet fuel consumption (12,740 tCO₂e).
- Scope 2: Indirect emissions associated with purchased electricity in buildings (7,473 tCO₂e).
- Scope 3: Indirect emissions associated from business travel, water consumption, and upstream emissions from scope 1 and 2 activities (4,757 tCO2e).1



[1] - Figures include upstream emissions from scope 1 and 2 activities (WTT and T&D). According to the GHG protocol, upstream emissions are referred to as 'Fuel and energy-related activities', and are included in the Council's scope 3 emissions. This includes upstream emissions of fuels purchased by Blackpool Council, associated with their extraction, production and transportation.

Carbon footprint - by source

The chart (right) provides a further breakdown of emissions by scope for each individual emissions source.

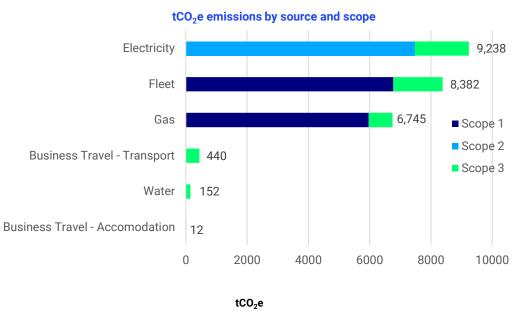
The operation of buildings and facilities by Blackpool Council contribute the majority of emissions - Scope 1 and 2 emissions from electricity and gas consumption make up **54%** (**13,443 tCO₂e) of the total footprint** (15,984 tCO₂e if including associated Scope 3 emissions).

The operation of the Council's fleet is also a major contributor, accounting for **27% (6,771 tCO₂e) of the footprint** (8,382 tCO₂e if including associated Scope 3 emissions).

Emissions from water use and business travel are only a small part of the footprint – approximately 2% (604 tCO₂e).

Well-to-tank (WTT) and Transmission and Distribution (T&D) emissions make up **17%** (**4**,**152** tCO₂e) of the total footprint overall. These refer to upstream emissions from scope 1 and 2 activities and are the emissions associated with the extraction, production and transportation of the fuel used by Blackpool Council. These are counted within the Council's scope 3 emissions.







Carbon footprint - by owned and operated companies

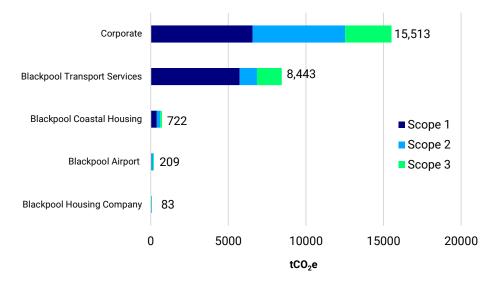
Blackpool Council provided emissions data for the different companies owned and operated by the Council.

The emissions of Blackpool's Corporate entities dominated the footprint, contributing to **62%** (**15,513** tCO_2e) of total emissions. This also included Blackpool Operating Company, Blackpool Lancashire Management Operations and Blackpool Entertainment Company.

Following this, emissions from Blackpool Transport Services contributed 34% (8,443 tCO₂e) to the total carbon footprint.

Blackpool Coastal Housing accounted for **3%** (**722** tCO_2e) of total emissions. Detailed analysis of their emissions is covered in another existing report on their carbon emissions completed by the Carbon Trust in 2020.

Blackpool Airport and Blackpool Housing Company contributed a small proportion of the footprint – approximately 1% (291 tCO_2e) collectively.



tCO₂e emissions by source and scope

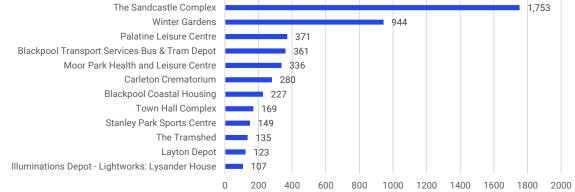


CARBON FOOTPRINT ANALYSIS Scope 1 emissions – gas



The carbon emissions associated with gas consumption account for 24% (5,969 tCO₂e) of the total carbon footprint.¹ Gas consumption records were provided for 76 Blackpool sites. Within this 7 sites had no associated consumption data, so kWh data was estimated through using a unit price average where only the price was provided.

The 12 sites with highest natural gas consumption make up 83% (4,956 tCO_2e) of the total natural gas consumption from all Blackpool Council sites, 8 of which are also featured in the top 12 sites for electricity emissions. The buildings are a mix of leisure and entertainment facilities, transport and operational services, student accommodation, community and day centres, hostels and a crematorium. These emissions are dominated by the Sandcastle Complex and the Winter Gardens, which make up for 45% (2,697 tCO_2e) of total gas consumption emissions.



Top 12 sites by highest gas related emissions

[1] - Figures exclude upstream emissions (WTT and T&D). They were 776 tCO₂e for gas consumption.

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tCO₂e

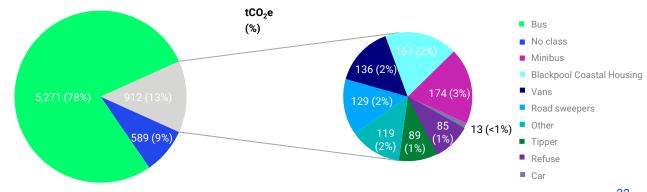


Scope 1 emissions – fleet



The carbon emissions associated with fleet account for 24% (6,771 tCO_2e) of the total carbon footprint.¹ The fleet analysis includes emissions from fuel consumed in vehicles owned and operated by the Council. The Blackpool Council fleet comprised of 374 vehicles, all of which were diesel-fueled. Fuel consumption figures were provided by the Council, estimating total fuel consumption for FY19/20 at 2,543,744 litres.

Blackpool Council's bus fleet dominated emissions, accounting for **78%** (**5,271** tCO_2e) of the total fleet footprint. Following this, **9%** (**589** tCO_2e) of emissions arise from vehicles with no specification classification (no class). Emissions from Blackpool Coastal Housing's fleet (**167** tCO_2e) were also not broken down by vehicle type and therefore are included as a separate category. Vehicles included in the 'other' category represent a large mix of vehicles such as pickup trucks, cranes, tractors, diggers, etc, and make up approximately **2%** (**119** tCO_2e) of total emissions.



[1] - Figures exclude upstream emissions (WTT and T&D). These total 1,610 tCO₂e for fleet and are included in Blackpool's scope 3 emissions.

Fleet emissions by vehicle type

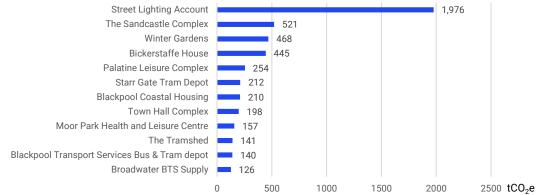


Scope 2 emissions - electricity



The carbon emissions associated with electricity consumption account for **30%** (**7,473 tC02e**) of the total carbon footprint.¹ This has been calculated using a location-based method, which involved using grid-average emission factors.² Electricity consumption data were provided for 260 Blackpool sites, with the top 12 sites (listed below) accounting for **65%** (**4,848 tC0**₂**e**) of the total electricity emissions. Street lighting dominated emissions, accounting for **26%** (**1,976 tC0**₂**e**) of total electricity emissions.

The other top sites in terms of emissions, consist of leisure and entertainment facilities, student accommodation, community and day centres, hostels, communal lighting and transport and operational services. Also, 8 sites feature featured in the top 12 sites for gas emissions, suggesting these sites are emissions hotspots and hence efforts should be prioritised to reduce energy consumption at these sites.



Top 12 sites by highest electricity related emissions

[1] - Figures exclude upstream emissions (WTT and T&D). These were 1,765 tCO₂e for electricity consumption and are included in Blackpool's scope 3 emissions.
 [2] - <u>https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/Scope2_ExecSum_Final.pdf</u>. See page 26 for further detail.



CARBON FOOTPRINT ANALYSIS Scope 3 emissions - business travel



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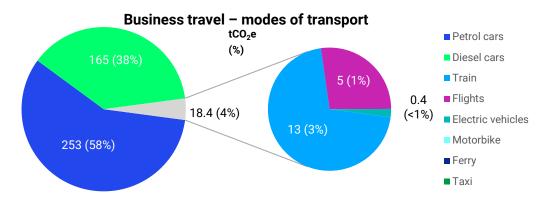
Travel by employees for the Council's activities included journeys in private vehicles, by train, airplanes, taxis and ferries. Emissions from business travel (transport) contributed 2% (440 tCO₂e) of the total footprint. Privately owned car vehicles dominated transport emissions, with petrol and diesel cars contributing 94% (418 tCO₂e) of the total. Breaking this down, travel by petrol cars accounted for 57% (253 tCO₂e) of the transport total, and diesel cars made up 37% (165 tCO₂e).

Following this, travel via train accounted for 3% ($13 \text{ tCO}_2 e$) of the transport total, and plane journeys contributed 1% ($5 \text{ tCO}_2 e$). Journeys made by electric vehicles, taxis, motorbikes and ferries contributed a small proportion of the footprint – approximately 1% ($4 \text{ tCO}_2 e$) collectively.

As the transport footprint is dominated by petrol and diesel operated cars, consideration could be given to installing workplace electric vehicle chargers to encourage the uptake of electric vehicles among car usage.

Accommodation for business travel accounted for 0.05% (12 tCO2e) of the total carbon footprint.

These figures are from FY19/20. It is to be expected that the impact of COVID-19 on ways of working and business travel has likely reduced the emissions associated with business travel, for both transport and accommodation, in subsequent years.





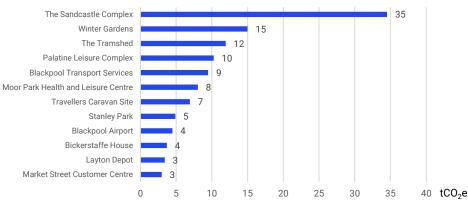
Scope 3 emissions - water



The provision of fresh water and the treatment of waste-water causes carbon emissions. The emissions associated with water consumption and treatment account for less than 1% (152 t CO_2e) of the total carbon footprint.

Water consumption data was provided for 101 Blackpool sites. An additional 33 sites were provided with no associated consumption data, but estimates could not be calculated because the floor area for these sites was also not provided. Water data was also not available for Blackpool Coastal Housing.

The top 12 sites in emissions terms (shown below) included leisure centres, entertainment facilities, accommodation sites, council transport and operational facilities and the airport. These 12 sites make up 76% (116 tCO₂e) of overall water emissions. The Sandcastle Complex dominated water emissions, accounting for 23% (35 tCO₂e) of the total.



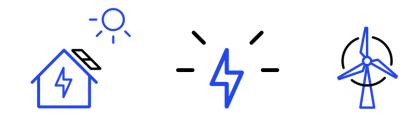
Top 12 sites by highest water related emissions

Renewable energy generation

Blackpool Council generates energy on-site which is exported to the grid.

In FY 19/20, Blackpool Council had renewable electricity generation at 3 sites. This includes roof-mounted PV as well as on-site wind turbines.

This does not reduce Blackpool Council's carbon footprint overall as no offset can be claimed from renewable energy exported to the grid. This is because a grid carbon factor is used to calculate emissions from electricity, and this is a gridaverage emission factor that accounts for renewable generation exported to the grid such as that from Blackpool's sites.¹



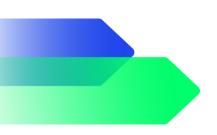
| Site | Туре | kWh exported to grid |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| Solaris Centre | Wind | 6,329 |
| Solaris Centre | Solar PV | 8,069 |
| Blackpool Enterprise Centre | Wind | 4,540 |
| Bickerstaffe House | Solar PV | 13,165 |
| TOTAL | | 321,03 |





CARBON FOOTPRINT REPORT

Recommendations



RECOMMENDATIONS

Targeted decarbonisation measures

The measured carbon footprint signposts that Blackpool should prioritise reducing operational emissions (gas and electricity) across its sites. Blackpool Council should use the findings of this report to target emission reduction activities in high-impact areas, balancing also where organisational influence is highest.

During phase 2 of this project, Carbon Trust will continue to work with Blackpool to develop a targeted action plan to reduce emissions at key sites, agreed in collaboration with Blackpool Council.

Within the 12 top emissions sites for electricity and gas consumption, 8 feature on both lists. These sites are Blackpool Coastal Housing, The Sandcastle Complex, Winter Gardens, Palatine Leisure Centre, Blackpool Transport Services Bus & Tram Depot, Moor Park Health and Leisure Centre, Town Hall Complex, and The Tramshed. These top 8 sites contribute **19% of total emissions (4,078 tCO₂e)** alone and should be prioritised for carbon reduction measures.

Examples of measures applicable to reducing emissions relating to gas and electricity consumption have been summarised to the right.



Example measures

| More efficient heating and cooling systems More efficient lights (LEDs) Premium efficiency equipment | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | |
| Non-fossil fuel sources Decentralised energy Solar/ Bio-Fuel/ Wind | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| High efficiency fossil fuels Decentralised energy Combined Heat and Power, Heat Pumps | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Improved management practices Better operational procedures Measurement, monitoring and targeting | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

Improve data quality

Blackpool Council should continually seek to improve the quality of data being used to calculate its organisational carbon footprint. This will improve overall accuracy and understanding of the key emission sources across the Council.

For some sites there was a lack of gas consumption data, therefore emissions were calculated based on spend on gas, which is likely to be less accurate. Blackpool Council should ensure that actual consumption data for gas, electricity and water is available for each building and site. This will improve the accuracy of the footprint.

Monitor and report

Once a carbon footprint has been measured, it can be used to track general progress and is an important part of reducing emissions. Monitoring at regular intervals (i.e. annually) is important to identify trends and better understand how emissions are related to changes in operational processes.

Collection of data should be completed on a regular basis, and become streamlined to adopt best practice data management and yield a more accurate carbon footprint estimate. Fundamental to this is establishing clear roles and responsibilities for the different areas of data collection feeding into the footprint – i.e. electricity, gas, business travel, water, waste, and leased buildings.





Expand scope

As Blackpool Council becomes increasingly familiar with the carbon footprinting process, and is able to instil a stronger data collection framework, they should begin to look to expand their footprint to cover all emission sources and revisit existing sources to make them more accurate and less reliant on benchmarks and estimates.

At present, no data for purchased goods and services is collected, which typically represents 70% of an organisation's carbon footprint. As a significant contributor to emissions, it is important that Blackpool has an accurate picture of emissions from this category.

Blackpool should also consider expanding the footprint boundary to accurately include all scope 3 emissions, e.g. also from investments, capital assets, and waste from operations. Achieving net zero for all operations will require reporting on and decarbonising these activities.







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