



December 23rd, 2024

Chairperson: Councillor P Catney

Vice-Chairperson: Councillor G Hynds

Aldermen: J Baird, O Gawith, A McIntyre, S Skillen, J Tinsley

Councillors: S Burns, A Gowan, P Kennedy, G McCleave, C McCready, M McKeever, R McLernon, N Parker

Ex Officio:

The Right Worshipful the Mayor, Councillor K Dickson

Deputy Mayor, Councillor R Carlin

Notice Of Meeting

A meeting of the Environment and Sustainability Committee will be held on **Thursday, 9th January 2025 at 6:00 pm** for the transaction of the undernoted Agenda.

David Burns
Chief Executive

Agenda

1.0 Apologies

2.0 Declaration of Interests

- (i) conflict of interest on any matter before the meeting (Members to confirm the specific item)
- (ii) pecuniary or non-pecuniary interest (Member to complete disclosure of interest form)

📎 *Disclosure of Interests form Sept 24.doc*

Page 1

3.0 Report by the Head of Service (Building Control and Sustainability)

3.1 Consultation – Department for Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs Consultation on the Establishment of a Just Transition Commission

For Decision

📎 *Item 3.1 BC - DAERA Consultation on Just Transition.pdf*

Page 3

📎 *Item 3.1 BC - Appendix 1BC - Just Transition Commission Consultation - LCCC
Final Response.pdf*

Page 5

3.2 Draft LCCC Sustainability Strategy and Climate Action Plan

For Decision

📎 *Item 3.2 BC - Draft LCCC Sustainability Strategy and Climate Action Plan (ff).pdf*

Page 15

📎 *Item 3.2BC - Appendix 2BC - LCCC SUSTAINABILITY CLIMATE STRATEGY FINAL
DRAFT DEC 24 (ff).pdf*

Page 18

📎 *Item 3.2BC - Appendix 3BC - LCCC CLIMATE ACTION PLAN FINAL DRAFT DEC 24
(ff).pdf*

Page 48

📎 *Item 3.2BC - Appendix 4BC - Draft Equality screening Sustainability Strategy and
Climate Action Plan(ff).pdf*

Page 63

📎 *Item 3.2BC - Appendix 5BC - Draft RNIA sustainability strategy Nov 24 (ff).pdf*

Page 81

4.0 Confidential Report from the Acting Director of Environmental Services

4.1 Carryduff HRC PIRSOC

For Decision

Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the

Council holding that information).

 **Item 1 Confidential - FF Carryduff PIRSOC.pdf**

Not included

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4.2 Garage Inspection Pit PIRSOC

For Decision

Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the Council holding that information).

 **Item 2 Confidential - FF Garage Inspection pit PIRSOC Jan 2025.pdf**

Not included

4.3 Packaging Extended Producer Responsibility (pEPR) Update

Page 96

For Decision

Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the Council holding that information).

 **Item 3 Confidential - FF pEPR Report (nu).pdf**

Not included

4.4 Estimates Process – Directorate Update

For Decision

Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the Council holding that information).

 **Item 4 Confidential - ESC Jan 25 Estimates Report (FF).pdf**

Not included

5.0 Any Other Business

LISBURN & CASTLEREAGH CITY COUNCIL

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MEMBERS DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS

1. Pecuniary Interests

The Northern Ireland Local Government Code of Conduct for Councillors under Section 6 requires you to declare at the relevant meeting any pecuniary interest that you may have in any matter coming before any meeting of your Council.

Pecuniary (or financial) interests are those where the decision to be taken could financially benefit or financially disadvantage either you or a member of your close family. A member of your close family is defined as at least your spouse, live-in partner, parent, child, brother, sister and the spouses of any of these. Members may wish to be more prudent by extending that list to include grandparents, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces or even close friends.

This information will be recorded in a Statutory Register. On such matters **you must not speak or vote**. Subject to the provisions of Sections 6.5 to 6.11 of the Code, if such a matter is to be discussed by your Council, **you must withdraw from the meeting whilst that matter is being discussed**.

2. Private or Personal Non-Pecuniary Interests

In addition you must also declare any significant private or personal non-pecuniary interest in a matter arising at a Council meeting (please see also Sections 5.2 and 5.6 and 5.8 of the Code).

Significant private or personal non-pecuniary (membership) interests are those which do not financially benefit or financially disadvantage you or a member of your close family directly, but nonetheless, so significant that could be considered as being likely to influence your decision.

Subject to the provisions of Sections 6.5 to 6.11 of the Code, you must declare this interest as soon as it becomes apparent and **you must withdraw from any Council meeting (including committee or sub-committee meetings) when this matter is being discussed**.

In respect of each of these, please complete the form below as necessary.

Pecuniary Interests

Meeting (Council or Committee - please specify and name):

Date of Meeting: _____

Item(s) in which you must declare an interest (please specify item number from report):

Nature of Pecuniary Interest:

Private or Personal Non-Pecuniary Interests

Meeting (Council or Committee - please specify and name):

Date of Meeting:

Item(s) in which you must declare an interest (please specify item number from report):

Nature of Private or Personal Non-Pecuniary Interest:

Name:

Address:

Signed:

Date:

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*If you have any queries please contact David Burns, Chief Executive,
Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council*



Committee:	Environment & Sustainability
Date:	9 th January 2025
Report from:	Head of Service – Building Control & Sustainability

Item for:	Decision
Subject:	Consultation – Department for Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs Consultation on the Establishment of a Just Transition Commission.

1.0	<u>Background and Description</u>
1.1	The purpose of this report is to bring to Elected Members attention the Councils proposed response to the Department for Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) Consultation on the Establishment of a Just Transition Commission.
1.2	The Department (DAERA) consultation opened on 12 th November 2024 and closes on 13 th January 2025.
1.3	Departments Consultation Description: <i>This consultation seeks to gather views to help inform final policy development and decisions to be made by the DAERA Minister and the Northern Ireland Executive in relation to the establishment of the Just Transition Commission for Northern Ireland.</i>
1.4	The Ministers Oral Statement can be found at: Minister's Oral Statement on Climate Change Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs
1.5	The Consultation documents are available on the Department's website: Consultation on the establishment of a Just Transition Commission Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs
1.6	Elected Members were made aware of this consultation through the December Environment & Sustainability Committee and asked that any comments be returned to the Head of Service. Any Members comments received have been included in the overall proposed response.
1.7	December Full Council meeting granted delegated powers to this Committee to approve and submit the attached proposed Consultation Response on behalf of the Council in order to meet the closing deadline.
1.8	Members will find the proposed response to be submitted on behalf of the Council attached at Appendix 1BC that comments on areas relevant to Councils services and functions.
2.0	<u>Recommendation</u> It is recommended that the Environment & Sustainability Committee approves the response in Appendix 1BC to be submitted to DAERA in relation to the Consultation on the Establishment of a Just Transition Commission, by closing date of 13 th January 2025.

3.0	<u>Finance and Resource Implications</u>	
	None for Council at this time.	
4.0	<u>Equality/Good Relations and Rural Needs Impact Assessments</u>	
4.1	Has an equality and good relations screening been carried out?	No
4.2	Brief summary of the key issues identified and proposed mitigating actions <u>or</u> rationale why the screening was not carried out	
	Third party/ Central Government Legislation	
4.3	Has a Rural Needs Impact Assessment (RNIA) been completed?	No
4.4	Brief summary of the key issues identified and proposed mitigating actions <u>or</u> rationale why the screening was not carried out.	
	Third party/ Central Government Legislation	

Appendices:	APPENDIX 1BC – Council Response to Consultation on the Establishment of a Just Transition Commission.
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APPENDIX 1BC – LCCC RESPONSE TO CONSULTATION

Consultation on the establishment of a Just Transition Commission

Response Template



Department of
Agriculture, Environment
and Rural Affairs

An Roinn

Talmhaíochta, Comhshaoil
agus Gnóthaí Tuaithe

Depairtment o'

Fairmin, Environment
an' Kintra Matthers

www.daera-ni.gov.uk



This document is available on the DAERA website at:

www.daera-ni.gov.uk/consultations

On request, we can arrange to provide other formats of this document, such as:

- Paper Copy
- Large Print
- Braille
- Other Languages

To request an alternative format, please contact us:

Email: Climatechangediscussion@daera-ni.gov.uk

Telephone: 028 9056 9708 or 028 9056 9567 and talk to one of the Consultation Team.

If you have a hearing difficulty, you can contact DAERA via **Text Relay**.

- Dial 18001 028 9056 9708

Post: Just Transition Commission Team

Climate Change and Green Growth Policy Division
 1st Floor Clare House
 303 Airport Road West
 Sydenham Intake
 Belfast
 BT3 9ED

Consultation

This consultation seeks to gather your views, through your responses to a range of questions.

You are encouraged, wherever possible, to provide your responses to this consultation online at [Consultation on the establishment of a Just Transition Commission | Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs](#).

You can view the [DAERA Privacy Statement](#) by visiting our website.

About You

First, please tell us a little 'About You' to help us analyse the responses.

What is your name?

Gemma Richardson

What is your email address?

Gemma.richardson@lisburncastlereagh.gov.uk

Are you representing an organisation, or are these your personal views?

- ☐ Personal response
- ☒ Organisation (Please tell us your organisation name or what sector you operate in).

Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council

How to complete the consultation

The consultation consists of a series of questions. These are provided here in full and are also on citizen space.

The questions cover the type of public body the Commission should be, its composition, the Commission's role and legislated functions, the proposed sectors to be represented, its reporting arrangements and the secretariat and support required.

- Our key policy proposals are presented in the Summary at Part 1 of this document.
- The policy considerations behind these proposals and further detail on them is provided in Part 3 of this document.

Consultation questions

Q1. Do you agree with the proposal that the Commission should be established as an Advisory Non-Departmental Public Body with the chair and its members recruited in line with the guidance issued by the Commissioner for Public Appointments.

Yes	Yes
No	
Unsure	
Please provide comments to support your answer	

Q2. Do you agree the Commission membership should be between 7-20 members?

Yes	
No	
Unsure	Unsure
Please provide comments to support your answer	The Climate Change Act states that seven sectors must be represented on the Commission, these sectors, due to their size and impact may require multiple members to effectively represent the views across the sectors. The membership of the Commission should also have representatives from transport and energy sectors from the beginning and this membership should not be delayed while amendments are made to the Regulations. The proposed membership is appropriate and consistent with the membership size of the Irish and Scottish Just Transition Commissions.

Q3. Do you agree the Commission membership should meet on average 15 days per year?

Yes	
No	
Unsure	Unsure
Please provide comments to support your answer	The Commission's plan of action for the first term should determine the time commitment required. There should be flexibility around the time commitment to enable the Commission to fully carry out their role without being restricted by a time schedule. The time commitment should be monitored and re-evaluated annually based on the work requirements of the Commission.

Q4. Do you agree that the Commission should be similar to the Scottish model and supported by a small team to provide a secretariat function to allow the Commission to function effectively?

Yes	Yes
No	
Unsure	
Please provide comments to support your answer	As the Scottish model is considered to be successful, the secretariat support team for the NI Commission should be provided with the same adequate resources as the Scottish team, to include access to independent legal advice. We believe a small secretariat is essential to support the work of the Commission by assisting with research, decision-making, coordination, and the organisation of meetings and publications.

Q5. Do you agree that members appointed to the Commission should serve a term of 5 years?

Yes	Yes
No	
Unsure	
Please provide comments to support your answer	Appointments to the Commission should follow CPANI guidance and is consistent with the terms of other Advisory Non-Departmental Public Bodies in Northern Ireland.

Q6. Do you agree that the Commission would fulfil the oversight function required of it in the Act by reviewing and reporting on the development and implementation of-

- any sectoral plan published under sections 13 to 21 of the Act;
- any climate action plan published under section 29 or 51 of the Act; and
- any scheme established by Regulations under section 31 of the Act.

Yes	Yes
No	
Unsure	
Please provide comments to support your answer	

Q7. Do you agree that the Commission would be fulfilling its advice function by:

- Responding to a Northern Ireland department's request for advice within agreed timeframes.
- Issuing research and guidance documents for departments to review and consider when developing emission reduction policies.

Yes	Yes
No	
Unsure	
Please provide comments to support your answer	

Q8. Should the Commission include representation from the Transport sector?

Yes	Yes
No	
Unsure	
Please provide comments to support your answer	Transport is a significant contributor to GHG emissions in NI. Changes to domestic and commercial transport has the potential to impact on businesses and the public while reducing GHG emissions. Representatives from the transport sector (domestic and commercial) should be included in the Commission enabling a coordinated and equitable transition to sustainable transport solutions.

Q9. Should the Commission include representation from the Energy sector?

Yes	Yes
No	
Unsure	
Please provide comments to support your answer	The energy sector has a significant contribution to greenhouse gas emissions in Northern Ireland (14%). Representatives should be sought from the energy production, domestic/business energy use and renewables sectors. Energy changes have the potential to impact on households across Northern Ireland and views must be sought in terms of the impact on the public and those living in fuel poverty. A just transition in the energy sector involves decarbonising the sector while also improving people's quality of life and addressing inequalities.

Q10. Should the Commission include representation from the Financial/Green Finance sector?

Yes	Yes
No	
Unsure	
Please provide comments to support your answer	Financial investment is essential in all emissions reductions initiatives and to ensure a just transition for all. Representation should be sought from the (green) finance sector. Financing a Just Transition will take many forms, with measures ranging from the macro to the micro. The ability of government to borrow at a low cost over the very long-term means public finance will play a crucial role in funding a fair transition for workers, communities and consumers, ensuring the financial burden is shared equitably and is manageable. Private finance can also help ensure a just transition by redirecting financial flows to green technologies, adaptation solutions, and innovative businesses. Financial institutions can support emission-intensive businesses to lower their emissions and provide communities with access to finance to invest in measures that will support the transition. The representative on the Commissions will therefore need to have a broad experience and knowledge of both public and private finance instruments.

Q11. Are there any other sectors in addition to the Transport, Energy, Finance and those listed in 37(4) of the Act that should be represented on the Commission – and if so, please provide reasons for your answer.

Yes	Yes
No	
Unsure	
Please provide comments to support your answer	The Commission should have members to represent communities and individuals impacted by the transition. These members may be included in ad—hoc advisory or working groups and may not be required in the core membership of the Commission. As the third highest emitting sector there should be representation from the building sector to provide expert knowledge on the transition of buildings and the impact of this transition. A sector-specific representative would provide expertise to inform strategies such as building energy performance, retrofitting, sustainable design and construction practices, and the decarbonisation of heating systems. We know that embodied carbon accounts for a large portion of a building's carbon footprint. A building expert's input would be critical in fostering innovation to reduce embodied carbon in building materials and enhance building and product life cycles. The representative should advocate for targeted, actionable measures tailored to industry needs.

Q12. Do you agree the Commission should have a power to establish Ad-Hoc Committees or working groups to secure additional knowledge or expertise that may not be available with the Commission.

Yes	Yes
No	
Unsure	
Please provide comments to support your answer	Ad-Hoc Committees or working groups should be established when expert knowledge is required about a particular subject. Scotland's Just Transition Commission ToR, indicates that working groups allow "members with specific interests and expertise an opportunity to work flexibly and drill down into detail as required," ensuring high-quality engagement, thorough scrutiny, and informed advice across the wide range of topics under the Commission's remit. These groups have been described as instrumental in supporting the Commission's work and ensuring its objectives are met effectively. It is therefore recommended to consider the objectives and operational principles outlined by the Scottish Just Transition Commission to enhance its functionality and impact.

Q13. What do you think the key initial priorities should be for the Commission?

Please provide comments to support your answer

The Committee should prioritise action around the highest emitting sectors of agriculture, domestic transport, buildings and electricity supply. A collaborative approach should be taken to address the emissions in these sectors while considering the impacts on communities and individuals impacted by the transition.



Committee:	Environment & Sustainability
Date:	9 th January 2025
Report from:	Head of Service – Building Control & Sustainability

Item for:	Decision
Subject:	Draft LCCC Sustainability Strategy and Climate Action Plan

Background and Purpose of Report:

- 1.1 Elected Members were provided with an update report on the progress of Sustainability at the September Environment & Sustainability Committee. Link attached for members referral: [Environment and Sustainability Committee 2024-09-04 - lisburncastlereagh.gov.uk](https://www.lisburncastlereagh.gov.uk/Environment-and-Sustainability-Committee-2024-09-04)
- 1.2 As part of that report, Officers informed the Elected Members that a Sustainability Strategy and Climate Action Plan were being developed for Council.
- 1.3 Council governance is such that any new Strategy is subject to gaining Elected Members approval before engaging with the public on a 12-week consultation process.
- 1.4 Members will find the draft LCCC Sustainability Strategy attached at **Appendix 2BC** and the Climate Action Plan attached at **Appendix 3BC**. The Equality Screening and Rural Needs Impact Assessment are attached at **Appendix 4BC** and **Appendix 5BC**.
- 1.5 The Sustainability Strategy and Climate Action Plan are presented to Members for comment, approval and for authority to move to the public consultation phase.

Sustainability Strategy:

- 1.6 The Sustainability Strategy is set out to take readers on a journey of who we are, how climate change affects us, the risks, strategic context, legislative targets, NI emissions and our own Council emissions. It sets out what we are doing and what we plan to do through the Climate Action Plan.
- 1.7 Council Officers recognise that the council is on a journey and is part of a wider collaborative drive to achieving Net Zero by 2050. On the 11th December 2024, the DAERA Minister made an announcement on the setting of the emissions target for 2040 and the first 3 carbon budgets for Northern Ireland: [Muir welcomes Assembly approval of emissions targets | Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs](#)
- 1.8 This Strategy is a 3-year Strategy (2025-2028) that matches the Public Body Reporting Regulations cycle set by central government.
- 1.9
 - **Key Vision & Aims for Council**

On page 8 of the Strategy, Members will find the key vision and goals for Council:

1.10	Vision: A civic and inclusive leadership style working to embed and safeguard future social, economic, and environmental sustainability.
1.11	Goals: • Reducing energy consumption across council facilities • Exploring and progressing viable renewably generated energy sources • Training all staff and Elected Members in climate awareness • Becoming a civic leader by promoting sustainability and climate action • Protecting and enhancing native biodiversity • Promoting environmental protection • Developing a council policy to give sustainability direction to council services and functions • Developing and delivering a Climate Action Plan • Developing and delivering a Climate Adaptation Plan
1.12	The Strategy and Climate Action Plan will be subject to annual reviews and updating as other influencing legislation such as central government Climate Action Plans, Carbon Budgets and Targets are agreed and developed.
1.13	Elected Members will find a 'walkthrough' digital presentation of the LCCC Sustainability Strategy and Climate Action Plan at : https://www.wevideo.com/view/3657303533
1.14	Should Elected Members agree to the Sustainability Strategy moving to the public consultation phase, Officers would be delighted for feedback and comment to be considered within the final Strategy.
	<u>Climate Action Plan</u>
1.15	The Climate Action Plan (CAP) has been developed to set out sustainable actions to be delivered by Council and assigned against lead Officers, for ownership. In depth consultation was held across teams to agree the actions contained within the CAP.
1.16	The actions are categorised within the 6 Action Areas and given timelines for delivery. The CAP is developed as a 'living document' subject to change and update as the council grows in its understanding of our fair contribution, and collaborative approach with central government.
1.17	The first iteration of the CAP is designed to measure a baseline in the first year, so no specific targets are set at this stage. Each of the actions within the CAP will be subject to monitoring, annual review and reporting.
1.18	Should Member agree to progress the Strategy and Climate Action Plan to Public Consultation, council Officers will arrange the relevant public awareness campaign along with launch details.
2.0	<u>Recommendation</u> It is recommended that the Environment & Sustainability Committee, subject to any comments, approves the draft LCCC Sustainability Strategy and Climate Action Plan to progress to public consultation stage.

3.0	<u>Finance and Resource Implications</u>	
	None for Council at this time.	
4.0	<u>Equality/Good Relations and Rural Needs Impact Assessments</u>	
4.1	Has an equality and good relations screening been carried out?	Yes
4.2	Brief summary of the key issues identified and proposed mitigating actions <u>or</u> rationale why the screening was not carried out Screened out with Mitigation – See Appendix 3BC	
4.3	Has a Rural Needs Impact Assessment (RNIA) been completed?	Yes
4.4	Brief summary of the key issues identified and proposed mitigating actions <u>or</u> rationale why the screening was not carried out. Rural Needs Assessment indicated no adverse effect on Rural Needs	

Appendices:	APPENDIX 2BC – Draft LCCC Sustainability Strategy APPENDIX 3BC – Draft LCCC Climate Action Plan APPENDIX 4BC – Equality Screening APPENDIX 5BC – Rural Needs Impact
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Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council
SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY
and **CLIMATE ACTION PLAN**
2025 - 2028

Introduction

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Climate change, and its impact on the world we live in, is one of the most significant issues that we all face today. The effects of global warming are well-publicised, with local communities being impacted by weather extremes, resulting in heat stress, flooding, drought, increasing wildfires and freezing conditions. Expert evidence suggests that extreme weather events are going to happen more frequently in the future unless we take steps to address the underlying issues.

We all must act now to play our part to protect our environment for future generations.

In response to the overwhelming scientific evidence and the increased frequency and severe weather events of a changing climate as the consequence of a warming planet, Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council passed a Notice of Motion declaring a Climate Emergency in 2021.

As a result, this Council resolved to establish and agree a Sustainability Strategy and Climate Action Plan that sets out our vision for a sustainable and resilient future with practical steps needed to minimise and mitigate against the impacts of climate change.

We therefore present the Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council Sustainability Strategy and Climate Action Plan. The development and delivery of which is cross-departmental and collaborative in its approach both internally and with wider central government to coordinate the shared drive to net zero.

The time for climate action is now and Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council is committed to achieving the goals set out within this Strategy.

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6.	Impacts of Climate Change on LCCC	Page 12
7.	Strategic Context & Legal Requirements	Page 14
8.	United Nations Sustainable Development Goals	Page 15
9.	NI Climate Change Targets & Emissions	Page 16
10.	Council Emissions	Page 21
11.	What Are We Doing & What Will We Do	Page 25
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Executive Summary

This Sustainability Strategy and Climate Action Plan has been developed to outline Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council's (LCCC) response to the Climate Emergency and intends to:

- Create an evidence base, identifying how our climate is changing and the challenges and opportunities that we face using expert scientific information including the Climate Change Committee (CCC) progress reports ¹
- Outline our goals and ambitions for mitigating Climate Change within the organisation
- Meet the requirements of the Climate Change Act (Northern Ireland) 2022 and
- The Climate Change (Reporting Bodies) Regulations (NI) 2024,
- Develop a high-level Climate Action Plan, setting out the critical actions needed to deliver our goals,

enabling us to mitigate against the impact of climate change, adapt and thrive.

The focus of the strategy is built around 6 key action areas with an overall goal to embed sustainability and climate action into council decisions and operations. The Strategy and Action Plan will focus on the functions and operations within the remit of the council with an ambition to reduce the council's climate impact.

LCCC has reviewed and prioritised current and future known climate impacts considering local and UK Government policy and legislative implications and identified a series of actions needed to minimise emissions and build resilience within each area of work.

Globally and locally, carbon emissions must be cut consistently year on year to halt global warming.

By working together, we can make significant progress in delivering our goals for a brighter, cleaner, environment friendly future.

This Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council Sustainability Strategy and Climate Action Plan is the beginning of our journey towards that future. It is a living document and will evolve and develop as the Plan is delivered.

¹ <https://www.theccc.org.uk/publicationtype/0-report/02-progress-reports/>

Targeted Action Areas

Lisburn & Castlereagh Council (LCCC) has identified 6 internal action areas to target through its Sustainability Strategy and Climate Action Plan. The purpose of which is to understand our current position and to target the reduction of our climate impact. **They are:**



Council Area Profile

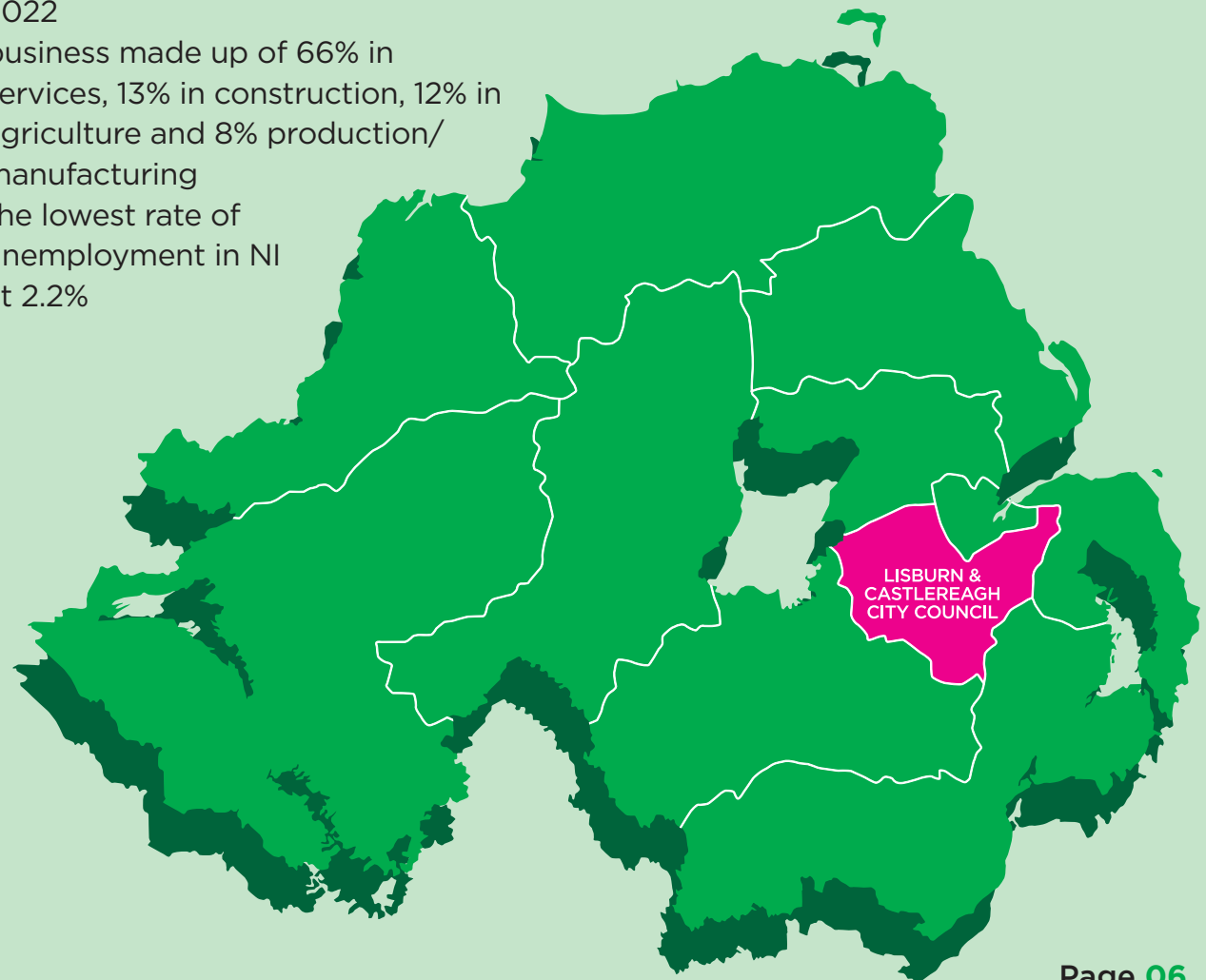
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Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council area stretches from the shores of Lough Neagh in the west to the hills above Dundonald in the east and from the Belfast Hills in the north to the Dromara Hills in the south. The area is characterised by the strong urban cores such as Lisburn and Dundonald with a diverse and rich rural hinterland of scenic landscapes and villages rich in heritage. Our council area is one of the fastest growing areas within NI.

- home to the Eikon Exhibition Centre
- around 5000 active businesses in 2022
- business made up of 66% in services, 13% in construction, 12% in agriculture and 8% production/manufacturing
- the lowest rate of unemployment in NI at 2.2%

Key Statistics:

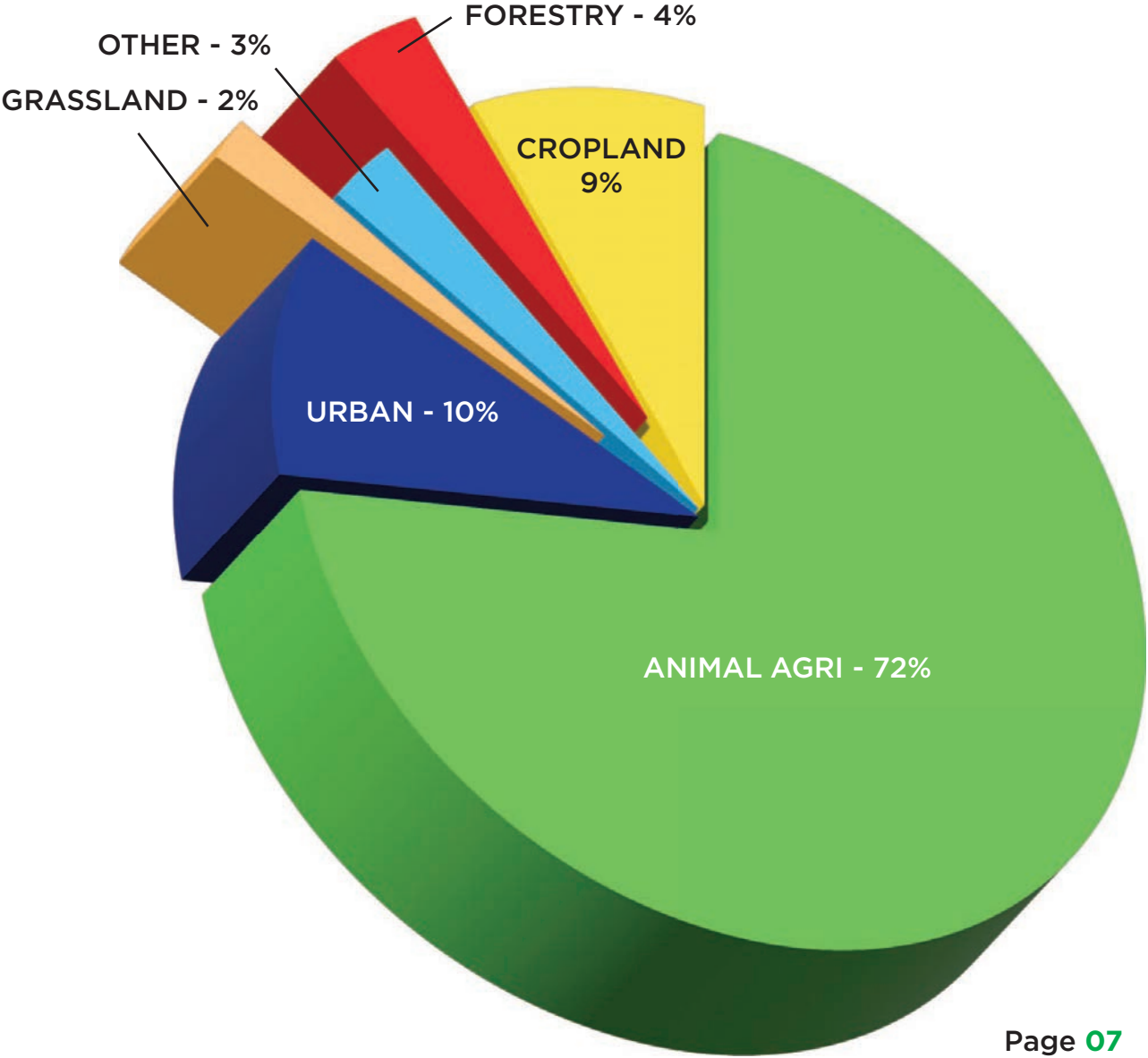
- an area of 504 km² (195 m²)
- a population of more than 150,000 (10.6% increase since 2011) and
- more than 60,000 households (12% increase since 2011)
- 19% of our population are aged 0-14 years old
- 40 Primary, 9 Post Primary and 5 Special Schools
- 3 Hospitals
- tourism offerings including Royal Hillsborough



The land use within Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council area is dominated by use associated with farming and agriculture with these areas making up 81% of the overall land use area total.

**Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council
Area Land Use Breakdown:**

	Animal Agri	72%
	Urban	10%
	Cropland	9%
	Forestry	4%
	Other	3%
	Grassland	2%



Our Vision for Sustainability in Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council

A civic and inclusive leadership style working to embed and safeguard future social, economic, and environmental sustainability.

Our Goal for Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council

Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council's goal is to become a net zero, resilient council by 2050.

LCCC will achieve this goal by:

- Reducing energy consumption across council facilities
- Exploring and progressing viable renewably generated energy sources
- Training all staff and Elected Members in climate awareness
- Becoming a civic leader by promoting sustainability and climate action
- Protecting and enhancing native biodiversity
- Promoting environmental protection
- Developing a council policy to give sustainability direction to council services and functions
- Developing and delivering a Climate Action Plan
- Developing and delivering a Climate Adaptation Plan
- Reporting local authority progress to DAERA in compliance with the Climate Change (Reporting Bodies) Regulations (NI) 2024

LCCC is committed to playing its part in a just transition to achieving Net Zero by 2050 and central government interim targets related to:

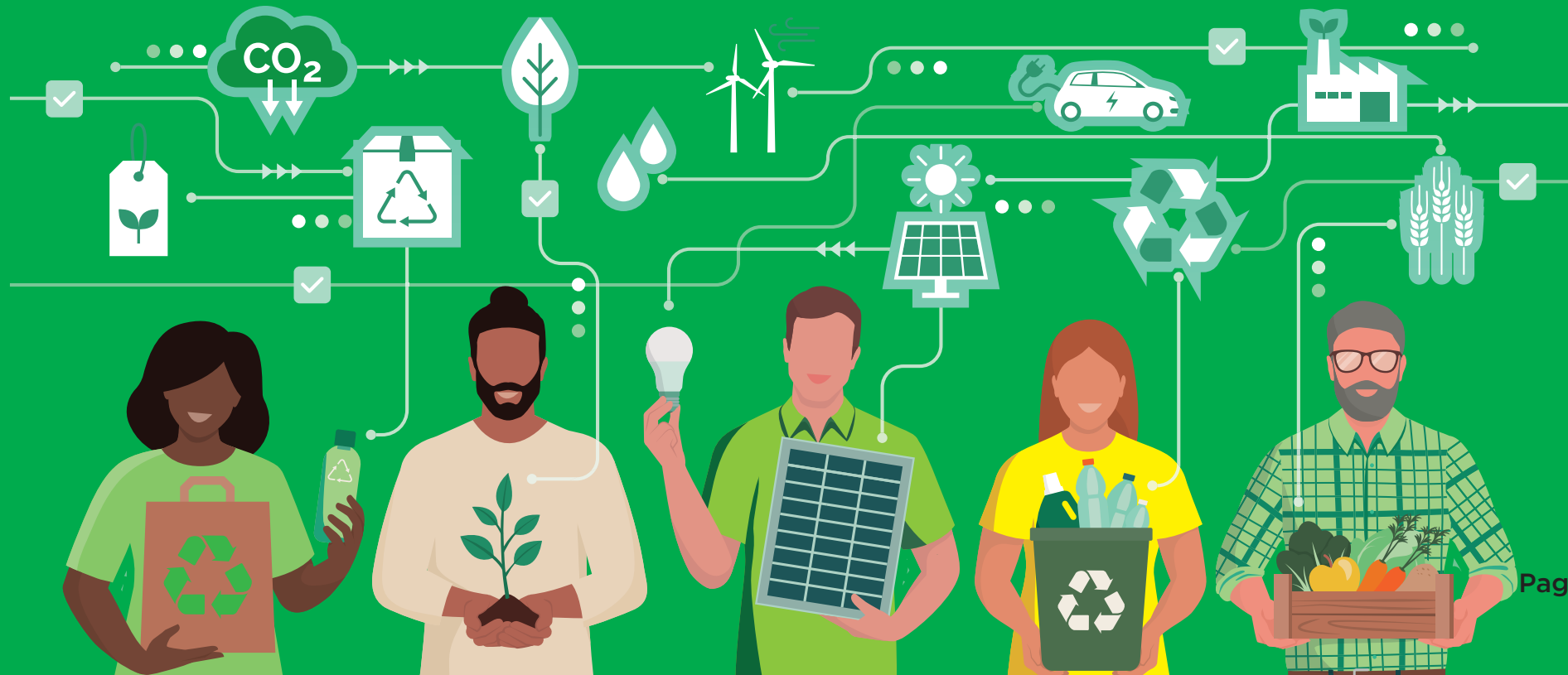
- Greenhouse gas emission reduction targets for 2030, 2040 and 2050 as set by DAERA.
- Collaboration with central government 'Sectoral Plans' and 'Carbon Budgets' as set by DAERA.

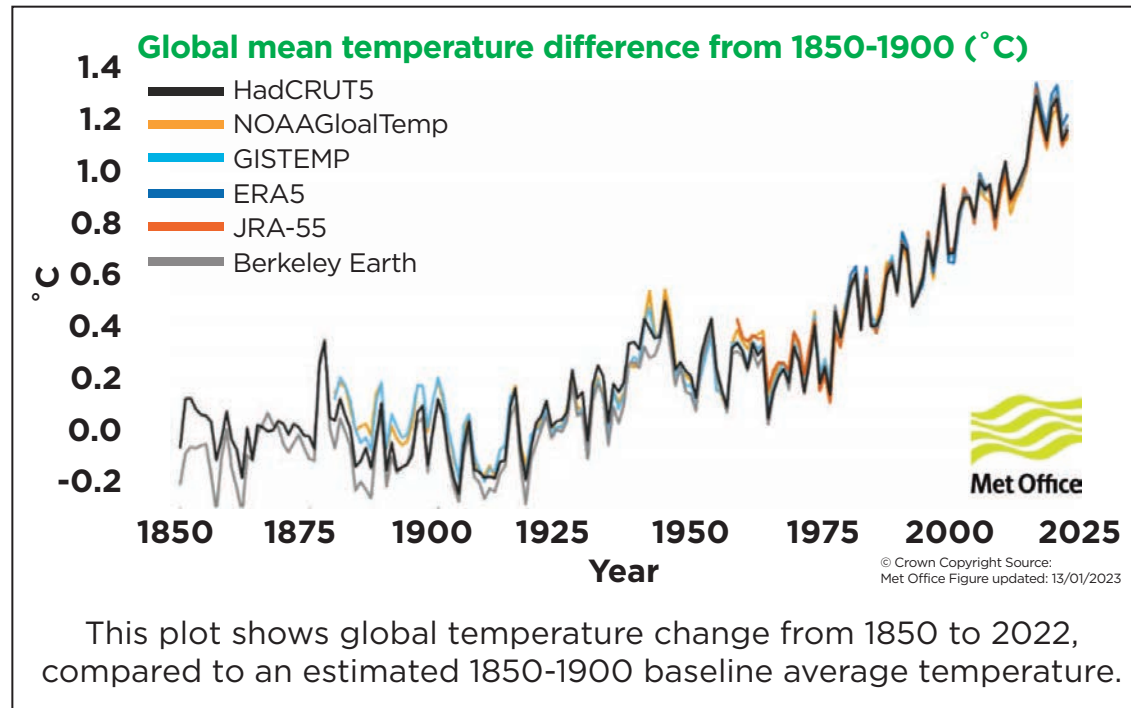


What is Climate Change?

Climate change is the long-term shift in average weather patterns across the world. Since the mid-1800s, humans have contributed to the release of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the air causing global temperatures to rise, resulting in long-term changes to the climate.

Over the last decade, the world was on average around 1.2C warmer than during the late 19th Century with recent global temperatures exceeding a 1.5C rise (driven by human-caused climate change and boosted by the natural El Nino weather phenomenon) and 2023 being declared the hottest on record.





Human impact on climate change?

Whilst natural factors have influenced climate change across the Earth's history, natural causes cannot explain the particularly rapid warming seen in the last century. According to the UN's climate body, the IPCC this is mainly from the widespread use of fossil fuels, such as coal, oil and gas in homes, factories and transport.²

When fossil fuels burn, they release greenhouse gases, mostly carbon dioxide (CO₂). This traps extra energy in the atmosphere near the Earth's surface, causing the planet to heat up.

² With this link: <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/resources/climate-change-in-data/>

What are the effects of climate change so far?

The global average temperature increase of 1.2C in the past decade has resulted in:

- more frequent and intense extreme weather, such as heatwaves and heavy rainfall
- rapid melting of glaciers and ice sheets, contributing to sea-level rise
- huge declines in Arctic sea-ice
- ocean warming.

Can there be further impacts?

According to the IPCC limiting long-term average global temperatures to a 1.5C rise is crucial. Any rise above this temperature will be the 'tipping point' where irreversible damage is likely to occur.

What are governments doing about climate change?

In a landmark agreement signed in Paris in 2015, almost 200 countries pledged to try to keep global warming to 1.5C.

To achieve this, net zero CO₂ emissions should be reached by 2050. Net zero means reducing greenhouse gas emissions as much as possible and removing any remaining emissions from the atmosphere.

However, greenhouse gas levels are still rising quickly and the world is 'likely' to warm beyond 1.5C, according to the IPCC.



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Climate Change Risks

The Met Office report 'UK Climate Projections Headline Findings, August 2022'⁴, estimates that in a high emission scenario⁵ by 2070 Northern Ireland could see:

If the climate changes as projected, there will be impact risks on all sectors of the LCCC area. This may include flash flooding affecting buildings and land, and river flooding,

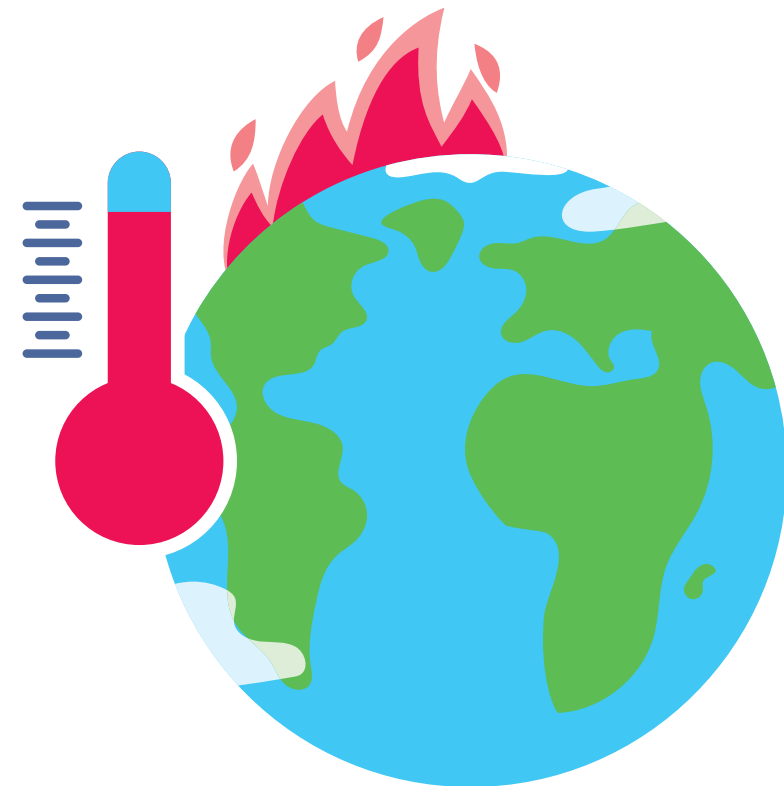
impacting on farming crops, food supply and biodiversity. These associated risks for Council will be captured in the LCCC Climate Adaptation Plan.

**38% drier
to 3% wetter
summers**

**0.8°C to 4.9°C
warmer
summers**

**2% drier
to 25% wetter
winters**

**0.6°C to 3.9°C
warmer
winters**



⁴ (<https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/binaries/content/assets/metofficegovuk/pdf/research/ukcp/ukcp18-infographic-headline-findings-land.pdf>) estimates

⁵ Emissions scenario refers to the Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) used in climate models to describe possible futures based on assumptions about greenhouse gas emissions. In RCP2.6 global emissions are strongly mitigated and reduced and global temperature rise is kept below 2°C (low emissions scenario). In RCP8.5 global emissions grow unmitigated and global temperature rise exceeds 4°C (high emissions scenario).

Strategic Context and Legal Requirements

In 2021, LCCC passed a Notice of Motion declaring a Climate Emergency. Since then the Council has committed to reducing its impact on the effects of Climate Change and has committed to developing a Sustainability Strategy and Climate Action Plan.

This position has developed and been directed by the relevant legislative frameworks:



2006	- NI (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006, Section 25 - states that 'A public authority must, in exercising its functions, act in the way it considers best calculated to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development in Northern Ireland'. - NI Sustainable Development Strategy - presented the first steps towards tackling sustainable development challenges and aimed to achieve a better balance between social, environmental and economic progress.
2008	UK Climate Change Act (Amended 2019) - Established targets for the UK to achieve net zero emissions by 2050.
2014	- The Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 2014 - Section 84 Councils must make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the exercise of their functions and must have regard in particular to the need to improve the exercise of its functions in terms of sustainability. - Paris Climate Agreement - agreed to limit the increase of the global average temperature to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. NI Climate Change Adaptation Programme (NICCAP2) 2014-19.
2015	- UN Sustainable Development Goals (2015). - NI Climate Adaptation Programme (NICCAP2) 2019 - 24.
2020	NI Declares a Climate Emergency through a Notice of Motion carried by the Northern Ireland Assembly.
2021	- Draft Green Growth Strategy for NI - The Executive long-term vision and framework for tackling the climate crisis, balancing our climate, environment and economy. - LCCC declared a Climate Emergency with a Notice of Motion carried by Full Council.
2022	- NI Climate Change Act 2022 - sets a target of an at least 100% reduction in net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050 for Northern Ireland compared to the 1990 baseline. - Draft Environment Strategy for NI - sets out six strategic environmental outcomes as a guide to how we can preserve, protect and improve our environment.
2023	Draft Circular Economy Strategy - sets the DfE vision to create an innovative, inclusive and competitive economy, with responsible production and consumption at its core.
2024	- NI Climate Change Adaptation Programme 2024-29 (NICCAP3). - The Climate Change (Reporting Bodies) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2024 sets dates for Mitigation and Adaptation Report submission and Public Body Reporting.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



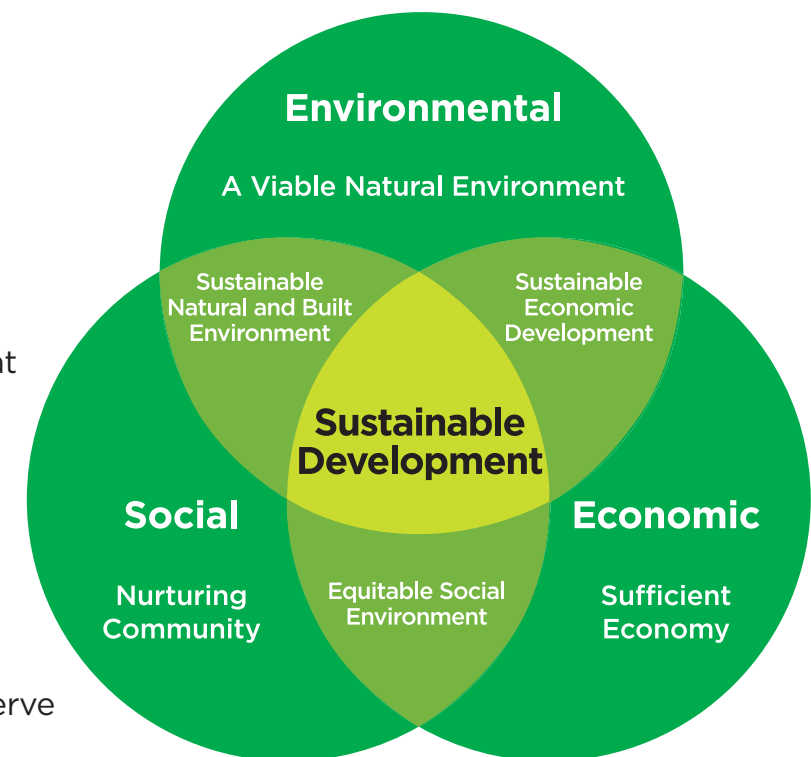
UN Sustainable Development Goals (2015)

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future.

At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all

countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership. It recognises that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth - all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests.

Pillars of Sustainability



NI Climate Change Targets

NI Climate Change Act (2022)

The Climate Change Act (Northern Ireland) 2022 sets a target of an at least 100% reduction in net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050 for Northern Ireland compared to the 1990 baseline, along with interim targets including at least 48% reduction in net GHG emissions by 2030. The Department for Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) must set updated 2030 and 2040 emissions reduction targets to ensure that they are in line with the 2050 net zero GHG emission target.

The Act also sets sectoral targets on Government Departments including 2030 targets of:

- **Energy** - at least 80% of electricity consumption from renewable sources,
- **Waste Management** - 70% of waste recycled, and
- **Transport** - a target for a minimum spend of 10% of overall transport budgets on active travel,

- **Other Sectoral Plans** - include Agriculture, Industrial Process, Infrastructure and Fisheries.

Public Body Reporting

There is a legal requirement on all Northern Ireland Government Departments to exercise their functions (as far as is possible to do so) in a manner consistent with the achievement of the targets of the Act and the carbon budgets set under it.

The Act required DAERA to make new regulations that sets a requirement for specified public bodies to report on climate change.

These regulations known as The Climate Change (Reporting Bodies) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2024 specify that the first mitigation reports are due to be submitted to DAERA by 31st October 2025 and then every 3 years after. As a public body LCCC will be required to report to DAERA under these regulations.

48% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030

80% electricity from renewables by 2030

Net zero carbon dioxide by 2050

Net zero emissions by 2050

Carbon Budgets

A carbon budget is the maximum total amount of emissions permitted for a budgetary period

The Climate Change Act requires DAERA to make regulations that set Carbon Budgets for the 'net Northern Ireland emissions account' for each budgetary period. The first budgetary period is 2023-2027 and the subsequent budgetary periods will be every 5 years thereafter. The UK Climate Change Committee has provided advice on the Carbon Budget and DAERA is currently consulting on this advice with a view to setting the budget.

Climate Targets

In March 2023 the CCC published the 'Advice Report; The Path to a Net Zero Northern Ireland'⁴.

"This report provides advice to Northern Ireland on its 2030 and 2040 interim targets and first three Carbon Budgets. The advised targets and Carbon Budgets are consistent with the decarbonisation required for Northern Ireland to meet its legislated 2050 Net Zero target."

The CCC concluded, that targets consistent with the legislated Net Zero target for NI are:

- The first Carbon Budget (2023-2027) to be set at levels that have average annual reductions of 33% on 1990 levels
- The second Carbon Budget (2028-2032) to be set at levels that have average annual reductions of 48% on 1990 levels, and

- The third Carbon Budget (2033-2037) to be set at levels that have average annual reductions of 62% on 1990 levels.

The Climate Change Act (NI) 2022 requires the Department (DAERA) to obtain advice and recommendations from the Committee on Climate Change (CCC) amongst others.



⁴ <https://www.theccc.org.uk/publication/advice-report-the-path-to-a-net-zero-northern-ireland/>

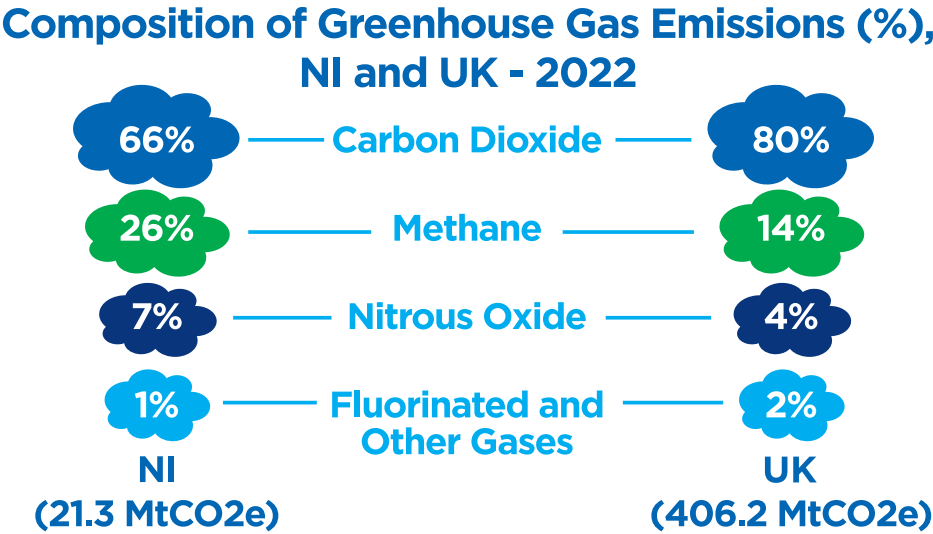
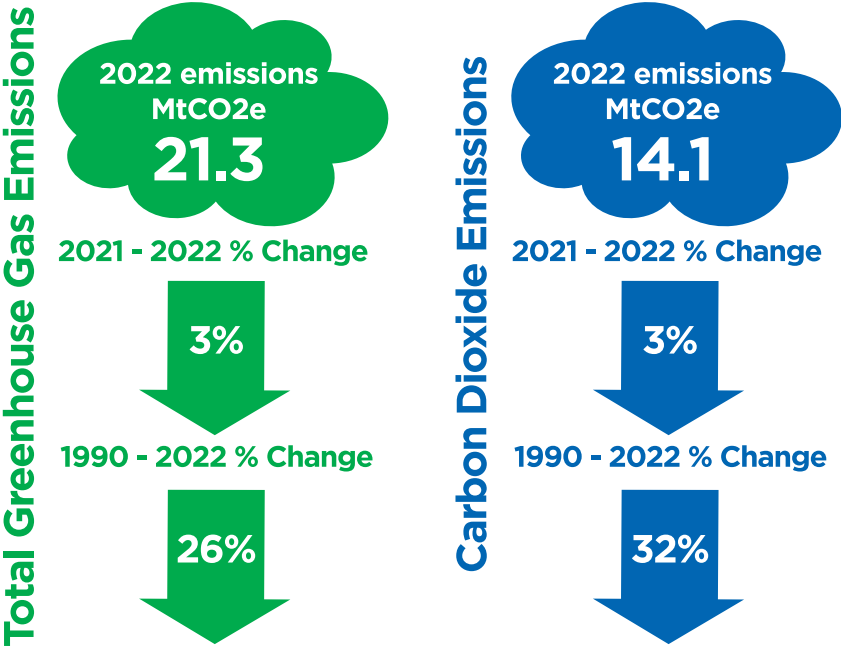
Greenhouse Gas Emissions

UK and NI emissions

In 2022 carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide collectively accounted for an estimated 98% of greenhouse gas emissions in the UK, with fluorinated gases making up the remaining 2%.

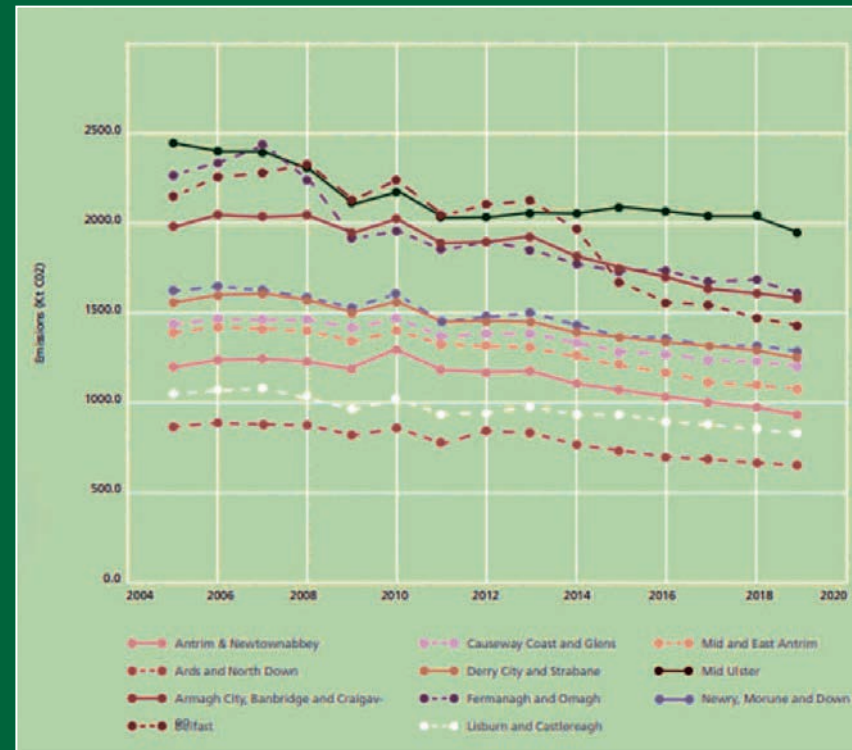
At that time, in Northern Ireland, 99% of GHGs were from carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide with a higher percentage attributed to methane here than in the rest of the UK.

Emissions across Northern Ireland have reduced by 26% since the 1990 baseline. In order to be on track to reach the targets set out in the NI Climate Change Act Northern Ireland needs to reduce a further 22% reduction in emissions in the next eight years from the 2022 measured levels.



LCCC area GHG emissions

Since 2000, the LCCC area has reduced emissions by 42% through a combination of an increasingly decarbonised electricity supply, structural change in the economy and gradual adoption of more efficient buildings, vehicles and businesses. Baseline emissions for the LCCC area are projected to fall by 59% between 2000 and 2050 by investing further in energy and fuel efficiency systems. (source: *A summary carbon roadmap for LCCC, University of Leeds, 2022*).



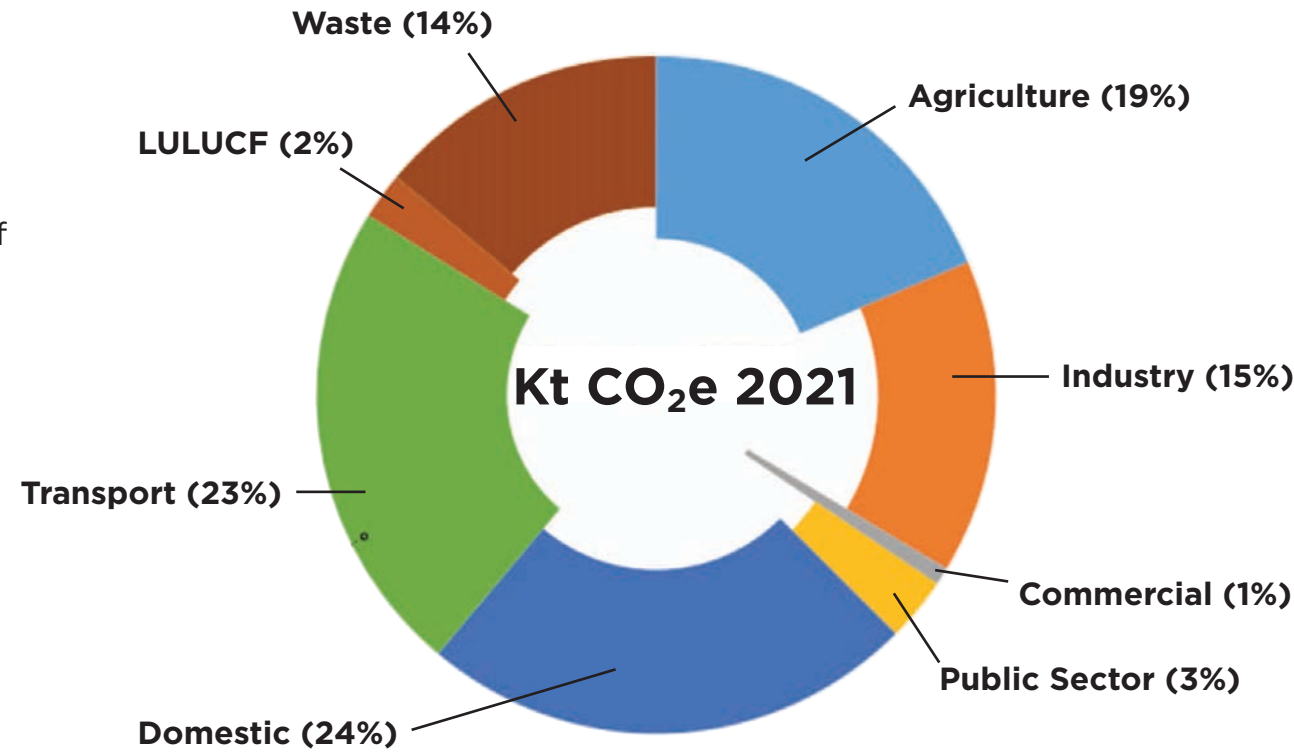
UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005-2019 (Department for Business, Energy & Industrial strategy)

LCCC area emissions 2021

The local data for the LCCC area has been extracted from the 2021 UK Local Authority GHG Emissions (UK LA GHG Emissions) database published by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS). It is a combination of the UK's Greenhouse Gas Inventory with data from several other sources, including local energy consumption statistics, to produce a nationally consistent set of greenhouse emissions estimates at the local authority level from 2005 to 2021.

The grand total of emissions in the LCCC area in 2021 indicates that LCCC area needs to remove at least 1297kt CO₂e of GHG emissions to support the NI Climate Change Act target on net zero by 2050.

2021 emissions in the LCCC area by sector



LCCC needs to remove at least 1297kt CO₂e of GHG emissions to support the NI Climate Change Act target on net zero by 2050.

Council Emissions from Operations and Functions

In order for the Council to benchmark and track its progress in meeting the Climate challenge, it must first understand what its current Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions are.

In 2024 the Council carried out a GHG emissions exercise to identify the Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions baseline for council facilities.

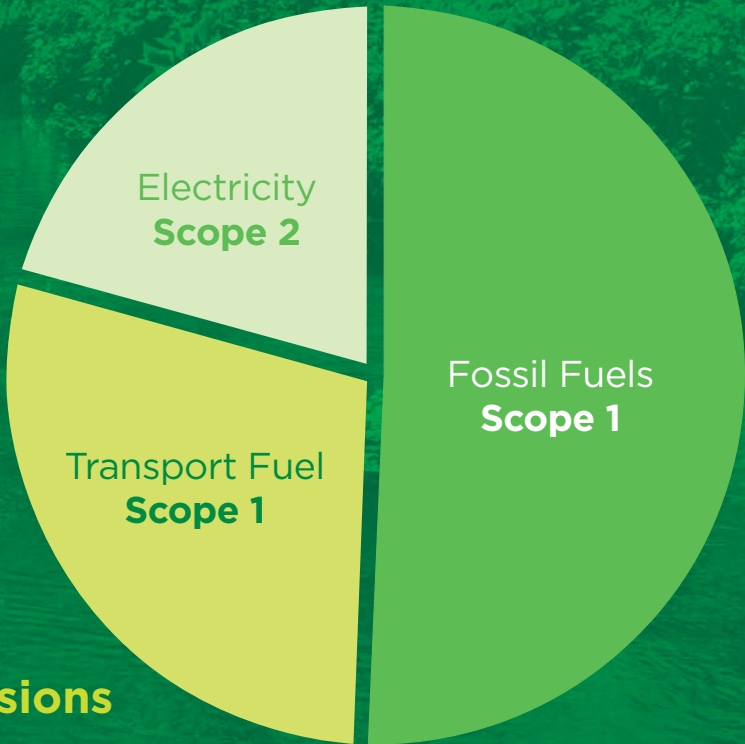
Our carbon footprint for 2023-2024 was measured at 6087.74 tCO2e (scope 1 and 2).

The Council will be tracking its Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions on an annual basis and will be working to understand its Scope 3 emissions in the coming years.

	GHG Emissions
Fossil Fuels - Scope 1	3,082.49 tCO2e
Transport Fuel - Scope 1*	1,746.04 tCO2e
Electricity - Scope 2	1,259.21 tCO2e
Total Scope 1 & 2	6,087.74 tCO2e

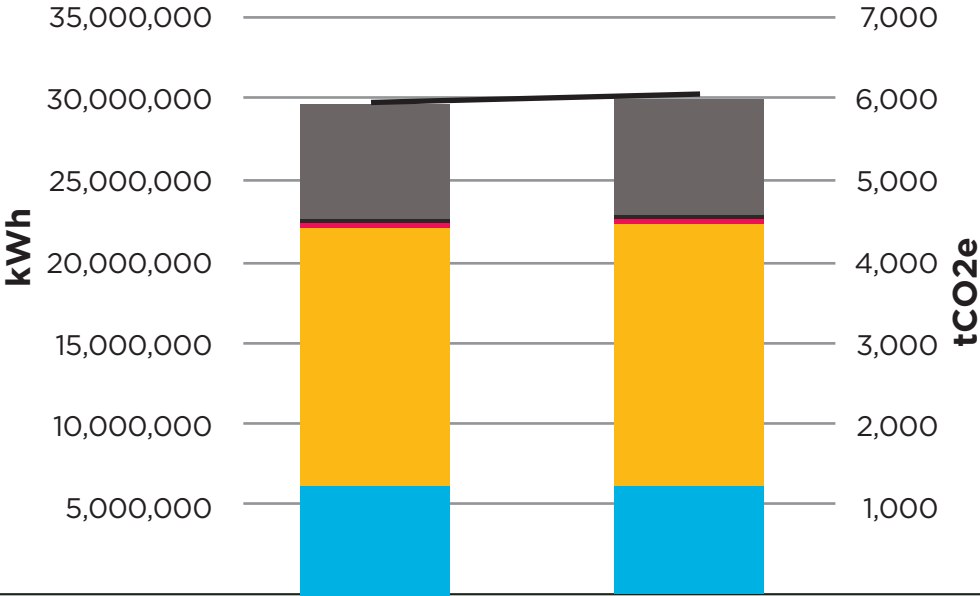
* Assumed that transport fuel is split 50% DERV, 50% Gas Oil.

Note: Figures based on scope 1 and 2 emissions produced from 45 council facilities. Fugitive gases have not been included in the GHG emissions data at this time.



LCCC Emissions

Energy Consumption 2022 (year end March 2023)
vs 2023 (year end March 3024)



	2022	2023
Transport Fuel (kWh)	6,507,810	6,995,470
Kerosene Oil (kWh)	59,601	43,141
LPG (kWh)	496,900	485,569
Natural Gas (kWh)	16,135,999	16,224,828
Renewable (kWh)	69,132	48,832
Main Electric (kWh)	6,158,485	6,080,972
Emissions (tCO2e)	5,887	6,088

Baselining of carbon emissions was carried out on 45 Council buildings, the top 5 energy consumption facilities and their associated emissions are as follows:

Lagan Valley LeisurePlex			% of Total Scope 1 & 2	% of Site Scope 1 & 2
Fossil Fuels - Scope 1	1670.98	tCO ₂ e	27.4%	85.4%
Electricity - Scope 2	286.20	tCO ₂ e	4.7%	14.6%
Total	1,957.18	tCO₂e		

Lough Moss Leisure Centre			% of Total Scope 1 & 2	% of Site Scope 1 & 2
Fossil Fuels - Scope 1	108.82	tCO ₂ e	1.8%	72.5%
Electricity - Scope 2	41.33	tCO ₂ e	0.7%	27.5%
Total	150.15	tCO₂e		
Emissions Avoided (renewables)	10.11	tCO₂e		

Central Services Depot			% of Total Scope 1 & 2	% of Site Scope 1 & 2
Fossil Fuels - Scope 1	87.12	tCO ₂ e	1.4%	70.1%
Electricity - Scope 2	37.21	tCO ₂ e	0.6%	29.9%
Total	124.33	tCO₂e		

Lagan Valley Island Centre			% of Total Scope 1 & 2	% of Site Scope 1 & 2
Fossil Fuels - Scope 1	349.08	tCO2e	5.7%	67.1%
Electricity - Scope 2	171.23	tCO2e	2.8%	32.9%
Total	520.31	tCO2e		

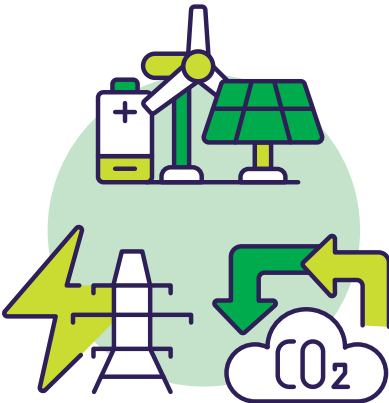
Dundonald International Ice Bowl			% of Total Scope 1 & 2	% of Site Scope 1 & 2
Fossil Fuels - Scope 1	442.00	tCO2e	7.3%	48.2%
Electricity - Scope 2	474.40	tCO2e	7.8%	51.8%
Total	916.54	tCO2e		

Definitions



Scope 1 Emissions

Emissions come from fuel (petrol, diesel or gas) that is directly used within an area or from other sources such as landfill or industry within the area.



Scope 2 Emissions

Emissions come from electricity used within an area



Scope 3 Emissions

Emissions are associated with goods and services that are produced elsewhere but imported and consumed within the area.

To mitigate against the projected climate changes and associated risks, and to meet targeted reductions within the Climate Change Act, LCCC must take action to reduce emissions immediately.

What is the Council Doing?

In September 2021 LCCC declared a Climate Emergency with the following Notice of Motion carried by Full Council:

“This council notes with concern the findings of the IPCC (2021) report regarding climate change. This latest report shows the science on climate change is clear and the climate emergency is real. We as a council therefore resolve to play our part and do what we can to work towards the targets set by the governments of the UK and Ireland of net zero carbon emissions and declare that this is a climate emergency”.

In order to be best placed to challenge the effects of climate change LCCC will develop action plans with two approaches:

1. **Climate Change Mitigation** – working to remove and preventing the causes of further climate change, where possible. This **Sustainability Strategy and Climate Action Plan** will outline the council’s proposed and ongoing mitigation measures.
2. **Climate Change Adaptation** – planning and responding to the impacts and risks associated with the current changes to our climate. A **Climate Adaptation Plan** will be produced by LCCC to enable the council to build resilience and adapt to current and future climate change.

The two documents will be intrinsically linked with a purpose to:

- Set out the Council’s commitment to our environment, society and economy by addressing climate change.

- Help its employees and the local community to understand and effectively respond to climate change impacts.
- Help to transition to a low-carbon, competitive and just economy at local, regional and national levels.
- Ensure LCCC is making its fair contribution towards national and global climate targets under the Paris Agreement, Climate Change Act and the Sustainable Development Goals.
- Position the area on the map for green investment.
- Demonstrate climate leadership as a responsible and fair Council.
- Ensure that the benefits of climate action are equitably distributed.
- Create a framework to measure, monitor and reduce emissions

Sustainability and Climate Action is embedded into the culture of LCCC through the councils Strategic Plans.



Community Plan (2017-32)

[community_plan_2017-2032_email-pdf_\(lisburncastlereagh.gov.uk\)](#)



Local Development Plan 2032

[local_development_plan_2032_-_part_1_plan_strategy_\(lisburncastlereagh.gov.uk\)](#)



Corporate Plan (2024-2028)

[lccc-corporate-plan-2024-2028-web_\(lisburncastlereagh.gov.uk\)](#)

What Have We Done So Far and What Are We Going To Do?

Whilst the preparation and development of the strategy documents has been ongoing, Council service units have not stood still in progressing with actions that will mitigate or adapt to Climate Change.

Examples of these are:

1. **Local Biodiversity Action Plan**
2. **Local Development Plan**
3. **Performance Improvement Plan**
4. **Tree and Woodland Strategy**
5. **Internal Waste Management Plan**
6. **Open Spaces Strategy**

LCCC Climate Action Plan

LCCC has developed a Climate Action Plan (CAP) *appendix 1* that sets out the steps to be taken by Council that will guide all council service unit actions towards the goal of **becoming a net zero, resilient council by 2050**.

An evidence-based process has been followed to produce the CAP in which an assessment of existing data, policies, programmes, commitments and strategic priorities (at local and national levels) was carried out. This was followed by evidence gathering for quantitative and qualitative assessment and modelling to build a strong evidence-based action plan. Council officers have identified, prioritised and refined climate action for the CAP through a series of workshops and technical meetings since May 2022.

The Climate Action Plan is a live document and will be reviewed, updated and reported on annually.

This annual assessment will enable the Council to monitor progress and adapt or amend actions where appropriate to ensure continual progression towards the interim and eventual 2050 targets on net zero.

Actions have been cross referenced against the Council's Community Plan, Local Development Plan and Corporate Plan, they are presented as a high level summary in the Climate Action Plan attached.



Monitoring and Evaluation

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The Sustainability Strategy and Climate Action Plan is a live document that will be reviewed, updated and reported on annually.

Annual reporting will be made to Elected Members through an annual progress report which will be made publicly available on the council's website, a paper copy can also be supplied when requested. Annual assessment will enable LCCC to monitor progress and adapt or amend actions where appropriate.

Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council will remain open and transparent on its progression towards its goal of net zero by 2050.



Glossary of Terms

CCC

The Climate Change Committee, which advises the government on emissions targets and reports to Parliament on progress made in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

CLIMATE ADAPTATION

Refers to the actions, strategies, and measures taken to reduce the vulnerability of ecosystems, communities, and individuals to the current and anticipated impacts of climate change. It involves adjusting and preparing for the changing climate conditions to minimise the adverse effects on people, property, and the environment.

CLIMATE MITIGATION

Refers to efforts to reduce or prevent the emission of greenhouse gases (GHGs) into the atmosphere to limit global warming and its associated impacts. Mitigation strategies aim to lower the drivers of climate change, primarily through reducing GHG

emissions and enhancing carbon sequestration.

CO₂e - CO₂ EQUIVALENT

This is a metric measuring all greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide, allowing them to be expressed as a single number for simplicity.

DAERA

Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs.

DfE

Department for Economy.

EL NIÑO

El Niño is a naturally occurring climate pattern associated with warming of the ocean surface temperatures in the central and eastern tropical Pacific Ocean. It significantly influences weather patterns, ocean conditions, and marine fisheries worldwide. El Niño occurs on average every 2-7 years.

GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG)

These are the gases in the that raise the surface temperature of our planet contributing to the greenhouse effect. These Gases include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and fluorinated gases.

IPCC

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change - the UN's climate body established in 1988 to advance scientific knowledge about climate change caused by human activities.

MITIGATE

to make something less harmful, unpleasant, or bad.

NET ZERO

Net zero means no longer adding to the total amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

NICCAP

NI Climate Change Adaptation Programme.

SCOPE 1 EMISSIONS

These are the Green House Gas (GHG) emissions that a company makes directly, for example while running its boilers to heat a building or using petrol or diesel to power vehicles.

SCOPE 2 EMISSIONS

These are the emissions being produced from electricity use and electricity production.

SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS

Scope 3 emissions are all indirect emissions, not included in Scope 2, that occur in the value chain of the Councils activities. Examples are business travel, employee commuting, waste generation, purchasing of goods and services etc.

UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 global goals set by the United Nations in 2015, and adopted by 193 countries, to address major challenges like poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace, and justice. They aim to create a better and more sustainable world by 2030.



Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council **CLIMATE ACTION PLAN**

Climate Change Action Plan

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Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council has developed a Climate Action Plan (CAP) that sets out the steps to be taken by Council that will guide all council service unit actions towards the goal of **becoming a net zero, resilient council by 2050.**

Council Officers have identified, prioritised and refined climate actions for the CAP through a series of workshops and technical meetings since May 2022.

Actions have been cross referenced against the Council's Community Plan, Local Development Plan and Corporate Plan and have been set out under six action areas identified in LCCCs Sustainability Strategy.



Action Areas

1. Citizen engagement and leadership

How we engage and communicate with our citizens to promote and encourage a more sustainable way of living and working, leading by example as a sustainable organisation.

2. Buildings and energy

The energy we currently use within our estate and functions, the emissions produced from our facilities and the types of energy we will use in the future.

3. Transport

The way we travel and the means we choose to make these journeys for business purposes and to deliver the operational functions of the council.

4. Economy

Our local economy, supply chains and supporting businesses.

5. Waste and resource management

The way we manage our waste and resources from council facilities and operations.

6. Natural environment

How we protect our natural environment and use it to reduce the impacts of climate change.

The Climate Action Plan is a live document and will be reviewed, updated and reported on annually. This annual assessment will enable the Council to monitor progress and adapt or amend actions where appropriate to ensure continual advances towards the interim and eventual 2050 targets on net zero.

1. Citizen engagement and leadership

How we engage and communicate with our citizens to promote and encourage a more sustainable way of

living and working, leading by example as a sustainable organisation.

Definition of term:

- Short term = up to 1 year
- Medium term = 1 – 5 years
- Longer term = 6+ years

	Term	Action	Performance Measure	Responsible Officer (SRO)
1	Short term	Ongoing review of the councils Climate Action Plan	Annual Reporting	HoS Building Control & Sustainability
2	Short term	Increase significance of sustainability as part of committee reports	Committee report templates to be updated to include sustainability screening consideration	HoS Building Control & Sustainability
3	Short term	Embed sustainability in Council operations and functions by adopting a Sustainability Policy	Adoption of a Sustainability Policy	HoS Building Control & Sustainability
4	Medium term	Develop a Sustainability Screening Tool to supplement the Sustainability Policy. The tool will allow all council policies, projects and plans to be screened for sustainability consideration	# of projects screened for sustainability	HoS Building Control & Sustainability
5	Short term	Encourage and facilitate cross departmental collaboration, working towards sustainability goals through an officer 'Sustainability Champions Group'	# meetings of sustainability champions Agree a Terms of Reference	HoS Building Control & Sustainability
6	Medium term	Provide awareness training and resources for use by staff, elected members and the public	# of initiatives to promote sustainability among staff members, elected members and the public # of social media, communications Development of an online Sustainability Learning Module for staff.	HoS Building Control & Sustainability

	Term	Action	Performance Measure	Responsible Officer (SRO)
7	Medium term	Engage with citizens to raise awareness of 'how to be sustainable'. Highlight the benefits on people and the planet and shape attitudes of the future	# of people participating in relevant educational events # of events # of social media, communications	HoS Waste & Operational Services HoS Parks & Amenities
8	Medium term	Support citizen led climate initiatives and encourage uptake such as litter campaigns	% increase in existing and new initiatives and campaigns	All Service Units
9	Short/Medium term	Introduce and monitor digital innovations to replace outdated systems with modern alternatives such as TechOne, ITrent, Placecube, Smartsheet, Microsoft365, DecisionTime	# staff trained to use new systems	HoS Portfolio, IT and Commercialisation
10	Short/Medium term	Make provision to implement Council actions required of the Climate Change Act (Northern Ireland) 2022 and The Climate Change (Reporting Bodies) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2024	Climate Change Mitigation Report submitted by 31st October 2025 Climate Change Adaptation Report submitted by	HoS Building Control & Sustainability
11	Longer term	Develop a cultural shift and embed sustainability into how we deliver everyday council functions	% staff participating in sustainability education % of energy reduction in Council's buildings	All Service Units
12	Short term	Encourage all Council events to be sustainably friendly	# sustainability initiatives enabling public participation	All Service Units
13	Medium term	Ensure all planning and development proposals are considered against the relevant legislation, SPPS and the Local Development Plan	# of planning decisions reviewed on an annual basis Local Development Plan 5-year review.	HoS Planning & Capital Development

2. Buildings and energy

The energy we currently use within our estate and functions, the emissions produced from our facilities and the types of energy we will use in the future.

Definition of term:

- Short term = up to 1 year
- Medium term = 1 - 5 years
- Longer term = 6+ years

	Term	Action	Performance Measure	Responsible Officer (SRO)
1	Short term	Establish a 2023/2024 GHG emissions baseline for council estate and functions	Annual tracking and reporting of LCCC GHG emissions (Scope 1 and Scope2)	HoS Building Control & Sustainability
2	Short term	Develop a mechanism to begin to record Scope 3 GHG emissions	Annual Review and Reporting	HoS Building Control & Sustainability
3	Short term	Raise staff awareness on energy use and its impact	% of staff receiving energy communications or training and PR to raise awareness of energy use issues	HoS Building Control & Sustainability
4	Short term	Establish a baseline of councils energy usage (2024/2025)	Production of a baseline of energy use across council facilities	HoS Building Control & Sustainability
5	Short term	Invest in a Council Feasibility Study to advise on utility optimisation and low/zero energy options	Completion of Report & recommendations to CMT	HoS Building Control & Sustainability
6	Medium term	Develop the recommendations of the Feasibility Study to deliver emissions reductions and utility savings	# recommendations progressed	HoS Building Control & Sustainability HoS Assets, HoS Planning and Capital Development, HoS Waste and Operational Services

	Term	Action	Performance Measure	Responsible Officer (SRO)
7	Medium term	Continuation and monitoring of a hybrid working policy	# employee travel days baseline established	HoS Human Resources and Organisation Development
8	Medium term	Set Council carbon reduction targets to reduce energy use and costs	# reduction targets set and monitored	HoS Building Control & Sustainability
9	Longer term	Continue to contribute to collaborative initiatives like the EV consortium to assist the drive to net zero	# of energy projects with partner organisations	HoS Economic Development
10	Short term	Continue to enforce Energy Performance of Buildings legislation requiring energy information to be made available to prospective property purchasers	# of regulatory checks carried out	HoS Building Control & Sustainability
11	Medium term	Reduce dependency on fossil fuels by considering renewables in energy contracts	% of energy from renewable sources	HoS Assets
12	Medium term	Establish water consumption baseline for all facilities	Water consumption baseline created	HoS Building Control & Sustainability
13	Medium term	Set water consumption reduction targets	% reduction target set for water use	HoS Building Control & Sustainability
14	Medium term	Replace Dundonald International Ice Bowl with a more efficient building	Completion of new Dundonald International Ice Bowl build to BREEAM very good standard	HoS Planning and Capital Development
15	Medium term	Consider sustainability and minimum energy efficiency standards for all relevant capital projects	# capital projects meeting minimum energy efficiency standard	HoS Planning and Capital Development
16	Short term	Produce an Assets Management / Estates Strategy	Production of a strategy	HoS Assets
17	Short term	Include the relevant recommendations of the 2024 Sustainable, low and zero carbon generating technology feasibility study in the Assets Management/Estates Strategy	Recommendations included in the Assets Management / Estates Strategy	HoS Assets

3. Transport

The way we travel and the means we choose to make these journeys for business purposes and to deliver the operational functions of the council.

Definition of term:

- Short term = up to 1 year
- Medium term = 1 - 5 years
- Longer term = 6+ years

	Term	Action	Performance Measure	Responsible Officer (SRO)
1	Short term	Create/promote/engage with programmes like the Active Travel Challenge in partnership with Translink, Sustrans and other key stakeholders	% of engagement in active travel initiatives through existing platforms	HoS Communities
2	Short term	Continue to facilitate Cycle to Work Scheme	# of staff applying for the scheme # promotions of the scheme	HoS Human Resources and Organisation Development
3	Medium term	Encourage walking, cycling and safe active travel through the Active Travel Plan	# active travel routes in LCCC area	HoS Communities
4	Short term	Include promotion of active travel and delivery of a variety of types of high-quality green spaces in public realm improvements	# of green spaces included in public realm works	HoS Communities
5	Medium term	Adopt a place-based approach which prioritises measures to reduce the need to travel and encourages people to shift to more active, public and shared modes of transport	% increase in park and ride areas # cycle hubs installed	HoS Communities
6	Medium term	Explore the installation of electric bike hub in the Urban Centres, encourage City Centre businesses to use electric bike delivery services	# of grant schemes to encourage companies to invest in e-cargo bikes	HoS Economic Development

	Term	Action	Performance Measure	Responsible Officer (SRO)
7	Longer term	Develop a Fleet Strategy that transitions to cleaner fuels and alternative technologies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions	% of council fleet using clean fuel or alternative technologies	HoS Waste & Operational Services
8	Short term	Engage with DfI through the Transport Sectoral Plan (Climate Change Act) with an aim of decarbonising the Council fleet	# engagement opportunities participated in with DfI	HoS Waste & Operational Services
9	Medium term	Continue partnership working to encourage the establishment of EV networks across the council area	% of council owned carparks with EV charge points	HoS Economic Development HoS Assets Hos Environmental Health

4. Economy

Our local economy, supply chains and supporting businesses.

Definition of term:

- Short term = up to 1 year
- Medium term = 1 - 5 years
- Longer term = 6+ years

	Term	Action	Performance Measure	Responsible Officer (SRO)
1	Medium term	Develop a Sustainable Procurement Framework	Sustainable procurement framework developed	HoS Assets
2	Medium term	Support SME's in understanding sustainable practices through green economy initiatives, events, mentoring/ advice, while encouraging collaboration with local businesses and organisations to promote sustainable growth/innovation	# of businesses and organisations participating	HoS Economic Development
3	Medium term	Promote small grant provision from TRIPSI to encourage sustainability of rural micro-businesses	# businesses supported	HoS Economic Development
4	Short term	Promote shopping locally and sustainably	# opportunities provided for local businesses to promote their business and encourage shoppers to support local through social media and business networks	HoS Economic Development
5	Medium term	Promote active travel within our City Centre and connect to green spaces	Delivery of project opportunities from the City Centre Orientation and Walkability strategy	HoS Economic Development
6	Short term	Support sustainable tourism initiatives through a Tourism Strategy	Publication of Tourism Strategy. Strategy out for consultation with R&G Committee to approve final amends in early 2025	HoS Economic Development

5. Waste and resource management

The way we manage our waste and resources from council facilities and operations.

Definition of term:

- Short term = up to 1 year
- Medium term = 1 – 5 years
- Longer term = 6+ years

	Term	Action	Performance Measure	Responsible Officer (SRO)
1	Short term	Adopt and implement a LCCC Digital Strategy	Digital Strategy endorsed by Elected Members	HoS Portfolio, IT and Commercialisation
2	Medium term	Digitise council paper forms that are in use across all units. Promote behavioural change, education and training to move to digital forms	# forms replaced with digital version	HoS Portfolio, IT and Commercialisation HoS Building Control & Sustainability
3	Medium term	Consider the NI Circular Economy Policy for Council	% of staff trained in circular thinking	HoS Waste & Operational Services
4	Medium term	Promote the reduction of single-use plastic, and tackle food waste as critical areas for improvement. Continue to promote reuse and refill initiatives	# of initiatives to promote awareness on these topics and provide information on alternatives to single use plastics	HoS Waste & Operational Services
5	Short term	Work to achieve the 55% recycling rate of municipal waste within the Waste (Circular Economy) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2020 – Short Term (by 2025)	Annual measurement of council recycling rate Municipal waste recycling rate	HoS Waste & Operational Services
6	Medium term	Work to achieve 60-65% targets of the recycling rate of municipal waste within the Waste (Circular Economy) (Amendment) Regulations (NI) 2020 – Medium Term (by 2030-2035)	Annual measurement of council recycling rate Municipal waste recycling rate	HoS Waste & Operational Services

	Term	Action	Performance Measure	Responsible Officer (SRO)
7	Longer term	Meet the Climate Change Act Target of at least 70% of waste to be recycled by 2030	Annual measurement of council recycling rate Municipal waste recycling rate	HoS Waste & Operational Services
8	Longer term	Manage construction waste of relevant capital projects based on Whole Life-cycle Assessment and dispose of material through sustainable design and planning to reduce the environmental impact of new developments	% of recycled and reused construction waste in LCCC projects # capital projects screened for sustainability	HoS Planning & Capital Development
9	Short term	Develop services to facilitate re-use or support existing re-use organisations and community groups to deliver their activities. Consider re-use opportunities at Household Recycling Centres	# reuse projects promoted by council	HoS Waste & Operational Services
10	Short term	Develop a promotional materials register and encourage all council departments to move to sustainable promotional items	Completed log of promotional materials by all departments to support the development of a sustainable procurement strategy/policy	HoS Waste & Operational Services
11	Medium term	Following the outcome of DAERA consultation develop a harmonised kerbside waste collection model to provide a kerbside glass collection service to 100% of households.	% households provided with a kerbside glass collection service	HoS Waste & Operational Services
12	Medium term	Make improvements to Household Recycling Centres to increase the scope of materials accepted for recycling	# new material types accepted for recycling	HoS Waste & Operational Services
13	Short term	Explore with existing service providers how waste is managed on council premises	Completed log of waste management arrangements by existing service providers	HoS responsible for facilities

	Term	Action	Performance Measure	Responsible Officer (SRO)
14	Longer term	Meet the Circular Economy Package target of no more than 10% of municipal waste to be landfilled by 2035 through implementation of a new waste treatment contract	Annual measurement of council landfill rate Municipal waste recycling rate	HoS Waste & Operational Services
15	Longer term	Develop a Fleet Strategy that provides the opportunity to transition to cleaner fuels and alternative technologies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions	% of council fleet using clean fuel or alternative technologies annually	HoS Waste & Operational Services

6. Natural environment

How we protect our natural environment and use it to reduce the impacts of climate change.

- Definition of term:**
- Short term = up to 1 year
 - Medium term = 1 - 5 years
 - Longer term = 6+ years

	Term	Action	Performance Measure	Responsible Officer (SRO)
1	Short term	Continue to implement measures to improve air quality, reduce air pollution and promote cleaner air initiatives.	% increase update in air quality education initiative 'Turn your engine off - prevent the cough' Annual mean concentration of nitrogen dioxide, PM10 and sulphur dioxide remain below the air quality objective. 95% data capture of all air quality data	HoS Environmental Health
2	Medium term	Implement the 'Journey to Sustainability' Project in conjunction with the Woodland Trust	# of trees grown/planted per annum	HoS Parks & Amenities
3	Medium term	Protect and restore councils woodlands	# of woodland sites restored	HoS Parks & Amenities
4	Medium term	Ongoing review of the Councils Open Space Strategy 2022-2026	Continued review	HoS Parks & Amenities
5	Medium term	Carry out a feasibility study and establish the most sustainably advantageous use of the lands associated with closed landfilled sites	Completion of feasibility study	HoS Building Control & Sustainability
6	Medium term	Continue to implement the Local Biodiversity Action Plan	# of community engagement initiatives to promote climate mitigation and adaptation	HoS Parks & Amenities

	Term	Action	Performance Measure	Responsible Officer (SRO)
7	Medium term	Development on floodplains only by exception through the application of council policies	% of flood risk reduction and # of floodplains protection and restorations - ongoing	HoS Planning & Capital Development
8	Medium term	Lagan Valley Regional Park – strategy review	# of research and education initiatives on the area's biodiversity and heritage	HoS Parks & Amenities
9	Medium term	Continue to implement the LCCC Tree and Woodland Strategy	# actions from strategy achieved	HoS Parks & Amenities
10	Medium term	Carry out a feasibility study and establish the most sustainably advantageous use of council land	Completion of feasibility study	HoS Building Control & Sustainability
11	Medium term	Establish a Greenway Framework to enable council to secure funding opportunities where available	Delivery of Greenway Framework	HoS Economic Development

Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council

Section 75 Equality and Good Relations Screening template (Oct 2022)

Part 1. Information about the activity/policy/project being screened

Sustainability Strategy and Climate Action Plan providing a Strategic context to how Council will address Climate Change through climate mitigation across the LCCC estate.

Name of the activity/policy/project

LCCC Sustainability Strategy & Climate Action Plan

Is this activity/policy/project – an existing one, a revised one, a new one?

This is a new strategy and plan

What are the intended aims/outcomes the activity/policy/project is trying to achieve?

The strategy set out LCCCs vision and goals in terms of sustainability and intends to

- Create an evidence base, identifying how our climate is changing and the challenges and opportunities that we face using expert scientific information including the Climate Change Committee (CCC) progress reports,
- Outline our goals and ambitions for mitigating Climate Change within the organisation,
- Meet the requirements of the Climate Change Act (Northern Ireland) 2022 and
- The Climate Change (Reporting Bodies) Regulations (NI) 2024,
- Develop a high-level Climate Action Plan, setting out the critical actions needed to deliver our goals, enabling us to mitigate against the impact of climate change, adapt and thrive.

Who is the activity/policy/project targeted at and who will benefit? Are there any expected benefits for specific Section 75 categories/groups from this activity/policy/project? If so, please explain.

The strategy is based on internal operations and will benefit all residents by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from council services and functions, however, there are no expected benefits for any specific Section 75 categories or groups.

Who initiated or developed the activity/policy/project?

Building control and Sustainability

Who owns and who implements the activity/policy/project?

LCCC

Are there any factors which could contribute to/detract from the intended aim/outcome of the activity/policy/project?

Yes

If yes, give brief details of any significant factors.

Resourcing

Resource and priority implications may impact on the type or number of climate actions that can be carried out by council.

Who are the internal and external stakeholders (actual or potential) that the activity/policy/project will impact upon? Delete if not applicable

Staff - The Sustainability Strategy and Climate Action Plan identifies work streams already underway or planned and sets new actions such as communications and training to begin to address the councils climate impact. This will result in new training modules for staff to participate in. Staff will drive the implementation of the Strategy and deliver the Actions within the CAP.

Service users Actions within the Climate Action Plan may lead to measures in council facilities and fleet to reduce the councils GHG emissions, however this will not impact on the level of service received by citizens. Should any notable specific actions or projects be developed as a result of the implementation of the Strategy and CAP then a further equality screenings will be completed by relevant teams or departments as appropriate for that specific project as required.

Other public sector/voluntary/community organisations or trade unions

The sustainability Strategy and Climate Action Plan in an inward-looking document focusing initially on council functions and operations and should not impact on other public sector/voluntary/community organisations or trade unions.

Other

Elected Members will participate in new training modules regarding sustainability and the actions that can be taken to reduce climate impacts.

Other policies/strategies/plans with a bearing on this activity/policy/project

Name of policy/strategy/plan	Who owns or implements?
Corporate Plan 2024 -2028	LCCC
Local Development Plan 2032	LCCC
Community Plan 2017 - 2032	LCCC
Green Growth Strategy	DAERA
NI Climate Action Plan	DAERA
Sectoral Plans	DAERA / DfI / DfE
Climate Change Act	DAERA
Public Body Reporting Regs	DAERA

Available evidence

What evidence/information (qualitative and quantitative) have you gathered or considered to inform this activity/policy? Specify details for each Section 75 category.

Most up to date NISRA population data from Census 2021 (published 22/09/22)
Lisburn and Castlereagh Census Data

Section 75 Category	Details of evidence/information
Religious Belief	Using 2021 Census data indicates that 27% of the LCCC population were brought up in the Catholic religion while 58% were brought up in the Protestant & Other Christian religion. No equality issues have been identified specific to this category
Political Opinion	The majority political opinion locally would be Unionist. No equality issues have been identified specific to this category
Racial Group	Latest 2021 Census data suggests 3.9% of LCCC residents are non-White (slightly higher than NI average) with 3.36% speakers of languages other than English. Some citizens may require the Sustainability Strategy and Climate Action Plan in and alternative language, the documents will be published on the council website which has a translation facility.
Age	The LCCC population at the time of the 2021 Census was 149,106 (an increase of 10.6% since the 2011 Census). This can be noted in broad age bands as follows: 0-14 years 19%

	15-39 years 30% 40-64 years 33% 65+ years 18%. NISRA Statistical Bulletin, 26 March 2015 shows a projected change in population aged 65 and over between 2012 and 2037 of 90.2%.
Marital Status	For the 16+ population in relation to marital and civil partnerships, Census 2011 data: 30.65% single; 53.78% married; 0.10% same sex partnership; 3.27% separated; 5.52% divorced; 6.68% widowed. No equality issues have been identified specific to this category.
Sexual Orientation	No information is available on sexual orientation of LCCC population – official estimates for general population range from 1.2% to 4% with support groups claiming this is a significant under-estimate. No equality issues have been identified specific to this category
Men & Women Generally	From the 2021 census the LCCC population was 51% female and 49% male. No equality issues have been identified specific to this category.
Disability	Census data 2021 suggests that 21.7% of the LCCC population have a long-term health problem or disability. This is a 3.4% increase on the Census 2011 figure. Potential equality issues have been identified in relation to individuals with a disability as follows: • blind and partially sighted people who are unable to read standard information may

	experience difficulties reading the councils Sustainability Strategy and Climate Action Plan. The documents will be published on the council website which has functionality to read documents aloud.
People with and without Dependants	Dependants would generally cover the following: The care of a child or children; Caring for an elderly relative/person; Caring for someone with a disability. 2021 Census data on household size indicated a breakdown of the 60,147 households as follows: 1 person 28% 2 people 33% 3 people 16% 4 people 15% 5 or more people 8%. No equality issues have been identified specific to this category.

Staff

Information in relation to staff and section 75 categories. (This information is not complete at present, the introduction of a new HR system will assist with this data collection and the screening can be updated accordingly.)

Section 75 Category	Details of evidence/information	
Religious Belief		
	Community Background	%
	Protestant	63.9
	Roman Catholic	23.5
	Non-determined	12.6
	No equality issues have been identified specific to this category	
Political Opinion		
	Community Background	%
	Protestant	63.9
	Roman Catholic	23.5
	Non-determined	12.6
	No equality issues have been identified specific to this category	
Racial Group		
	Ethnicity	%
	Indian	0.1
	Other	0.4
	Unknown	15.4
	White	84.2

	No equality issues have been identified specific to this category	
Age	Age	%
	<18 years	1.3
	18-25	15.8
	26-35	14.3
	36-45	22.3
	46-55	24.7
	56+	21.5
	No equality issues have been identified specific to this category	
Marital Status	Marital Status	%
	Married/Civil Partnership	39.2
	Divorced/Separated	3.2
	Single	41.4
	Widow	0.2
	Unknown	16.0
	No equality issues have been identified specific to this category.	
Sexual Orientation	Sexual Orientation	%
	LGBTQ	1.1
	Heterosexual	25.7
	Unknown	73.2
	No equality issues have been identified specific to this category	

Men & Women Generally	<table><tr><td>Gender</td><td>%</td></tr><tr><td>Male</td><td>54.6</td></tr><tr><td>Female</td><td>45.4</td></tr></table>		Gender	%	Male	54.6	Female	45.4		
	Gender	%								
	Male	54.6								
	Female	45.4								
No equality issues have been identified specific to this category.										
Disability	<table><tr><td>Declared disability</td><td>0.66%</td></tr></table>		Declared disability	0.66%						
	Declared disability	0.66%								
Potential equality issues have been identified in relation to individuals with a disability as follows: Staff may participate in climate training as a result of the Sustainability Strategy and Climate Action Plan, appropriate adjustments will be provided to ensure all staff can participate										
People with and without Dependants										
	<table><tr><td>Dependants</td><td>%</td></tr><tr><td>Have dependants</td><td>22.1</td></tr><tr><td>No dependants</td><td>35.4</td></tr><tr><td>Unknown</td><td>42.5</td></tr></table>		Dependants	%	Have dependants	22.1	No dependants	35.4	Unknown	42.5
	Dependants	%								
	Have dependants	22.1								
	No dependants	35.4								
Unknown	42.5									
No equality issues have been identified specific to this category.										

Needs, experiences and priorities

Taking into account the information referred to above, what are the different needs, experiences and priorities of each of the following categories, in relation to the particular activity/policy/decision? Specify details for each of the Section 75 categories

Section 75 Category	Details of needs/experiences/priorities
Religious Belief	No different needs identified by religious belief.
Political Opinion	No different needs identified by political opinion
Racial Group	Possible requirement for Strategy to be made available in alternative languages, this can be facilitated by software on the council website.
Age	No different needs identified by age
Marital Status	No different needs identified by marital status
Sexual Orientation	No different needs identified by sexual orientation
Men & Women Generally	No different needs identified for men and women generally
Disability	Possible requirement for Strategy to be made available in alternative formats, this can be facilitated by software on the council website.
People with and without Dependants	No different needs identified for people with and without dependants

Part 2. Screening questions

1 What is the likely impact on equality of opportunity for those affected by this activity/policy, for each of the Section 75 equality categories?

Section 75 Category	Details of likely impact – will it be positive or negative? If none anticipated, say none	Level of impact - major or minor* - see guidance below
Religious Belief	No impact identified	
Political Opinion	No impact identified	
Racial Group	No impact identified	
Age	No impact identified	
Marital Status	No impact identified	
Sexual Orientation	No impact identified	
Men & Women Generally	No impact identified	
Disability	No impact identified	
People with and without Dependants	No impact identified	

* See Appendix 1 for details.

2(a) Are there opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity for people within the Section 75 equality categories?

Section 75 Category	IF Yes, provide details	If No, provide details
Religious Belief	No opportunities identified in relation to this strategy for any of these groups.	
Political Opinion		
Racial Group		
Age		
Marital Status		

Sexual Orientation	
Men & Women Generally	
Disability	
People with and without Dependants	

Equality Action Plan 2021-2025

Does the activity/policy/project being screened relate to an action in the Equality Action Plan 2021-2025? No

2(b) DDA Disability Duties (see Disability Action Plan 2021-2025)

Does this policy/activity present opportunities to contribute to the actions in our Disability Action Plan:

- to promote positive attitudes towards disabled people?
- to encourage the participation of disabled people in public life?

No

3 To what extent is the activity/policy/project likely to impact on good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group?

Good Relations Category	Details of likely impact. Will it be positive or negative? [if no specific impact identified, say none]	Level of impact – minor/major*
Religious Belief	None	
Political Opinion	None	
Racial Group	None	

*See Appendix 1 for details.

4 Are there opportunities to better promote good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group?

Good Relations Category	IF Yes, provide details	If No, provide details
Religious Belief		No opportunities identified
Political Opinion		No opportunities identified
Racial Group		No opportunities identified

Multiple identity

Provide details of any data on the impact of the activity/policy/project on people with multiple identities. Specify relevant Section 75 categories concerned.

LCCC recognises that all individuals are not exclusive to just one designated group. Multiple identity has been given consideration within this screening exercise to ensure benefit to all groups, however no direct impact has been identified at this time.

Part 3. Screening decision/outcome

Equality and good relations screening is used to identify whether there is a need to carry out a **full equality impact assessment** on a proposed policy or project.

There are 3 possible outcomes:

- 1) **Screen out** - no need for a full equality impact assessment and no mitigations required because no relevance to equality, no negative impacts identified or only very minor positive impacts for all groups. This may be the case for a purely technical policy for example.
- 2) **Screen out with mitigation** - no need for a full equality impact assessment but some minor potential impacts or opportunities to better promote equality and/or good relations identified, so mitigations appropriate. Much of our activity will probably fall into this category.
- 3) **Screen in for full equality impact assessment** – potential for significant and/or potentially negative impact identified for one or more groups so proposal requires a more detailed impact assessment. [See Equality Commission guidance on justifying a screening decision.]

Choose only one of these and provide reasons for your decision and ensure evidence is noted/referenced for any decision reached.

Screening Decision/Outcome	Reasons/Evidence
Option 1 Screen out – no equality impact assessment and no mitigation required [go to Monitoring section]	
Option 2 Screen out with mitigation – some potential impacts identified but they can be addressed with appropriate mitigation or some opportunities to better promote equality and/or good relations identified [complete mitigation section below]	Screen out with mitigation. It is recognised that some section 75 groups may require the Sustainability Strategy and Climate Action Plan in alternative formats or languages but this will be facilitated if requested.
Option 3	

Screen in for a full Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA) [If option 3, complete timetabling and prioritising section below]	
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Mitigation (Only relevant to Option 2)

Can the activity/policy/project plan be amended or an alternative activity/policy introduced to better promote equality of opportunity and/or good relations?

If so, give the **reasons** to support your decision, together with the proposed changes/amendments or alternative activity/policy and ensure the mitigations are included in a revised/updated policy or plan.

The purpose and main ambition of the Strategy and CAP is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from council functions. To enable this ambition the documents set out the councils objectives and practical steps to be taken through the Climate Action Plan. The focus remains on GHG reduction, internally focused initially. As stated earlier any specific project that develops further as a result of the Strategy and CAP will be subject to its own specific Equality Screening.

The strategy cannot be amended to better promote equality however equality issues will be addressed through the provision of the Strategy in alternative formats or languages when required.

Timetabling and prioritising for full EQIA (only relevant to Option 3)

If the activity/policy has been '**screened in**' for full equality impact assessment, give details of any factors to be considered and the next steps for progressing the EQIA, including a proposed timetable.

Is the activity/policy affected by timetables established by other relevant public authorities? Yes/No. If yes, please provide details.

Not applicable

Part 4. Monitoring

2) monitoring by equality category.

Example 1 - Council funding programme for community groups.

Public authorities should consider the guidance contained in the Commission’s Monitoring Guidance for Use by Public Authorities (July 2007).

Effective monitoring will help a public authority identify any future adverse impact arising from the activity/policy which may lead the public authority to conduct an equality impact assessment, as well as help with future planning and activity/policy development.

What will be monitored and how? What specific equality monitoring will be done? Who will undertake and sign-off the monitoring of this activity/policy and on what frequency? Please give details:

Public consultation will be carried out on the document in 2024/2025, a specific equality question will be included to ensure the document is suitable for all groups, a copy of the screening will be provided to consultees and updated if required.

Part 5 - Approval and authorisation

	Position/Job Title	Date
Screened by:	Gemma Richardson Sustainability Manager	04/11/2024
Reviewed by:	Annie Wilson Equality Officer	14/11/2024
Approved by:	C Duff Head of Service	15/11/2024

Note: On completion of the screening exercise, a copy of the completed Screening Report should be:

- approved and 'signed off' by a senior manager responsible for the activity/policy
- included with Committee reports, as appropriate
- sent to the Equality Officer for the quarterly screening report to consultees, internal reporting and publishing on the LCCC website
- shared with relevant colleagues
- made available to the public on request.

Evidence and documents referenced in the screening report should also be available if requested.

Appendix 1 – Equality Commission guidance on equality impact

*Major impact:

- a) The policy/project is significant in terms of its strategic importance;
- b) Potential equality matters are unknown, because, for example, there is insufficient data upon which to make an assessment or because they are complex, and it would be appropriate to conduct an equality impact assessment in order to better assess them;
- c) Potential equality and/or good relations impacts are likely to be adverse or are likely to be experienced disproportionately by groups of people including those who are marginalised or disadvantaged;
- d) Further assessment offers a valuable way to examine the evidence and develop recommendations in respect of a policy about which there are concerns amongst affected individuals and representative groups, for example in respect of multiple identities;
- e) The policy is likely to be challenged by way of judicial review;
- f) The policy is significant in terms of expenditure.

Minor impact

- a) The policy is not unlawfully discriminatory and any residual potential impacts on people are judged to be negligible;
- b) The policy, or certain proposals within it, are potentially unlawfully discriminatory, but this possibility can readily and easily be eliminated by

making appropriate changes to the policy or by adopting appropriate mitigating measures;

- c) Any asymmetrical equality impacts caused by the policy are intentional because they are specifically designed to promote equality of opportunity for particular groups of disadvantaged people;
- d) By amending the policy there are better opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity and/or good relations.

No impact (none)

- a) The policy has no relevance to equality of opportunity or good relations;
- b) The policy is purely technical in nature and will have no bearing in terms of its likely impact on equality of opportunity or good relations for people within the equality and good relations categories.

Updated Template @ Oct 2022

Appendix I - Rural Needs Impact Assessment (RNIA) Template

SECTION 1 - Defining the activity subject to Section 1(1) of the Rural Needs Act (NI) 2016

1A. Name of Public Authority.

Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council

1B. Please provide a short title which describes the activity being undertaken by the Public Authority that is subject to Section 1(1) of the Rural Needs Act (NI) 2016.

LCCC Sustainability Strategy and Climate Action Plan

1C. Please indicate which category the activity specified in Section 1B above relates to.

Developing a	Policy ☐	Strategy ☒	Plan ☒
Adopting a	Policy ☐	Strategy ☐	Plan ☐
Implementing a	Policy ☐	Strategy ☐	Plan ☐
Revising a	Policy ☐	Strategy ☐	Plan ☐
Designing a Public Service	☐		
Delivering a Public Service	☐		

1D. Please provide the official title (if any) of the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service document or initiative relating to the category indicated in Section 1C above.

LCCC Sustainability Strategy and Climate Action Plan 2025-2028

1E. Please provide details of the aims and/or objectives of the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service.

The strategy set out LCCC's vision and goals in terms of sustainability and intends to 1. Create an evidence base, identifying how our climate is changing and the challenges and opportunities that we face using expert scientific information including the Climate Change Committee (CCC) progress reports 2. Outline our goals and ambitions for mitigating Climate Change within the organisation 3. Meet the requirements of the Climate Change Act (Northern Ireland) 2022 and 4. The Climate Change (Reporting Bodies) Regulations (NI) 2024 5. Develop a high-level Climate Action Plan, setting out the critical actions needed to deliver our goals, enabling us to mitigate against the impact of climate change, adapt and thrive.

1F. What definition of ‘rural’ is the Public Authority using in respect of the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service?

Population Settlements of less than 5,000 (Default definition).

☒

Other Definition (Provide details and the rationale below).

☐

A definition of ‘rural’ is not applicable.

☐

Details of alternative definition of ‘rural’ used.

Rationale for using alternative definition of ‘rural’.

Reasons why a definition of ‘rural’ is not applicable.

SECTION 2 - Understanding the impact of the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service

2A. Is the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service likely to impact on people in rural areas?

Yes ☐ No ☒ If the response is **NO** GO TO Section **2E**.

2B. Please explain how the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service is likely to impact on people in rural areas.

2C. If the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service is likely to impact on people in rural areas differently from people in urban areas, please explain how it is likely to impact on people in rural areas differently.

2D. Please indicate which of the following rural policy areas the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service is likely to primarily impact on.

Rural Businesses	☐
Rural Tourism	☐
Rural Housing	☐
Jobs or Employment in Rural Areas	☐
Education or Training in Rural Areas	☐
Broadband or Mobile Communications in Rural Areas	☐
Transport Services or Infrastructure in Rural Areas	☐
Health or Social Care Services in Rural Areas	☐
Poverty in Rural Areas	☐
Deprivation in Rural Areas	☐
Rural Crime or Community Safety	☐
Rural Development	☐
Agri-Environment	☐
Other (Please state)	

If the response to Section 2A was YES GO TO Section 3A.

2E. Please explain why the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service is NOT likely to impact on people in rural areas.

The Sustainability Strategy and Climate Action Plan are inward looking documents focused on council functions and operations. It is unlikely to have any impact on people in rural areas as services will continue to be delivered as they are at present. Any potential Projects that may be developed as a result of the adoption of the Sustainability Policy that impact rural areas as a result, will have individual rural needs assessments carried out specific to that project.

The development of this Strategy and CAP will not impact on people in rural areas differently, it will have a positive impact collectively, as both town and rural dwellers will all reap the benefits from improved Sustainability.

SECTION 3 - Identifying the Social and Economic Needs of Persons in Rural Areas

3A. Has the Public Authority taken steps to identify the social and economic needs of people in rural areas that are relevant to the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service?

Yes ☐ No ☒ If the response is **NO** GO TO Section **3E**.

3B. Please indicate which of the following methods or information sources were used by the Public Authority to identify the social and economic needs of people in rural areas.

Consultation with Rural Stakeholders	☐	Published Statistics	☐
Consultation with Other Organisations	☐	Research Papers	☐
Surveys or Questionnaires	☐	Other Publications	☐
Other Methods or Information Sources (include details in Question 3C below).			☐

3C. Please provide details of the methods and information sources used to identify the social and economic needs of people in rural areas including relevant dates, names of organisations, titles of publications, website references, details of surveys or consultations undertaken etc.

3D. Please provide details of the social and economic needs of people in rural areas which have been identified by the Public Authority?

If the response to Section 3A was YES GO TO Section 4A.

3E. Please explain why no steps were taken by the Public Authority to identify the social and economic needs of people in rural areas?

The Sustainability Strategy and Climate Action Plan are inward looking documents focused on council functions and operations. It is unlikely to have any impact on people in rural areas as services will continue to be delivered as they are at present. Any potential Projects that may be developed as a result of the adoption of the Sustainability Policy that impact rural areas as a result, will have individual rural needs assessments carried out specific to that project.

The development of this Strategy and CAP will not impact on people in rural areas differently, it will have a positive impact collectively, as both town and rural dwellers will all reap the benefits from improved Sustainability.

SECTION 4 - Considering the Social and Economic Needs of Persons in Rural Areas

4A. Please provide details of the issues considered in relation to the social and economic needs of people in rural areas.

N/A

SECTION 5 - Influencing the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service

5A. Has the development, adoption, implementation or revising of the Policy, Strategy or Plan, or the design or delivery of the Public Service, been influenced by the rural needs identified?

Yes ☐ No ☒ If the response is **NO** GO TO Section **5C**.

5B. Please explain how the development, adoption, implementation or revising of the Policy, Strategy or Plan, or the design or delivery of the Public Service, has been influenced by the rural needs identified.

If the response to Section **5A** was **YES** GO TO Section **6A**.

5C. Please explain why the development, adoption, implementation or revising of the Policy, Strategy or Plan, or the design or the delivery of the Public Service, has NOT been influenced by the rural needs identified.

The Sustainability Strategy and Climate Action Plan are inward looking documents focused on council functions and operations. It is unlikely to have any impact on people in rural areas as services will continue to be delivered as they are at present. Any potential Projects that may be developed as a result of the adoption of the Sustainability Policy that impact rural areas as a result, will have individual rural needs assessments carried out specific to that project.

The development of this Strategy and CAP will not impact on people in rural areas differently, it will have a positive impact collectively, as both town and rural dwellers will all reap the benefits from improved Sustainability.

SECTION 6 - Documenting and Recording

6A. Please tick below to confirm that the RNIA Template will be retained by the Public Authority and relevant information on the Section 1 activity compiled in accordance with paragraph 6.7 of the guidance.

I confirm that the RNIA Template will be retained and relevant information compiled.

☒

Rural Needs Impact Assessment undertaken by:	Gemma Richardson
Position/Grade:	Sustainability Manager
Division/Branch	Building Control & Sustainability
Signature:	G. Richardson
Date:	12/11/2024
Rural Needs Impact Assessment approved by:	Colin Duff
Position/Grade:	Head of Service – Building Control & Sustainability
Division/Branch:	Building Control & Sustainability
Signature:	C. Duff
Date:	13 th Nov 2024

Committee: Environment & Sustainability

Date: 9th January 2025

Report from: Acting Director of Environmental Services

Reason why the report is confidential:	Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the Council holding that information)
When will the report become available	N/A
When will a redacted report become available:	Upon ratification by full council
The report will never become available:	N/A

Item for:	Approval
Subject:	Garage Inspection Pit PIRSOC

	<u>Background and Key Issues</u>
1.0	The expenditure is required to purchase and install a vehicle inspection pit at Central Services Depot, Altona Road. In order to comply with the Operator Licensing criteria, vehicle safety checks must be undertaken. Depending on the age and condition of the vehicle, periodic in-house safety inspections have to be carried out as well as an annual PSV. This equipment will be used for testing the wear and tear in the joints and components of a vehicle's suspension and wheels and will have the in-house capabilities to replicate the method used in the DVA test centres.
1.1	The objective is to replace the current manual process, provide a safe working environment for garage staff, improve the efficiency of the testing regime and comply with all Health & Safety and Road Traffic guidelines and legislation.
1.2	This is a one-off purchase of [REDACTED] from capital provision for the supply and installation of the vehicle pit and also includes staff training in the use of the equipment. Annual maintenance costs of [REDACTED], plus 5% increase year on year for the life span of the equipment, will be met from existing budgets.
1.3	Without provision of our own equipment, the testing process will need to be outsourced (at a cost of [REDACTED] per annum, increasing year on year), as the current manual system is much less accurate giving rise to the possibility of PSV failures which will have a detrimental effect on the Council's Operator Licence. Outsourcing will have an adverse impact on garage throughput as mechanics will have to take the vehicles to and from the testing provider, increasing the downtime of vehicles available for use and leaving less mechanics available in the garage.
2.0	<u>Recommendations</u>

	It is recommended that Members consider and approve the progression of the Garage Inspection pit	
3.0	<u>Finance and Resource Implications</u> Finance provision has been made within Capital Projects Programme	
4.0	<u>Equality/Good Relations and Rural Needs Impact Assessments</u>	
4.1	Has an equality and good relations screening been carried out?	Yes
4.2	Brief summary of the key issues identified and proposed mitigating actions <u>or</u> rationale why the screening was not carried out The equipment is technical in nature and as it is being installed within the Council facility it will benefit those who work in the facility and are users of the Council fleet. This will ensure that there is no perceived bias through the systems use as no one area or person will be treated more favourably than another. Screened out - there will not be any impact on Section 75 categories in relation to staff and service users.	
4.3	Has a Rural Needs Impact Assessment (RNIA) been completed?	No
4.4	Brief summary of the key issues identified and proposed mitigating actions <u>or</u> rationale why the screening was not carried out. If the project proceeds, there will be no impact on people in neither rural nor urban areas as the equipment is being installed on Council property. Not required – confirmed by Equality Officer	

Appendices:	Appendix 3 confidential - EQIA
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Committee:	Environment & Sustainability
Date:	8 January 2025
Report from:	Acting Director of Environmental Services

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

Reason why the report is confidential:	Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the Council holding that information).
When will the report become available:	<i>Following agreement of the 2025/26 Rates estimates</i>
When will a redacted report become available:	<i>n/a</i>
The report will never become available:	<i>n/a</i>

Item for:	Decision
Subject:	Packaging Extended Producer Responsibility (pEPR) Update

1.0	<u>Background and Key Issues</u>
1.1	On Wednesday 4th December Council received notification from DEFRA of their provisional notice of assessment for pEPR payment for the 2025/26 financial year as per documents attached at Appendix 4, 5 and 6 confidential.
1.2	The estimated total pEPR payment for the Financial Year 2025/26 for Lisburn Castlereagh is £2,628,000. This value is an estimate, has been rounded to the nearest £1000 and is subject to change. It is anticipated payment will be made in three instalments, Q1 & Q2 in November 25, Q3 in January 26 and Q4 in March 26.
1.3	This payment is to cover estimated net efficient costs associated with collection and disposal of household packaging waste from kerbside collections, household recycling centres and bring sites. It does not cover costs for drinks containers made from any material other than glass (cans and plastic bottles in scope of Deposit Return Scheme will not be covered by EPR), street bin waste and littered packaging waste, business waste or packaging collected within food and garden waste services.
1.4	Local Authority (LA) household packaging waste service costs have been estimated using a model developed by DEFRA and the Devolved Governments using a combination of LA specific data (e.g. tonnes in wastedataflow) and comparative data (groupings based on reported cost data from a sample of LA's) to calculate a payment for each UK local authority. Councils have been 'grouped' based on factors including collection frequency (and type for recycling collections) rurality, deprivation and tonnes of material collected.
1.5	New pEPR regulations which are planned to come into force from January 2025 define an authority as providing an efficient waste management service if the costs are as low as reasonably possible, considering: • The waste management service provided by the authority; and • Any other factor specific to that authority, or to the area to which it exercises its waste management functions, which in the opinion of the scheme administrator are likely to affect its disposal costs.

1.6	Effectiveness assessments will not take place in the first year of pEPR however the expected definition of effectiveness is as follows: • A service is effective if it recycles a reasonable proportion of packaging waste (both in each particular packaging stream and overall), taking into account factors outside the authority's control such as the demographic and geographical characteristics of the authority area. It is anticipated that following effectiveness assessments in 2026/27, the bottom 10% of each grouping will be identified and these authorities may qualify for inclusion within an Improvement Action Process (IAP). Current understanding is that pEPR payments can be reduced if authorities are deemed to be inefficient or ineffective but not before they have been provided with the opportunity to improve performance through implementation of an Improvement Action Plan. It is important to note that for the 2023/24 financial year Lisburn & Castlereagh recorded the lowest household waste dry recycling rate at 17.5%, below the NI average of 22.7% and does not currently collect glass from kerbside from approximately 2/3 of households. The 2023 Council decision to proceed with a harmonised waste collection model was stalled awaiting a DAERA consultation on Waste & Resources in mid 2024. The outcomes of this consultation are expected in early 2025 and will be used to review and inform the 2023 decision towards early implementation of a harmonised collection model to significantly improve recycling rates as quickly as possible.	
1.7	Given the number of uncertainties that still remain regarding payment, it is recommended that £630k from this £2.628 million is transferred to revenue to support the impact of waste on the 2025 / 2026 budget. This would equate to a 1% reduction on the current proposed rate uplift of 4.99% to 3.99%.	
1.8	The balance of this £2.628 million, £1.998m, is to be retained in a waste fund until there is clarification on what the money can be used for. There could be an immediate opportunity to secure additional fleet (subject to approval of the fleet strategy) as well as funding other capital waste projects. In addition, this would allow reallocation of funding currently allocated against waste in the capital programme, against other significant projects.	
2.0	<u>Recommendation</u> It is recommended that Members note the briefing on pEPR and agree to contribute £630k to 2025 / 2026 revenue estimates to support the uplift in waste management. It is further agreed that the remaining balance of approximately £1.998m be allocated to waste fund.	
3.0	<u>Finance and Resource Implications</u> ➤ £630k to revenue estimates 2025 / 2026 ➤ £1.998m be retained in a waste fund for future provision	
4.0	<u>Equality/Good Relations and Rural Needs Impact Assessments</u>	
4.1	Has an equality and good relations screening been carried out?	No
4.2	Brief summary of the key issues identified and proposed mitigating actions <u>or</u> rationale why the screening was not carried out	

	Financial support being provided to Council through UK wide pEPR payment programme.	
4.3	Has a Rural Needs Impact Assessment (RNIA) been completed?	No
4.4	Brief summary of the key issues identified and proposed mitigating actions <u>or</u> rationale why the screening was not carried out. Financial support being provided to Council through UK wide pEPR payment programme.	

Appendices:	Appendix 4 confidential: Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council Estimated 2025/26 pEPR payment – provisional notice of Assessment November 2024 Appendix 5 confidential: Local Authority Performance Effectiveness Metrics and Evaluation Approach for pEPR Appendix 6 confidential: Guidance for relevant authorities on the first iteration of estimated 2025/26 Extended Producer Responsibility for Packaging (pEPR) payments, November 2024
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