

Title of Report:	Draft Climate Change Action Strategy Adoption
Committee Report Submitted To:	Environmental Services Committee
Date of Meeting:	9th September 2025
For Decision or For Information	For Decision
To be discussed In Committee YES/NO	Not in Committee

Linkage to Council Strategy (2019-25)	
Strategic Theme	Protecting and Enhancing Our Environments & Assets
Outcome	Our natural assets will be carefully managed to generate economic and social returns without compromising their sustainability for future generations.
Lead Officer	Head of Capital Works, Energy and Infrastructure

Budgetary Considerations	
Cost of Proposal	£variable
Included in Current Year Estimates	YES/NO – N/A
Capital/Revenue	N/A
Code	N/A
Staffing Costs	N/A

Legal Considerations	
Input of Legal Services Required	NO
Legal Opinion Obtained	NO

Screening Requirements	Required for new or revised Policies, Plans, Strategies or Service Delivery Proposals.		
Section 75 Screening	Screening Completed:	Yes/ No	Date: 02/09/2025 Attached appendix 2
	EQIA Required and Completed:	Yes /No	Date: N/A
Rural Needs Assessment (RNA)	Screening Completed	Yes /No	Date: to be completed with consultation.
	RNA Required and Completed:	Yes /No	Date: N/A

Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA)	Screening Completed:	Yes/No	Date: N/A
	DPIA Required and Completed:	Yes/No	Date: N/A

1.0 Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To seek members consider and adoption of a draft Climate Change Action Strategy CCAS (attached appendix 1).

2.0 Background

- 2.1 In addition to Council declaring a climate emergency (2020), Council has new additional Statutory responsibilities under the NI Climate Change Act (CCA) 2022.

- 2.2 Section 42 of the Act imposes climate change reporting duties on specified public bodies. The Act secured its Royal Assent in June 2022 with the associated regulation coming into effect 18 months from the Assent. DAERA is the body who has the compliance responsibility for this Act.

- 2.3 Under section 42, subsection 3 - The main climate change reporting duties that may be imposed on a body under this subsection include duties to prepare reports containing any of the following (quoted from the Act)—.

- an assessment of the current and predicted impact of climate change in relation to the body's functions
- a statement of the body's proposals and policies for adapting to, or mitigating the effects of, climate change in the exercise of its functions
- a statement of the time-scales for implementing those proposals and policies
- an assessment of the progress made by the body towards implementing the proposals and policies set out in any previous reports prepared under the regulations.

- 2.4 A Climate Emergency Forum (CEF) was held on the 20th of August 2025 to discuss the detail of the proposed draft strategy. No concerns were raised at the forum; however, recommendations were made, as follows:

2.4.1 **Resource management:**

Action 1 within the draft CCAS - It was suggested that one project lead be clearly identified, with supporting partners noted. For example, if the action relates to securing funding, then funding unit could take the lead.

2.4.2 **Infrastructure and Estates:**

Action 2 - within the draft CCAS - It was recommended that native tree species be sourced to maximise biodiversity value. This would support the

placement of trees in appropriate locations, ensuring they are sourced both locally and ethically.

Action 27- within the draft CCAS with respect to Landscaping for planning applications: clarification was recommended on what is meant by 'landscaping', and further emphasis placed on the positive contribution of landscaping to achieving net zero in the borough. Consideration should also be given to the role of useful trees and screening.

2.4.3 Additional Comments made at the CEF

- **Event-related emissions:** It is recommended that the council assess the carbon impact of its own events, such as the bi-annual air shows. Consideration should also be given to how the council accounts for emissions from community events it funds, as these may fall within the scope 3 emissions reporting.
- **Single Use Plastics (SUP):** The council should commit to phasing out the use of single-use plastics at council-run events. A linked support scheme could also be developed to encourage and assist community event organisers to reduce or eliminate single use plastics.
- **Benchmarking Emissions:** Establish clear benchmarks on total council emissions, both in comparison with other local authorities and across the council's own asset base, to better track performance and identify opportunities for improvement.
- **Renewable energy generation:** Explore the potential to generate green energy within the borough, including a feasibility assessment of onshore wind turbine development, alongside existing renewable opportunities.
- **Waterways and Lough Neagh:** Ensure that the councils use and management of local waterways, including lough Neagh, supports the implementation of the recovery plan for addressing toxic algae growth and contributes to improving water quality.

2.5 An audit on Energy Management & Climate Change was completed in May 2023, and was subsequently presented and adopted by the Audit Committee in June 2023. It noted that in addition to the largely mitigation actions identified in the Energy Management Strategy (EMS) Council must consider and quantify what adaptation is required to help withstand and minimize the effects of climate change that are already affecting the Council district.

A key observation / finding was made within the adopted audit.

2.51 Issue 2 Implication excerpt - the absence of a Climate Change Action Strategy including details of how the Council manage climate change mitigation and adaptation, leads to uncoordinated climate change

activities across the Council. This increases the risk of unclear climate change commitments, possible delays in addressing climate change mitigation and adaptation, and being ill-prepared for statutory (and voluntary) climate change reporting obligations.

Issue 2 Recommendation - Council should put in place a plan to develop a CCAS. The CCAS should lay out a cohesive strategy on climate change initiatives for the coming years, what Council plans to do in terms of climate change mitigation and adaptation. The CCAS should be supported by more detailed and costed action plans.

3.0 Proposal

- 3.1** To adopt the proposed draft Climate Change Action Strategy (CCAS) (appendix 1 attached) to set direction on both climate mitigations and adoptions.

4.0 Recommendation:

- 4.1** It is recommended that Members consider the proposed draft Climate Change Action Strategy and recommend its adoption to Council and that this draft goes to public consultation in alignment with the consultation policy. The feedback from the consultation will be brought back for consideration at a later date.
- 4.2** It is further recommended that members recommend to council, that the following statement be added to all other council policies and strategies:

‘This Policy/ strategy shall support council’s Climate Change Action Strategy to meet its targets and objectives.’

Climate Change Action Strategy

(CCAS) 25th June Draft

Phase 1 **Years 2025-2032**

Phase 2
Years 2032-2037

Phase 3
Years 2037-2042

Phase 4
Years 2042-2047

Phase 5
Years 2047-2050



**Causeway
Coast & Glens**
Borough Council

Contents

Contents	03
Glossary	04
Executive summary	06
Vision	06
Introduction	06
Our Values and Principles	10
Our Strategic Framework	12
Our Governance and Commitments	17
Our Baseline Emissions (Scopes 1, 2 & 3)	22
Delivering Our Strategy	24
Appendix 1: Action Table	33
Appendix 2: Scope 1 and 2 Tables	49
Appendix 3: CAT and CEF Terms of Reference	50

Glossary

Adaptation

Preparing for the impacts of climate change by making our homes, communities, and infrastructure more resilient to things like extreme weather or rising sea levels.

Carbon Hierarchy

A guide for making low carbon decisions. It is a hierarchy of actions starting with avoiding emissions altogether, then reducing them, using cleaner options, and finally offsetting any that remain.

Climate Change

Long term shifts in weather patterns, mostly caused by human activity (such as burning fossil fuels). This leads to effects such as warmer temperatures, rising sea levels, and more extreme weather.

Embodied Carbon

The carbon emissions produced when materials like steel or concrete are made, transported, and used in construction. These emissions are “built in” before a building is even used.

Emission Scopes

A way to group different types of emissions:

Scope 1: Direct emissions from sources we own or control (like boilers or council vehicles).

Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the electricity or heating we buy.

Scope 3: Other indirect emissions, like staff travel, waste, or supply chains.

Greenhouse Gases (GHG)

Gases like carbon dioxide and methane that trap heat in the Earth’s atmosphere and cause the planet to warm.

Lifecycle Approach

Looking at the full environmental impact of something, from how it’s made, to how it’s used, to how it’s disposed of, so we can make more sustainable choices or adopt a circular economy.

Lifecycle Costing

Looking at all the costs of something over its whole life, from making and using it, to maintaining and eventually replacing or disposing of it.

Mitigation

Actions to reduce the causes of climate change, such as cutting emissions, using cleaner energy, or protecting green spaces.

Net Zero

Balancing the greenhouse gases, we put into the atmosphere with those we take out, so we’re not adding to climate change overall.

Statutory Reporting

Legally required reporting, what the council must report to comply with environmental, financial, or climate-related laws and regulations.

Tipping Points

Critical climate thresholds, if crossed, that could lead to major and irreversible environmental changes, like melting ice sheets or loss of forests.

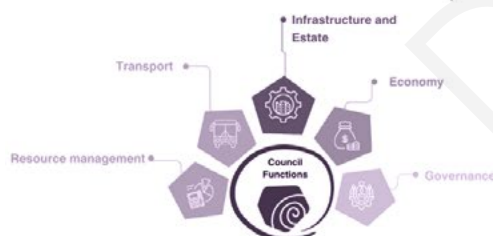
CCAS

Climate Change Action Strategy



3 Council Functions

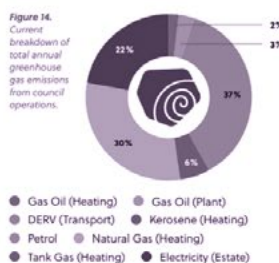
- Infrastructure & Estate
- Economy
- Transport
- Governance
- Resource management



6 Our Baseline

- 67% of our emissions comes from transport and heating.
- From 2019-2024, our Council achieved an 11.5% reduction in total emissions.
- Between April 2024 to March 2025, Scope 1 emissions from Council operations totalled approximately 4.99 million kg CO₂e.
- On-site energy generation offsets 1.5% of emissions

Figure 14. Current breakdown of total annual greenhouse gas emissions from council operations.



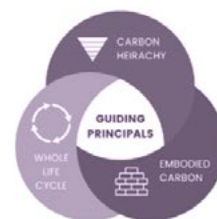
1 Why We Need To Act

- Climate change is already affecting weather, nature, and our way of life.
- We declared a Climate Emergency in 2020.
- We're committed to Net Zero emissions by 2050.
- Northern Ireland Climate Change Act (2022)



2 Our Values and Principles

- The carbon hierarchy (avoid, reduce, replace, offset)
- A whole lifecycle approach
- Embodied carbon



4 Our Governance

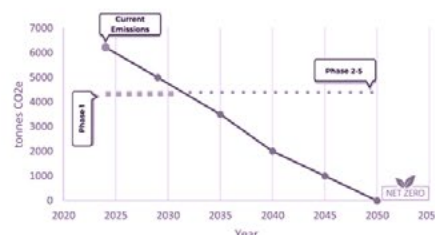
- Climate Action Team (CAT): An internal, officer-led working group
- Climate Emergency Forum (CEF): A member-led forum

5 What We Measure

- Scope 1: Direct emissions (like fuel used in Council vehicles)
- Scope 2: Energy we buy (like electricity)
- Scope 3: Everything else (like travel, waste, supply chains)

7 Delivering our Strategy

- Reduce emissions by 48% by 2032
- Reach Net Zero by 2050
- Track progress every year and report publicly



Executive Summary

Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council is committed to achieving net zero emissions by 2050. We recognise the severity of the climate and biodiversity crisis and its profound and escalating impact on our communities and natural environment. These impacts require deliberate and immediate action to prevent further impacts and to adapt to our changing world. This document represents the first phase of our Climate Change Action Strategy. The plan outlines how we will begin reducing emissions from Council operations and includes groundwork for broader borough-wide initiatives. Our total annual emissions currently exceed 6 million kilograms of CO₂ (KgCO₂). Although this figure is substantial, it serves as a clear baseline from which we can measure progress, drive improvements, and demonstrate our ongoing commitment to sustainability. Drawing on past council emission data, this strategy outlines an evidence-based approach to climate action, prioritising the sectors with the greatest impact that are within the Council's direct control. The baseline data is based on DAERA's statutory reporting.

Taking a sustainable approach and working in a fair and accountable manner, our Council is rethinking its operations with a view to embedding a whole life cycle approach to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and supporting low-carbon solutions. This will generate significant financial benefits for the Council in the long term, as we become more resource efficient and reduce our dependency on fossil fuels. Phase one of this strategy marks the beginning of this transformation, and through clear targets and strong leadership, we aim to protect communities, restore the environment and inspire regional climate action.

Vision

"A Better Future Together"

— Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council envisions a sustainable and resilient borough where communities thrive in harmony with the environment.

Introduction

Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council is taking action to reduce its impact on climate change across all areas of its work. While climate solutions continue to evolve, this first phase of our Climate Change Action Strategy outlines the most effective actions we can take now. It focuses on reducing our direct emissions while ensuring the Council can continue delivering essential services amid climate-related challenges.

What is Climate Change?

Climate change refers to long term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. While natural influences (such as solar activity and volcanic eruptions) can contribute to these changes, human activity has been the dominant driver since the 1800s. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)*1, the burning of fossil fuels like coal, oil, and gas releases greenhouse gases that trap heat in the atmosphere, leading to rising global temperatures.

The primary greenhouse gases contributing to climate change include carbon dioxide and methane. These emissions originate from sources such as transport, heating, deforestation, agriculture, and waste decomposition. About **60%** of today's methane emissions are caused by human activity, mainly from fossil fuel use, agriculture and landfill waste. A comprehensive list of greenhouse gases can be found in Appendix 1 of the Kyoto Protocol.

Climate change not only alters global weather patterns but also poses a serious threat to biodiversity. It disrupts ecosystems and habitats that countless species rely on, weakening nature's ability to withstand climate impacts and reducing the ecosystem services vital to human well-being.

Climate change is already contributing to humanitarian crises. The increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events (such as heatwaves, wildfires, floods, storms, and hurricanes) are a direct result of climate change. Research indicates that **3.6 billion** people currently live in areas highly vulnerable to climate change. Between 2030 and 2050, it is projected to cause an additional 250,000 deaths annually due to undernutrition, disease, and heat stress alone. *2

Why We Need to Act

The 2015 Paris Agreement commits countries to limit global warming to well below 2°C, aiming for 1.5°C. This goal, backed by the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), requires halving global emissions by 2030, but current trends remain well off track.

If climate change continues unchecked, we risk crossing tipping points, critical thresholds in Earth's systems that trigger large, irreversible changes. For example, rising temperatures could turn tropical rainforests into dry savannahs, setting off chain reactions that lock in these new conditions despite efforts to reverse them.

Major shifts in climate patterns could have grave and irreversible consequences on biodiversity, the variety of plant and animal life crucial to ecosystem health and resilience. Loss of biodiversity reduces nature's ability to provide essential services such as pollination, water purification, and climate regulation, making ecosystems and communities more vulnerable to climate impacts. Ultimately, both societal wellbeing and economic prosperity are rooted in a healthy environment (Fig 1).

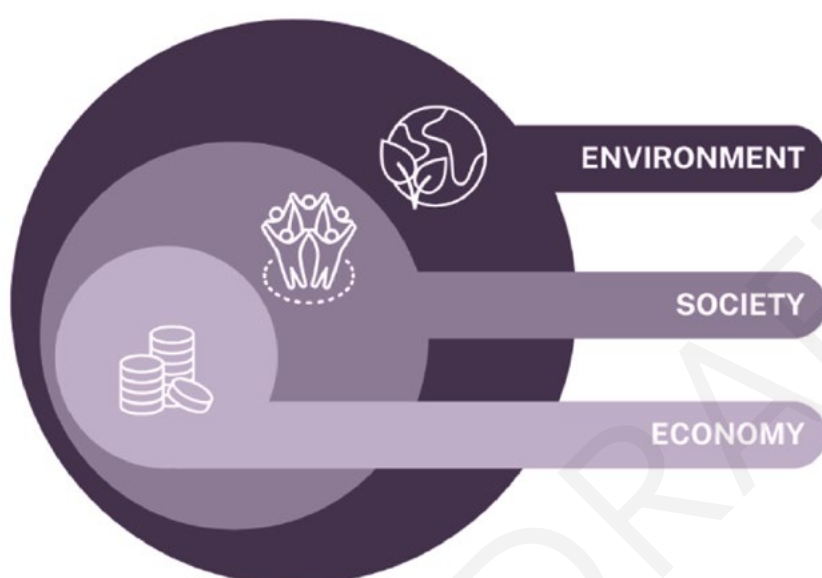


Figure 1.

*A nested model of sustainability:
The environment supports society,
and society supports the economy.
A healthy environment is essential
for everything else to thrive.*

If we do nothing, climate change risks raising average global temperatures beyond 3°C, negatively affecting every ecosystem, biodiversity, community and economy. It also intensifies extreme weather events such as storms, floods, and droughts, which threaten food and water security and increase the frequency and severity of humanitarian crises.

As a response to the climate and biodiversity crisis, our Council declared a climate emergency in **May 2020** (Fig 2). We aim to lead by example within our estate and provide leadership across the Borough to reduce our emissions and impact. This strategy

commits the Council to raising awareness, driving ambition, and moving towards a climate resilient, biodiversity supportive Borough, with clear actions to reduce emissions across all scopes (see below for details of Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions). *4

By delivering the mitigation and adaptation measures set out in this Climate Change Action Strategy, our Council will play its part in preventing climate related consequences, protecting our natural environment, and securing a sustainable future for generations to come.

***1** IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change – who assess science in relation to climate change. [IPCC – Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change](#)

***2** World Health Organisation (WHO) - [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#)

***3** The Paris agreement - [The Paris Agreement | UNFCCC](#)

***4** In line with climate change international definitions and legislative understanding, emissions have been categorised into three scopes, namely, The GHG Protocol classifies GHG emissions into three 'scopes'.
[- Homepage | GHG Protocol](#)



Figure 2.
Key milestones in climate change action. Dark purple marks past events, while light purple highlights future targets

As part of our commitment to delivering climate action and creating a more sustainable future for our communities, Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council recognises its statutory responsibilities under the Northern Ireland Climate Change Act (2022). [Read the full Climate Change Act \(Northern Ireland\) 2022.](#)

In accordance with Section 42 of the Act, from 1 April 2024, we as a Council are required to report on:

- The amounts and sources of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, initially focusing on Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for 2024–2025.
- From 2027 onwards, the Council will report Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions on a three-year cycle (see below for details of Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions).
- The proposals and policies in place to reduce these emissions as part of our statutory functions, including clear implementation timelines.

These reports must be submitted via a centralised digital reporting platform managed by Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) and will be subject to a governance and approval process. The first statutory report is due by 31 October 2025, providing a baseline against which future reporting will be benchmarked.

More broadly, the Northern Ireland Climate Change Act (2022) sets ambitious targets for Northern Ireland, including:

- Achieving net zero emissions by 2050
- Delivering a 100% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions from the baseline year,
- Methane emissions only need to be reduced by up to 46% from the methane baseline by 2050.

While specific reduction targets are not yet set for local councils, Section 42 places a duty on all public bodies to report on their emissions and demonstrate leadership through the development of policies and actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Councils also have an additional statutory duty under [NI \(Miscellaneous Provisions\) Act 2006, Section 25](#) to promote the achievement of sustainable development in the exercise of their functions.

Through transparent and clear reporting, we will continue to work in partnership with our communities and stakeholders to ensure that Causeway Coast and Glens continues to be a thriving place to live, work, and visit. We will meet all our legal obligations and go further to ensure our Council leads by example in tackling the climate and biodiversity crises.

Our Values and Principles

As part of our Climate Change Action Strategy (CCAS), Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council are committed to taking practical, long-term action across all our services to help tackle climate change and protect our communities.

Our climate action is guided by the core values set out in our Corporate Strategy, including sustainability, accountability, collaboration, and fairness. These values are underpinned by key principles that shape how we make decisions, deliver projects, and work with others. By embedding these principles across everything we do, we aim to ensure our climate response is transparent, inclusive, and forward-looking. For climate mitigation and adaptation, we have established an additional set of guiding principles to ensure we remain focused on proactive and effective climate action (Fig 3).

As we transition to a low-carbon future, we are also committed to ensuring that climate action is fair and inclusive. Guided by Just Transition principles*5, we aim to share the benefits of decarbonisation widely while minimising any negative impacts on low-income households, rural areas, and vulnerable groups. This means engaging communities in climate decision-

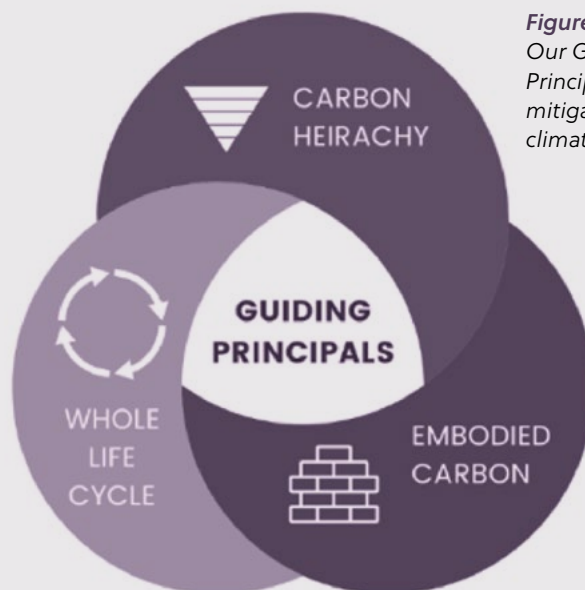


Figure 3
Our Guiding Principles for mitigating climate change

making, expanding access to green jobs and training, and investing in sustainable infrastructure that supports both resilience and social equity. By doing so, we can ensure that climate action strengthens our communities and supports broader wellbeing across the Borough.

The Carbon Hierarchy

To effectively reduce emissions, our Council is implementing the Carbon Hierarchy, a structured approach that prioritises actions with the highest impact in addressing climate change. The Carbon Hierarchy (Fig 4) outlines a clear order of action. This hierarchy is already informing how we work and will be embedded into policies, projects, and planning across all Council services.

To ensure climate is rooted across all areas of Council activity, we are introducing a climate screening tool

for all major projects, ensuring that climate risk and emissions are assessed from the outset. We are also embedding the Carbon Hierarchy into our decision-making processes, prioritising the avoidance and reduction of emissions before considering offsetting. Across all functions, we are encouraging innovation and forward-thinking solutions that support lower emissions and long-term sustainability. Above all, we are committed to prioritising direct emission reductions as the most effective way to achieve our net zero ambitions.

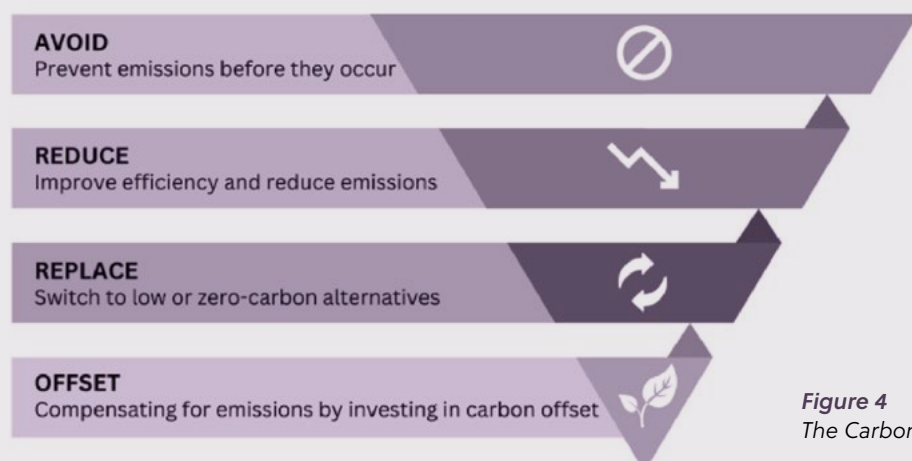


Figure 4
The Carbon Hierarchy

Whole Lifecycle Approach and Embodied Carbon

Our Council recognises that the environmental impact of a product, building, or service is not limited to its use. From the extraction of raw materials to manufacturing, transport, operation, maintenance, and disposal, every stage has a carbon and environmental cost.

By applying a whole lifecycle approach (Fig 5), we can make smarter, more sustainable choices that consider the full carbon emissions and ultimately the effect on climate change. Our Council will take into account the whole lifecycle costing, ensuring that upfront cost is not the only deciding factor and that long-term financial and environmental impacts are fully accounted for. This will also consider embodied carbon, which is the total emissions created when producing and transporting materials, especially in construction. These emissions

often go unnoticed or unaccounted for, but they can make up a large part of our overall carbon footprint.

We will implement a screening process to assess the full lifecycle environmental impacts of projects and procurement decisions, ensuring sustainability is considered from the earliest stages. This will include factoring in long-term environmental costs, not just short-term or upfront savings. As part of our commitment to reducing embodied carbon, we are actively measuring and lowering the emissions associated with how we build, maintain, and refurbish all Council assets. We also prioritise the use of durable, adaptable, and repairable materials, choosing solutions that support a more circular, low-carbon approach.

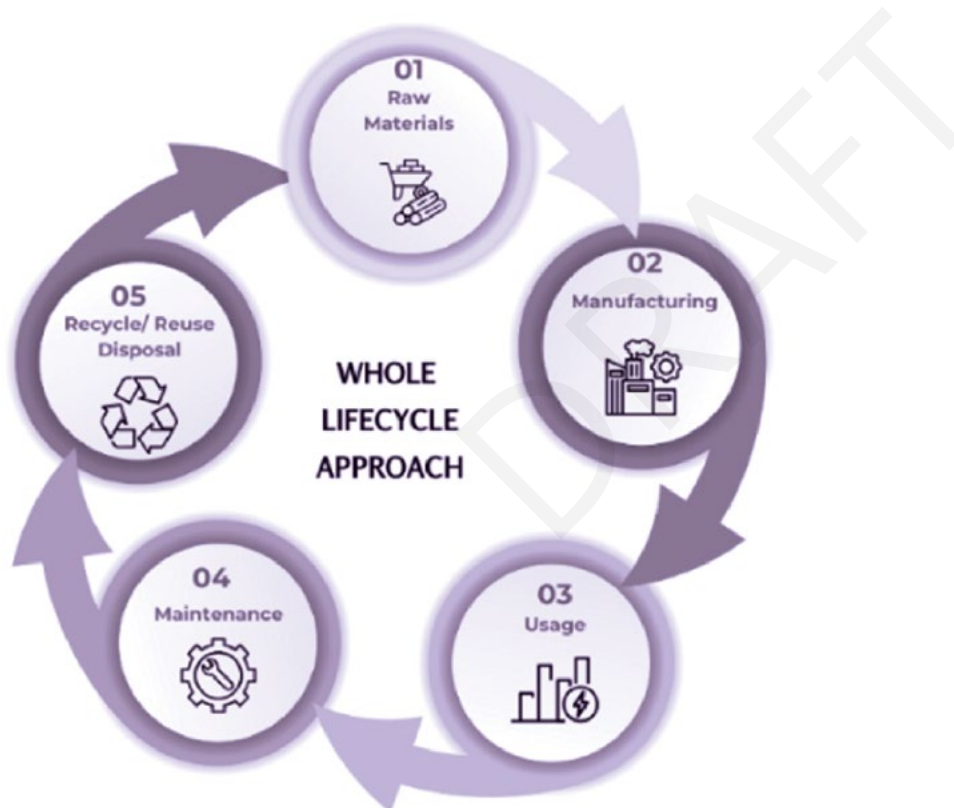


Figure 5. Whole Lifecycle Approach

***5** *Just Transition - Fuel Poverty and the Just Transition / Department for Communities*

Our Strategic Framework

Our Strategic Approach

Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council's Climate Change Action Strategy is reinforced by a clear and purpose-driven framework designed to support climate action across all Council operations and services (Fig 6).

This framework ensures this Strategy aligns with existing corporate and statutory responsibilities while establishing a unified approach to deliver measurable climate action through cross-departmental collaboration.



Figure 6. Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council's Strategic Framework

This Climate Change Action Strategy sets out to embed climate action and environmental responsibility into every aspect of Council operations. Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council has already begun this transition, guided by our borough-wide Community Plan, which provides a long-term strategic vision focused on delivering better outcomes through the shared goal of a "Sustainable, Accessible Environment."

This Strategy directly supports the Council's Corporate Strategy, where "Climate Change and Our Environment" is recognised as one of the strategic priorities. It also aligns with the Local Development

Plan, which will promote the integration of sustainable development principles, promote green infrastructure, and encourage energy efficiency.

By connecting this Climate Change Action Strategy across our organisation, we aim to integrate our core principles (such as the Whole Lifecycle Approach and the Carbon Hierarchy) into every new strategy, every department, and every role within our Council. This approach ensures climate action becomes a consistent, organisation-wide responsibility rather than a standalone initiative.

Council Functions and Boundaries

The approach taken has been to identify our Councils key operational boundaries and to categorise these into **FIVE** distinct function areas to address climate change (Fig 7). Table 1 illustrates how these further align with the Northern Ireland Draft Climate Action Plan (CAP) 2023–2027, demonstrating how our actions will contribute to Northern Ireland’s carbon budgets and emissions reduction targets.

Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council delivers a wide range of services that extend far beyond the

boundaries of our own estate. From supporting local communities to managing essential infrastructure, our responsibilities span across the Borough and contribute directly to the priorities outlined in our Corporate Strategy.

This Strategy sets out specific objectives for each of the Council’s key functions, as detailed in Appendix 1. Each action is supported by clear lines of accountability, ensuring that every department plays its part in delivering meaningful climate action.

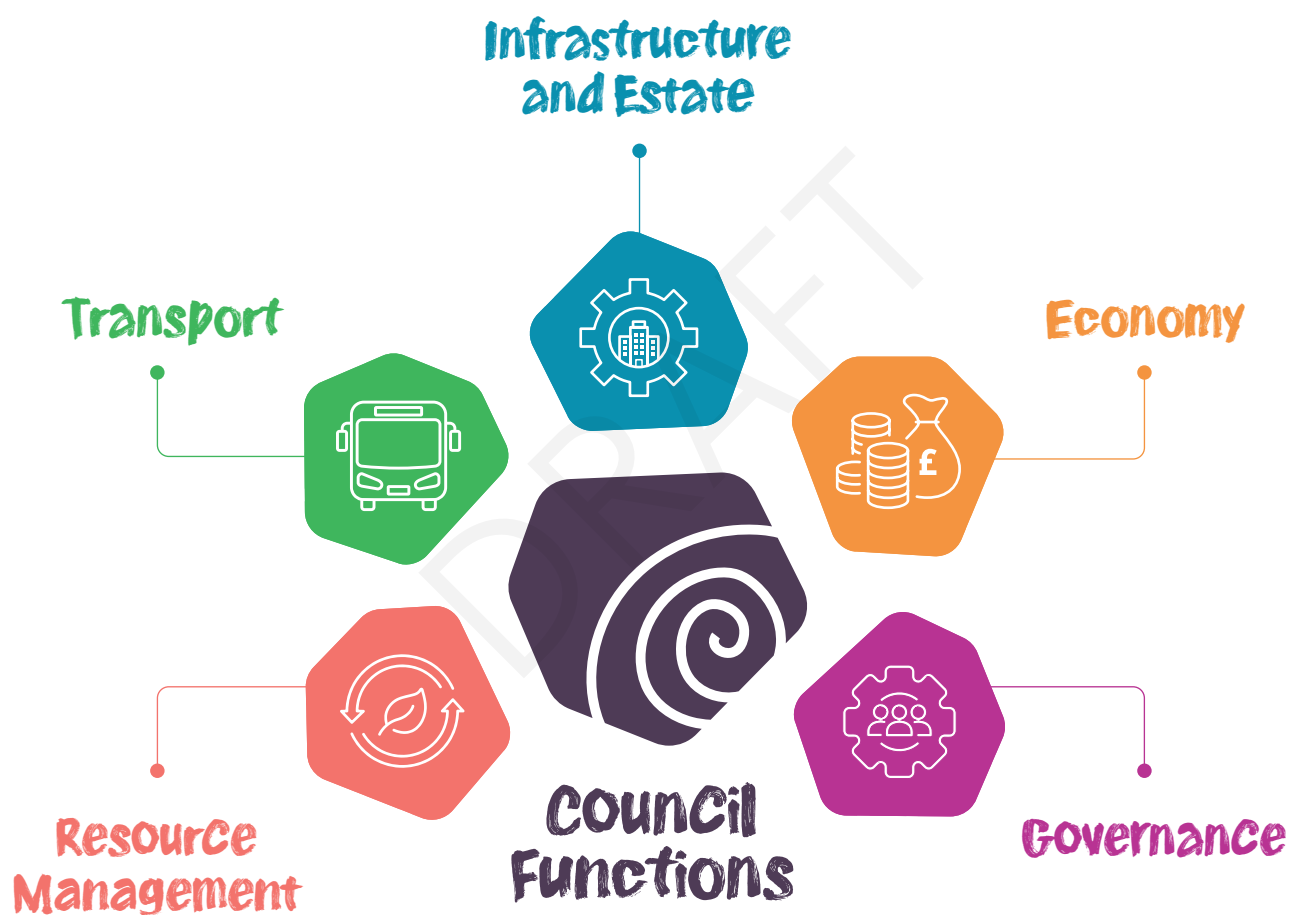


Figure 7.
Council function,
the five key areas

Council Functions – Objectives

For each council function, we have developed an overarching objective to ensure alignment and continued contribution toward achieving a net zero future.



Infrastructure and Estate

Build and maintain low-carbon, climate-resilient places that serve our communities and lead by example.



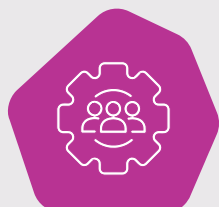
Economy

Support a thriving green economy by helping local businesses and communities decarbonise and adapt.



Transport

Deliver cleaner, smarter, and more accessible travel options for our services and the wider community.



Governance

Embed climate action into every decision, policy, and partnership to protect people and place.



Resource Management

Champion a circular economy through waste reduction, sustainable choices, and community engagement.






Climate Change Action Strategy Council Functions (this document)	Northern Ireland Draft Climate Action Plan (2024–2027) Sectors
 Infrastructure and Estate	Public Buildings, Residential Buildings, Land Use and Forestry, Waste Management
 Economy	Business & Industrial Processes, Agriculture, Energy Production & Supply
 Transport	Transport
 Governance	Governance for Delivery, Public Sector Leadership
 Resource Management	Waste Management, Procurement, Digital Infrastructure, Nature-based Solutions

Table 1. Table to illustrate how our Council functions align with the to the nine sectors outlined in the Northern Ireland Draft Climate Action Plan (CAP) 2023–2027.

To guide our efforts and meet statutory reporting requirements, it has been important to define our organisational and operational boundaries. These boundaries help determine where emissions are measured and managed, using 2024/25 as our baseline

year. They also provide a framework for setting clear responsibilities, performance indicators, and reporting processes across the diverse services we provide, both within our own estate and throughout the wider Borough (Fig 8).

Council Boundaries

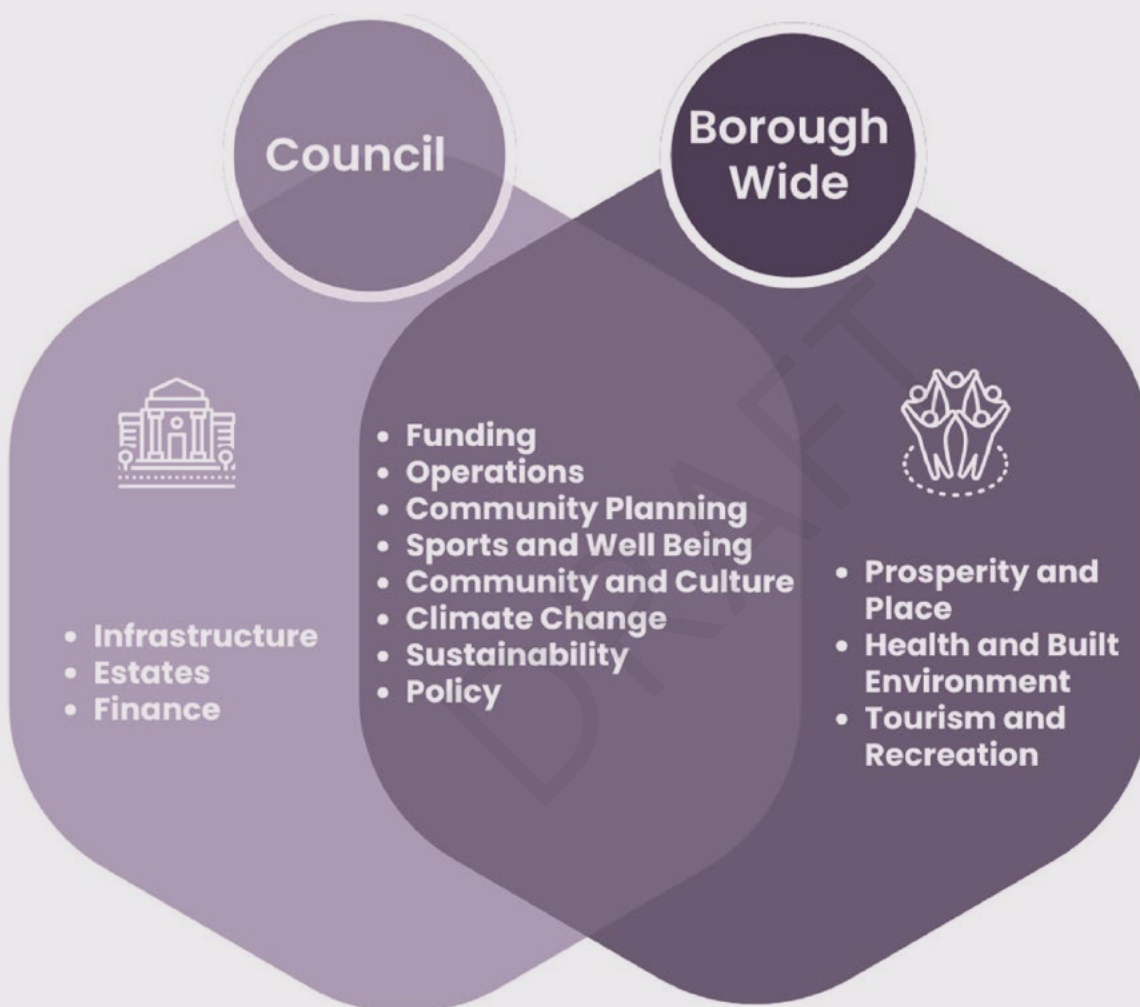


Figure 8.
Council Boundaries, including
council and wider borough wide

Our Governance and Commitments

The full extent of the organisation boundaries and functions are key to set the approach within this strategy, ensuring that the climate change impacts are clearly identified and benchmarked with clear lines of responsibility (Fig 9). The Environmental Directorate is responsible for leading climate change mitigations and adaptations within our Council. The directorate collaborates across the organisation to ensure that all the actions within this Climate Change Action Strategy (Appendix 1) are SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant & Time-bound).

Climate change is led by the Environmental Services Directorate, supported by the Head of Capital Works, Energy & Infrastructure, and the Climate Change Lead Officer (CCLO). However, responsibility is shared across all our Council departments, ensuring climate action is embedded organisation wide.

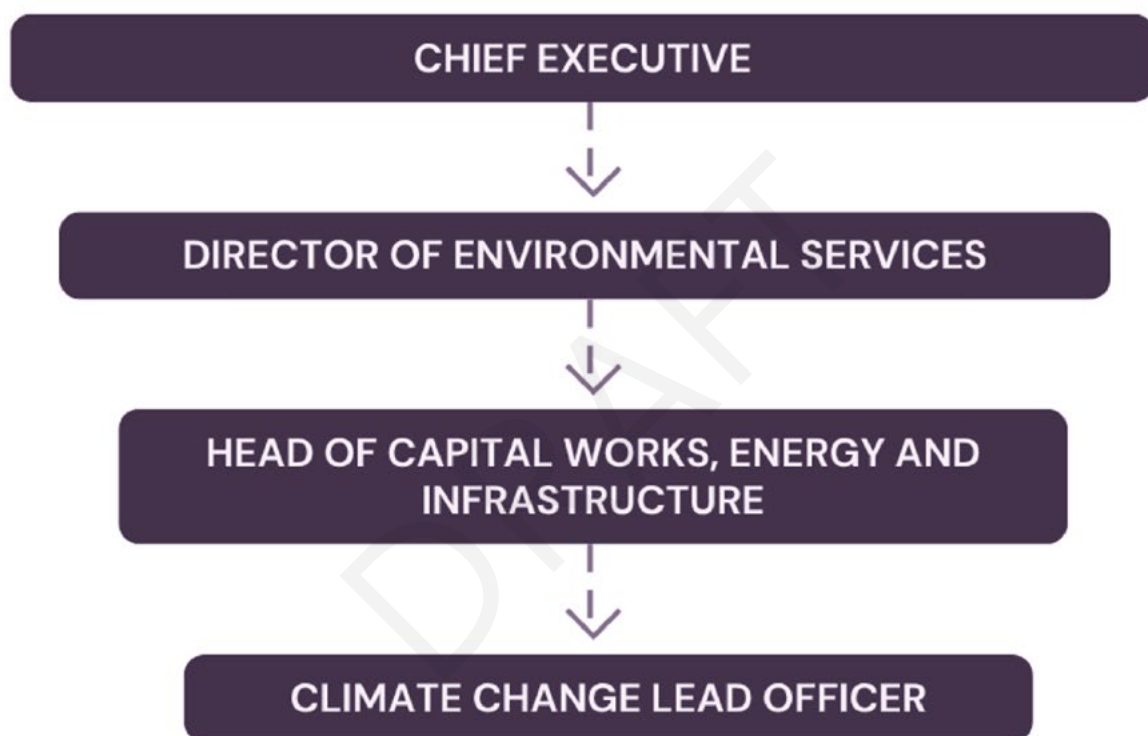


Figure 9.
Council governance structure. The Climate Change Lead Officer (CCLO) will be under the Environmental Service Directorate.

Climate Governance

As a Council, we declared a Climate Emergency in May 2020, which led to the establishment of two key working groups that meet quarterly:

- **Climate Action Team (CAT):** An internal, officer-led working group with representation from all key service areas and council functions. The CAT supports cross-departmental delivery of climate actions. *Terms of Reference are provided in Appendix 2.*
- **Climate Emergency Forum (CEF):** A member-led forum composed of Environmental Services Committee Members. The CEF provides a vital link between Members and Officers (CAT members), helping to shape direction, monitor progress, and report through the Environmental Services Committee for decision-making and delivery of the Climate Change Action Strategy (CCAS). *Terms of Reference are included in Appendix 3.*

The Climate Action Team (CAT), supported by the Climate Emergency Forum (CEF), coordinates CES delivery across all our Council functions. Their governance ensures robust statutory compliance and integration of climate goals into departmental operations. The Climate Action Team & CEF Road Map is shown in Figure 10.

"Climate change should be a concern for all of us, and through this Working Group, Council will seek to make positive changes which will make a real and lasting difference."

— The Mayor, Councillor Richard Holmes

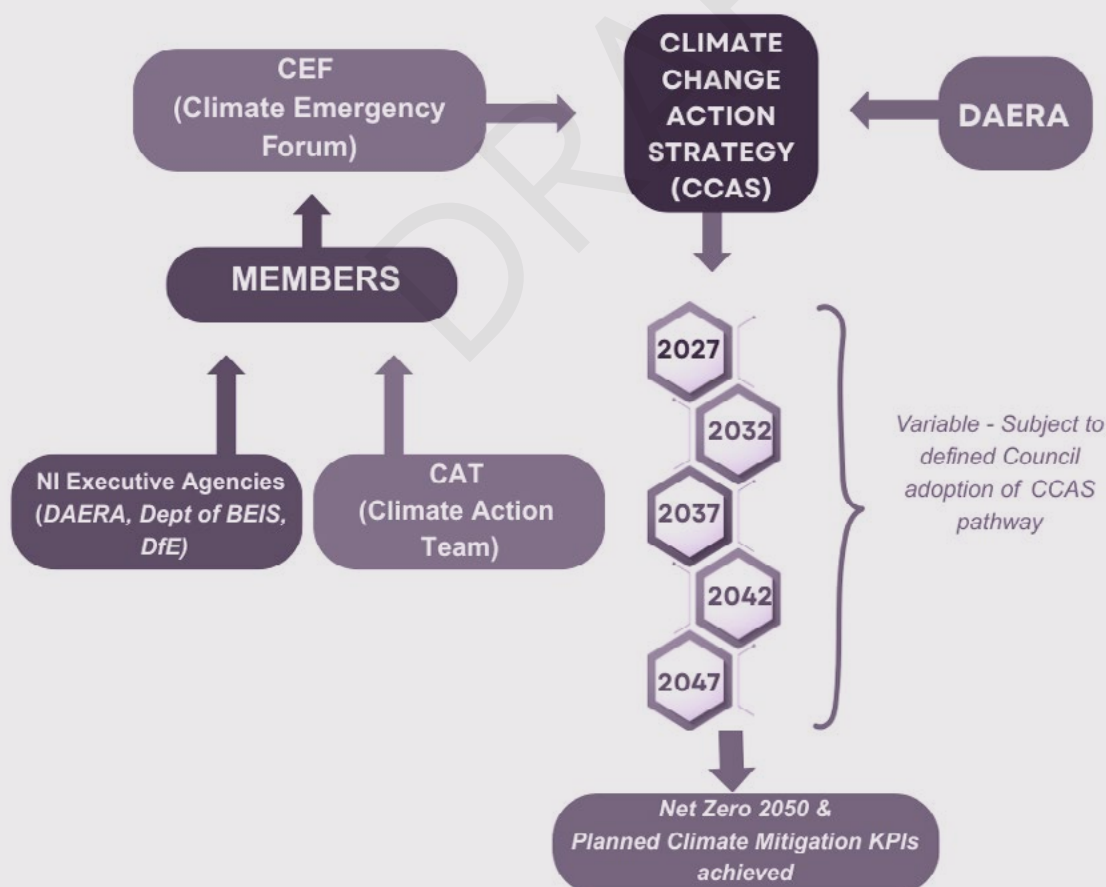


Figure 10.

The Climate Action Team & Climate Emergency Forum Road Map. DAERA = Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs; Dept of BEIS = Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy; DfE = Department for the Economy.

We also recognise that our Council's role in climate governance goes beyond managing its own estate. We have both the opportunity and responsibility to drive borough-wide action in response to the climate and biodiversity crisis. Appendix 1 outlines the specific actions to be implemented in Phase 1 of this Climate Change Action Strategy (CCAS), many of which deliver valuable co-benefits. These include improvements in

social inclusion, community resilience, productivity, economic growth, education and skills, health and wellbeing, housing quality, public spaces, safety, air and water quality, waste management, biodiversity, and the creation of green jobs. The Climate Action Team (CAT) and Climate Engagement Forum (CEF) will oversee the implementation of these actions, ensuring delivery and strengthening these wider co-benefits.

Existing Actions

Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council has already taken important steps to reduce its impact on climate change, demonstrating a strong foundation for further action.

Energy & Emissions Reduction

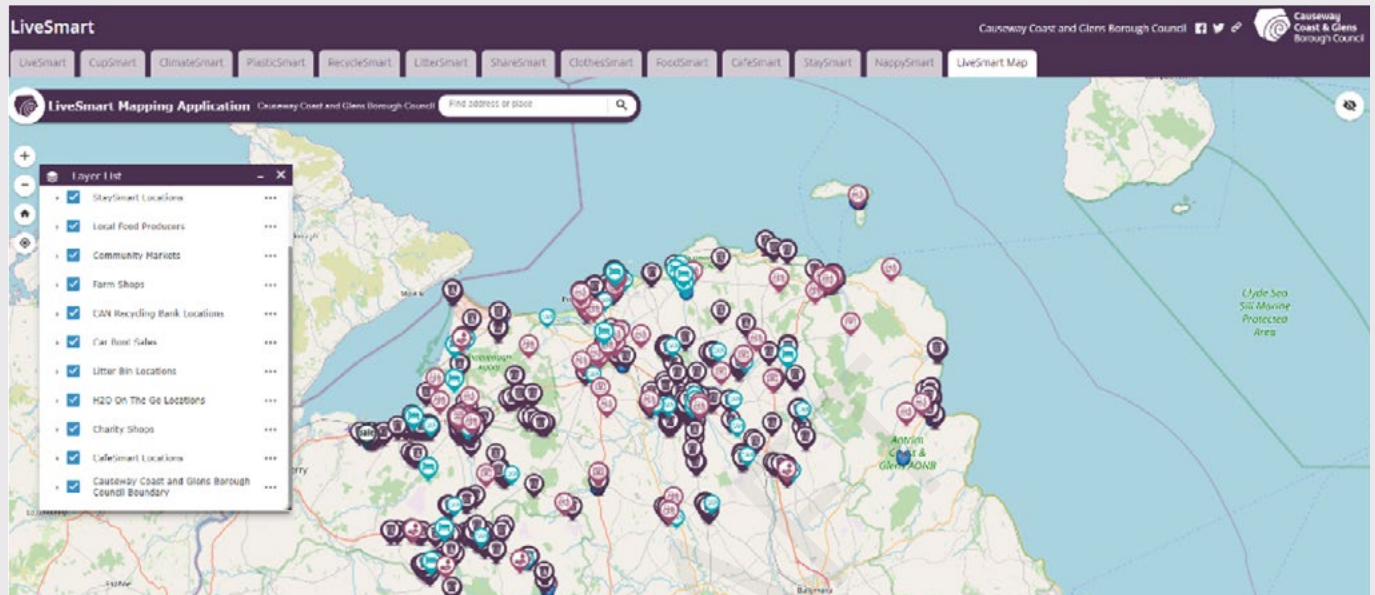
Our Council has already made progress in decarbonising its estate and operations:

- New Council buildings are being constructed to operational net zero standards, ensuring minimal carbon emissions over their lifetime.
- Over 400 kW of solar PV has been installed across Council facilities, helping to generate clean electricity on-site.
- The Craigahulliar Landfill Gas Generation Project continues to convert methane emissions into renewable energy, offsetting a portion of the Council's electricity use.

Resource Management

Sustainable waste practices and circular economy principles are embedded in Council operations:

- The Council currently achieves over 50% household recycling (LiveSmart), meeting national targets and diverting waste from landfill.
- The LiveSmart initiative promotes sustainable living among residents, focusing on waste reduction, energy efficiency, and low-impact lifestyle choices (Fig 11).



- Efforts to reduce single-use plastics are ongoing, with policy implementation supported by the PlasticSmart campaign and collaboration with local sustainable retailers such as Considered Co. in Coleraine.

Figure 11.

"LiveSmart Mapping Application by Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council – an interactive tool connecting residents to local services, community resources, and environmental initiatives across the borough"

Innovation & Pilot Projects

The Council is supporting innovation and localised climate solutions:

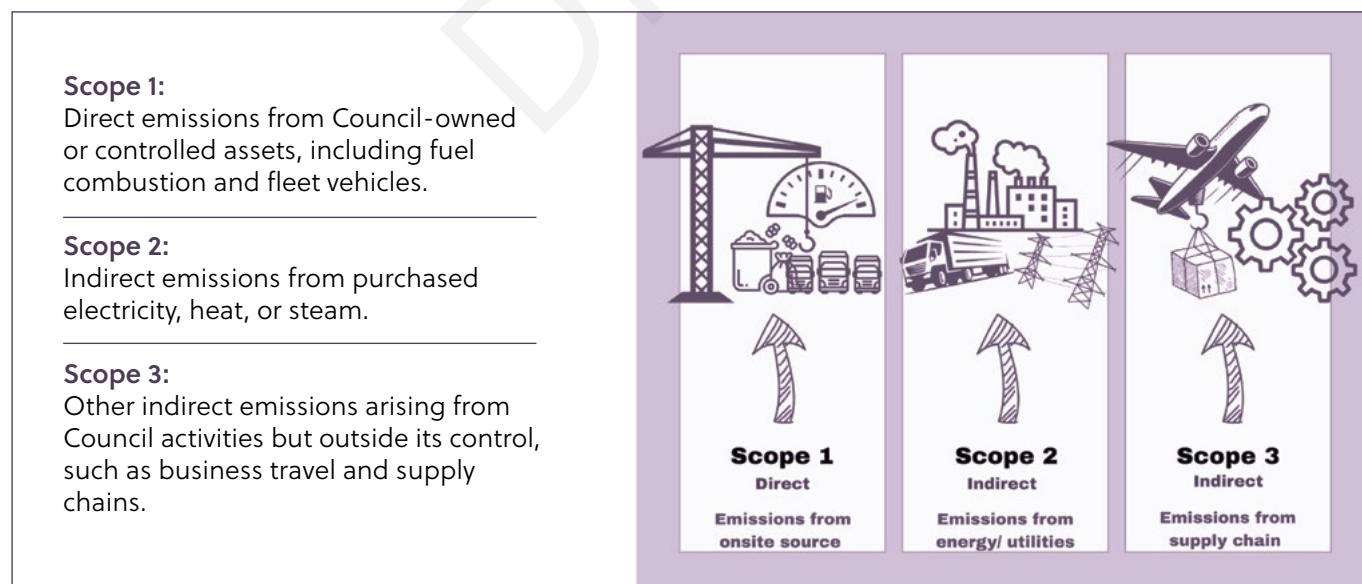
- The H₂O Project, innovative free drinking water scheme, aims to explore water conservation and efficiency across Council operations.
- The Cloughmills Bio Park is a flagship example of community-led biodiversity action, incorporating habitat restoration and nature-based learning spaces.
- The Council supports initiatives through LiveSmart, helping local communities and groups take practical action on climate and sustainability and is aided with the environmental grant funds.
- The Green Support Scheme offers technical and financial support of up to £5,000 for VAT-registered businesses in the Borough. This initiative helps businesses develop and implement Carbon Reduction Action Plans, supporting the local transition to a low-carbon economy.

Recognising the importance of inclusive action:

- The Causeway Coast and Glens Youth Voice platform includes climate as a core theme, empowering young people to shape environmental decisions.
- The Council's all-inclusive bicycle hire scheme encourages low-carbon, accessible transport options for residents and visitors.
- The Housing Investment Plan is an NIHE document. The Council has no control over social housing stock.
- Through the partnership with Northern Ireland Housing executive (NIHE), the council continues to identify opportunities through the community plan, to improve energy efficiency and reduce emissions across housing developments.
- Launch of the Co-designed Local Community PEACEPLUS Action Plan. Delivered by Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council in partnership with the PEACEPLUS Partnership, this initiative aims to address local challenges and build a brighter, more inclusive and united future for all residents.

What are SCOPE 1, 2 & 3 Emissions?

In delivering our services and fulfilling our responsibilities to residents, businesses and visitors, the Council generates greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through a range of activities. To ensure transparency and consistency in how we measure and reduce these emissions, they are categorised into three scopes (Fig 12), as defined by international best practice, and as part of the statutory reporting requirements.



By continually addressing all three scopes, Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council are committed to reducing our emissions, both to meet our legal obligations and to achieve **"A better future together."**

Figure 12.
Diagram to illustrate the 3 different Scopes of Green House Gas Emissions. Scope 1 represents direct emissions, while Scope 2 and 3 are Indirect emissions

Our Baseline Emissions (Scopes 1, 2 & 3)

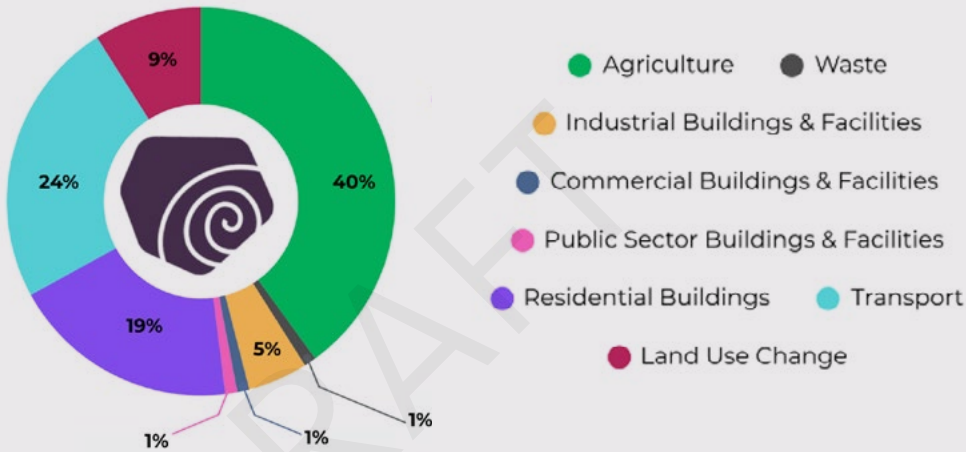
Scope 1 & 2

Understanding where our emissions come from is the essential first step in shaping an effective and targeted response to climate change. By identifying the key sectors driving greenhouse gas emissions across our Borough, we can prioritise actions that deliver the greatest impact.

The chart below (Fig 13) presents a breakdown of greenhouse gas emissions across key sectors within the Causeway Coast and Glens area. This data is derived from the [UK Local Authority and Regional](#)

[Greenhouse Gas Emissions Statistics \(2005–2022\)](#), which combines national inventory data with local energy use to provide a consistent, territorial emissions profile at the local authority level. The figures represent end-user emissions (emissions produced at the consumption stage, rather than production stage). The emissions include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O), weighted by global warming potential (GWP) to provide a carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) total.

Figure 13.
Breakdown of greenhouse gas emissions by sector for Causeway Coast and Glens Borough (2022).



This information helps us plan and prioritise. It shows clearly which sectors play a role in our Borough’s carbon footprint. Reducing emissions in these areas will be

essential if we are to achieve our vision of a more sustainable and climate-resilient future.

Historical Data

Table 2. Council operational emissions from 2019 to 2024, with total emissions and corresponding year-on-year percentage change.

Year	Total Emissions (kgCO2e)	Yearly % Change
2019	4654853	
2020	4551226	-2.23
2021	3698241	-18.74
2022	3901914	5.51
2023	3667033	-6.02
2024	4089030	11.51

Our baseline analysis builds upon historical emissions trends observed since 2019. Between 2019 and 2024, the Council achieved an **11.5%** reduction in total emissions, which equates to an average annual reduction of approximately **2.3%** (Table 2). To achieve net zero by 2050, this rate must increase to at least

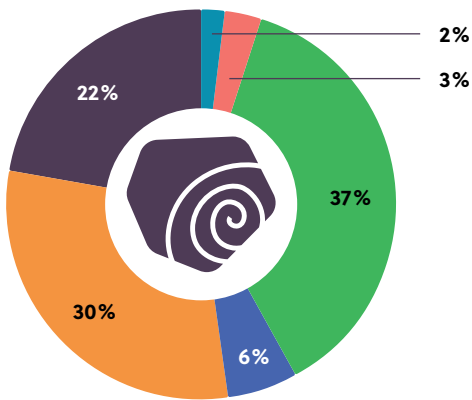
4.5% annually, effectively doubling the pace of reductions. This accelerated trajectory is necessary to align with carbon budget constraints and statutory climate targets set under the NI Climate Change Act (2022).

Historically, as economies have expanded, carbon emissions have typically increased alongside the surge in industrial and energy activities. Going

forward, our challenge is to decouple economic growth from emissions, ensuring that prosperity aligns with emissions reduction and net zero.

Current Data (2024/2025)

Figure 14.
Current
breakdown of
total annual
greenhouse
gas emissions
from council
operations.



- Gas Oil (Heating)
- DERV (Transport)
- Petrol
- Tank Gas (Heating)
- Gas Oil (Plant)
- Kerosene (Heating)
- Natural Gas (Heating)
- Electricity (Estate)

In the reporting year April 2024 to March 2025, Scope 1 emissions from Council operations totalled approximately 4.99 million kg CO₂e. Over 60% of these emissions were attributed to fleet fuel use (DERV) and heating via natural gas, highlighting these as key priorities for decarbonisation in Phase 1 of the strategy. The combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions reflect the significant energy footprint of our operations, totalling over 6 million kg CO₂e. These figures form the foundation of our Climate Change Action Strategy, guiding our priorities in energy efficiency, fuel transition, and sustainable practices.

The data below (Fig 15) represents our reported emissions for the fiscal year April 2024 through March 2025, covering both direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) sources. A full breakdown of Scope 1 and 2 emissions can be found in Appendix 2.

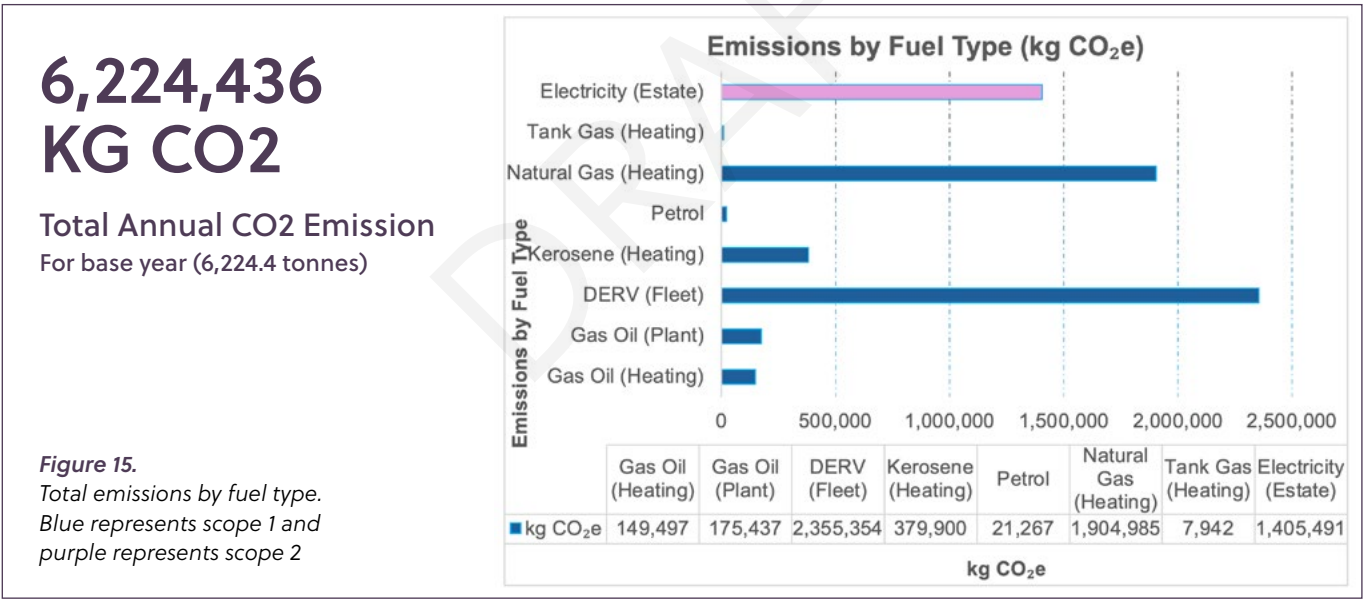


Figure 15.
Total emissions by fuel type.
Blue represents scope 1 and
purple represents scope 2

Currently, our on-site energy generation offsets **1.5%** of emissions. Achieving net zero by 2050 through on-site generation alone would require a dramatic

increase in reductions, highlighting the scale of ambition needed.

Scope 3

Scope 3 emissions are currently challenging to quantify due to limited verifiable data. However, measuring these emissions is a key focus of Phase 1 of our Climate Change Action Strategy , with statutory reporting planned by October 2028. The Council is actively enabling borough-wide emissions reduction

by delivering programmes such as the Green Support Scheme, which offers technical and capital support to SMEs (small and medium-sized enterprises) and Social Enterprises to implement carbon reduction action plans.

Delivering our Strategy

To achieve our vision of a climate-resilient and sustainable Borough, this strategy translates high-level goals into practical, measurable actions across all council services and functions. Rooted in our values and aligned with our strategic objectives, the delivery approach is structured, phased, and designed to evolve over time.

To track our progress and ensure accountability, a representative pathway has been developed to illustrate how our Council emissions are expected to reduce over time. This pathway reflects our phased approach, beginning with a 2024/25 baseline and targeting net zero by 2050 (Fig 16).

Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council has established interim targets for reducing Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions in alignment with the Climate Change Act (Northern Ireland) 2022:

1. By the end of **Phase 1** of scope 1 & 2 emissions (2032): Achieve a minimum **48%** reduction in GHG emissions compared to 2024/25 baseline levels.
2. By the end of **Phase 3** of scope 1 & 2 emissions (2042): Achieve a minimum **77%** reduction in GHG emissions from the 2024/25 baseline.

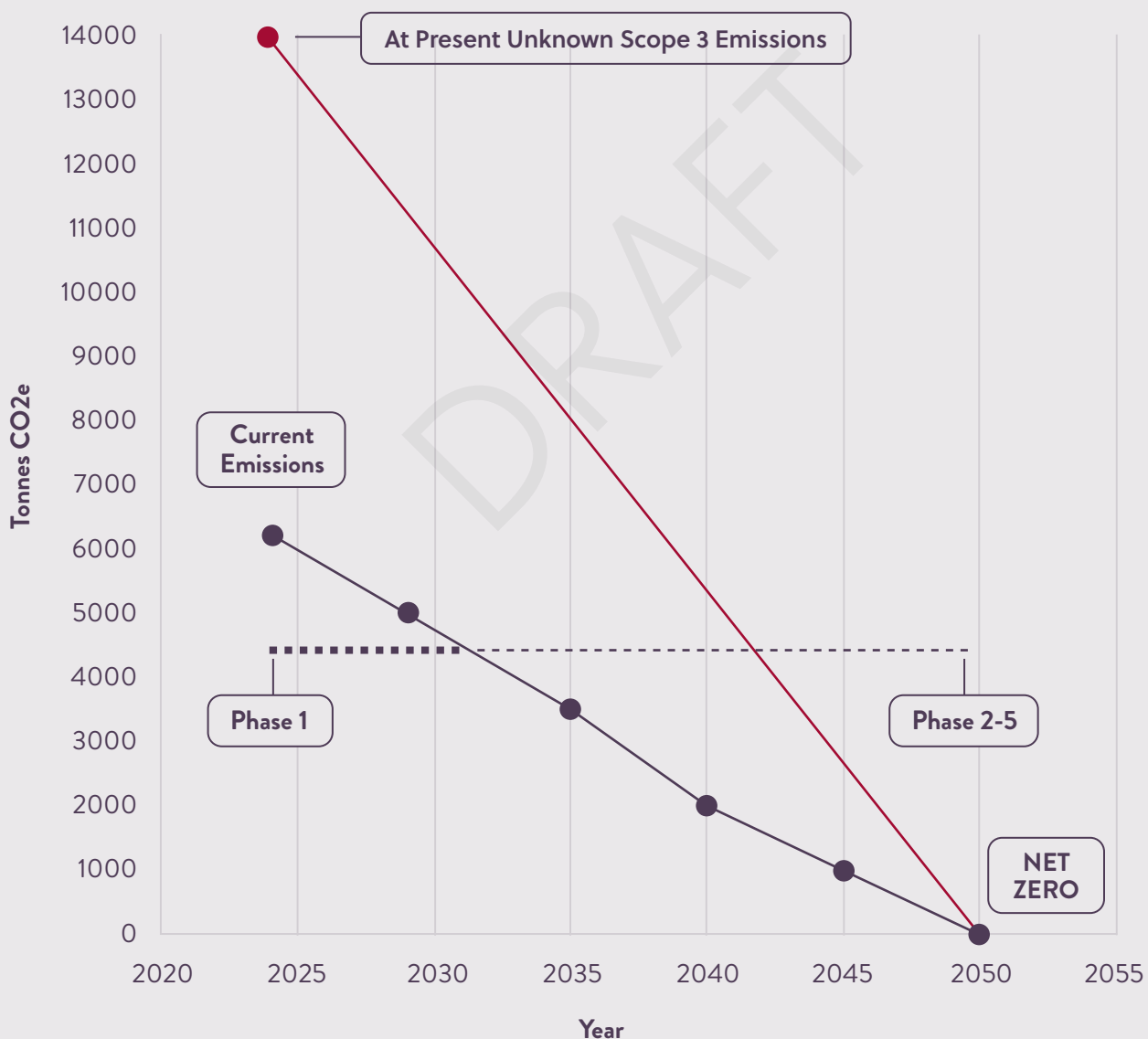


Figure 16.
Council Emissions Reduction Pathway to Achieving Net Zero (2024–2050)

The Council's action plan, outlining our strategic approach to both climate change mitigation and adaptation, is detailed in Appendix 1. Each action has been aligned to the relevant Council function area and is supported by an overarching objective. To ensure transparency and accountability, each action includes defined performance indicators and identifies a responsible lead Department tasked with overseeing delivery and progress.

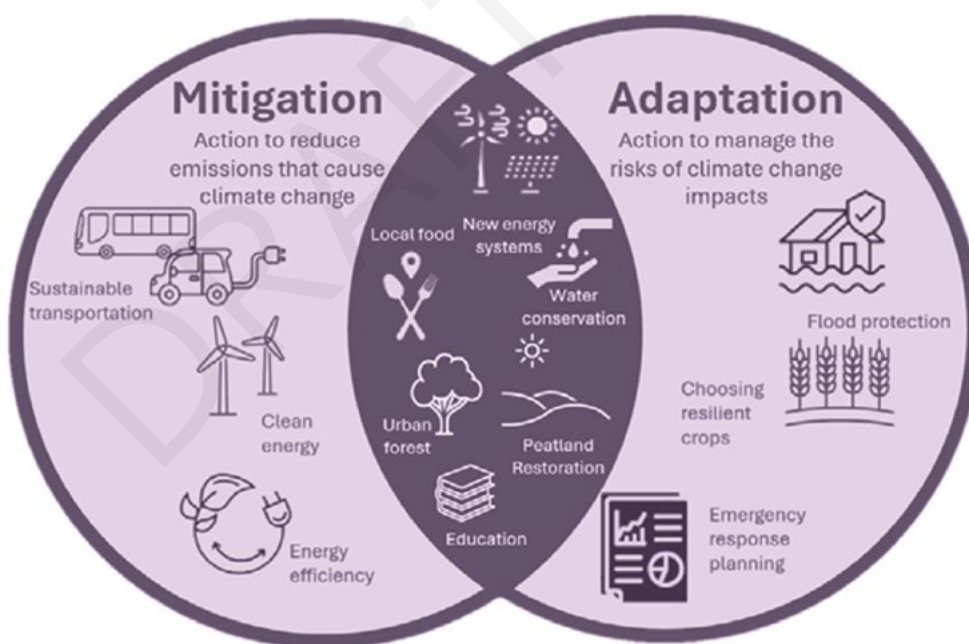
All actions within this strategy have been grouped under one of the following three categories of climate action:

- Adaptation
- Mitigation
- Combined Adaptation and Mitigation (combined)

Mitigation refers to efforts aimed at reducing or preventing the emission of greenhouse gases, aiming to limit the extent of future climate change.

Adaptation, in contrast, involves responding to the current and predicted impacts of climate change to reduce vulnerability and enhance resilience. Some climate actions help us both mitigate for climate change and adapt at the same time.

Figure 17.
Venn diagram illustrating Climate Change Mitigation actions, Adaptation actions, and those that represent a combination of both. Image sourced from the Third Northern Ireland Climate Change Adaptation Programme (NICCAP3) Public Consultation



The following aspects have been incorporated into the Council functions actions for Phase 1 of the CES.

Nature-Based Solutions

In response to climate impacts such as flooding and biodiversity loss, our Council will integrate Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) across its estate and council infrastructure. This includes urban greening, wetlands, green roofs, biodiversity corridors, and embedding nature-positive design in capital projects. NbS deliver multiple co-benefits, from carbon sequestration and air quality improvement to mental wellbeing and climate resilience. These support and align with both the NI Climate Action Plan (2024-2027) and UN SDG 13 goals.

Sustainable Procurement and Scope 3 Emissions
Recognising that a significant portion of emissions come from goods and services, our Council will implement a sustainable procurement framework to reduce Scope 3 emissions.

Behaviour changes and green skills

Achieving net zero will also require shifts in behaviours and culture. Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council will work to expand public engagement through campaigns (e.g. LiveSmart), schools outreach, and youth initiatives like Youth Voice to increase education and awareness. Internally we will deliver carbon literacy training to staff and elected members and incorporate climate and sustainability into staff development. We will work with communities and businesses to build green skills and support and drive green innovation.

Below are the Actions across Council functions including action title, description and co-benefits (full details are detailed in Appendix 1, with timescale, lead department and performance indicators):



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Infrastructure and Estate


Focus on improving energy efficiency, retrofitting buildings, installing renewables, and reducing embodied carbon in capital projects. Nature-based solutions (e.g. tree planting, green roofs, sustainable drainage) are being embedded in planning and maintenance.


Action Number	Action Title	Timeframe	Mitigation and/or Adaptation	Co-benefit
1	Nature Based Solutions	2025–2030	●	● ●
2	Tree Planting for Carbon Sequestration	2025–2030	● ●	● ●
3	Sustainable drainage systems (SuDS)	2025–2030	●	● ●
4	Carbon Lifecycle Assessments of council Buildings	2026–2037	●	● ●
5	Set direction on climate adaptions and mitigations	2025–2030	●	● ●
6	Setup a Members Climate Emergency Forum CEF	2025–2030	● ●	● ●
7	Setup an Internal Interdepartmental Working Group	2025–2030	● ●	● ●
8	Renewable Energy Installations	2025–2030	● ●	● ●
9	Emission reduction via efficiencies	2025–2033	●	● ●
10	Net Zero Buildings Policy	2025–2035	●	● ●
11	SMART meter with remote access	2025–2026	●	● ●
12	Capital Projects Upskill Project Delivery	2025–2030	●	● ●
13	Sustainable New Build Design	2025–2030	●	● ●
14	Reduce Water Consumptions	2025–2030	●	● ●
15	Energy Efficiency Training Programme & Campaign	2025–2027	●	● ● ●
16	Asset Efficiency Identification	2025–2026	●	● ●
17	Enhanced M&E Maintenance	2025–2030	●	● ●
18	Remote Access complete	2025–2030	●	● ●
19	Enhanced Building Management (BMS) Maintenance	2025–2032	●	● ●
20	Enhanced Existing Maintenance	2025–2030	●	● ●
21	Utilisation of Building Control Expertise.	2025–2032	●	● ●
22	Sustainable Construction.	2025–2032	●	● ●
23	Building Adaption Pilot	2025–2034	● ●	● ●
24	Carbon Offsetting	2025–2034	●	● ●
25	Coastal Sea Defence	2025–2027	●	● ●
26	Decarbonise Diesel / Petrol Small Plant	2025–2035	●	● ●
27	Grounds Maintenance Planting	2026–2030	●	● ●
28	Supply Chain Data Gathering	2025–2027	●	● ●
29	Energy Consumption Reduction	2025–2026	●	● ●

 Community Resilience
  Green Jobs
  Productivity
  Skills and Learning

 Economic Growth

 Nature & Biodiversity

 Public Safety




 Social Inclusion

 Education

 Places & Spaces

 Quality Homes

 Waste & Circular Economy

 Adaptation
 Mitigation
 Combined Adaptation & Mitigation



Economy

Provide support for businesses and social enterprises to develop low-carbon plans, enhance green skills training, and reduce emissions in tourism, agriculture, and supply chains.

Action Number	Action Title	Timeframe	Mitigation and/or Adaptation	Co-benefit
1	Just Transition	2025–2030	● ●	● ●
2	Green Local Economy	2025–2030	●	● ●
3	Climate Finance Strategy	2025–2027	● ●	● ●
4	Energy Audits & Retrofitting	2025–2026	●	● ●
5	Borough Emissions Reduction	2025–2030	●	● ●
6	Awareness Campaign	2025–2035	●	● ●
7	Climate Training Delivery	2025–2027	●	● ●
8	SME Carbon Reduction Support	2025–2027	●	● ● ●
9	Large Decarbonisation Projects	2025–2030	●	● ●
10	Assess Climate Resilience Planning	2025–2026	●	● ●
11	Climate Resilience Financial Planning	2025–2035	●	● ● ●
12	Sustainable Tourism & Recreation	2025–2030	●	● ●
13	Supply Chain Data Gathering	2025–2030	●	● ●
14	Borough Scope 3 Emission Reduction	2025–2030	●	● ●

● Community Resilience ● Green Jobs ● Productivity ● Skills and Learning
 ● Economic Growth ● Nature & Biodiversity ● Public Safety ● Social Inclusion
 ● Education ● Places & Spaces ● Quality Homes ● Waste & Circular Economy

● Adaptation
 ● Mitigation
 ● ● Combined Adaptation & Mitigation




Transport


Electrify fleet, expand EV infrastructure, support active travel, and reduce staff travel emissions through agile working and digital tools.

Action Number	Action Title	Timeframe	Mitigation and/or Adaptation	Co-benefit
1	Active Travel budget	2025–2030	●	● ●
2	Zero Emission Fleet	2025–2030	●	● ●
3	Decarbonise Small Fleet (<7.5T)	2025–2030	●	● ●
4	EV Infrastructure Council	2025–2028	●	● ●
5	EV Infrastructure Borough	2025–2030	●	● ●
6	Sustainable Parking	2028–2032	●	● ●
7	Maximise Agile working	2025–2026	●	● ●
8	Support Active Travel	2025–2030	●	● ●
9	Active travel funding	2025–2028	●	● ●
10	Alternative Fuel Feasibility Study	2025–2026	●	● ●

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 Community Resilience
  Green Jobs
  Productivity
  Skills and Learning


 Economic Growth


 Nature & Biodiversity


 Public Safety


 Social Inclusion

 Education


 Places & Spaces

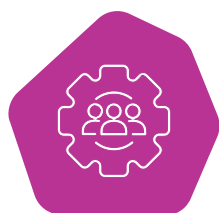
 Quality Homes

 Waste & Circular Economy

 Adaptation

 Mitigation

 Combined Adaptation & Mitigation



Governance

Embed climate considerations across all policies, decision-making, and staff roles. Strengthen climate reporting, emergency planning, and multi-agency collaboration.

Action Number	Action Title	Timeframe	Mitigation and/or Adaptation	Co-benefit
1	Establish Borough Climate Partnership	2025–2030	● ●	● ●
2	Align Climate Risk with Council Risk Framework	2025–2034	●	● ●
3	Sustainable Procurement	2025–2026	●	● ●
4	Green Procurement Framework	2025–2030	●	● ●
5	Community Climate Fund	2025–2028	●	● ●
6	Publish an Annual SMART Climate Report	2025–2034	●	● ●
7	Climate Resilience Plan	2025–2028	●	● ●
8	Climate Screening Tool	2025–2030	●	● ●
9	Climate Champions	2025–2027	● ●	● ●
10	Climate Risk Assessment	2025–2026	●	● ● ● ●
11	Embed Climate Change into Policies/Strategies	2025–2030	●	● ●
12	Business Continuity Planning	2025–2030	●	● ●
13	Resilience and Emergency Planning	2025–2030	●	● ●
14	Department Source Review	2025–2026	● ●	● ● ●
15	Capital Project Team	2025–2030	●	● ●
16	Administer & Enforce Building Regulations	2025–2030	●	● ●
17	Climate Action Monitoring	2025–2034	●	● ●
18	New Low Carbon Tenant	2025–2030	●	● ●
19	Low Carbon Use of Council Land	2025–2030	●	● ●
20	Climate Change Actions within Community Plan	2025–2030	●	● ●
21	Local Development Plan (LDP)	2025–2030	● ●	● ●
22	Embedding Governance	2025–2034	● ●	● ●
23	Human Resources (HR)	2025–2026	● ●	● ●
24	Council Policies & Strategies	2025–2030	● ●	● ●
25	External Collaboration	2025–2028	●	● ●
26	Lough Neagh Recovery Plan	2025–2030	● ●	● ● ● ●
27	Carbon Literacy for Local Authorities and Members	2025–2030	● ●	● ● ● ● ●

● Community Resilience	● Green Jobs	● Productivity
● Economic Growth	● Nature & Biodiversity	● Public Safety
● Education	● Places & Spaces	● Quality Homes
		● Waste & Circular Economy

● Adaptation
● Mitigation
● Combined Adaptation & Mitigation




Resource Management


Increase recycling, eliminate single-use plastics, support a circular economy, and cut Scope 3 emissions via sustainable procurement.

Action Number	Action Title	Timeframe	Mitigation and/or Adaptation	Co-benefit
1	Behaviour Change	2025–2030	● ●	● ●
2	Expand food waste and recycling programmes	2025–2026	●	● ●
3	Climate Action Section on Council Website	2025–2030	●	● ●
4	Community Support	2025–2028	● ●	● ●
5	Increase Recycling of Municipal Waste 2030	2025–2030	●	● ●
6	Increase Recycling of Municipal Waste 2035	2025–2030	●	● ●
7	Increase Waste Reduction & Re-cycling Education	2025–2030	●	● ●
8	Promote LIVESMART	2025–2030	●	● ● ●
9	Single Use (SUP)Plastics	2025–2027	●	● ●
10	Re-cycle Waste Heat (Electrical)	2025–2030	● ●	● ●
11	Re-cycle Waste Heat (Thermal)	2025–2030	●	● ●

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 Community Resilience
  Green Jobs
  Productivity
  Skills and Learning


 Economic Growth


 Nature & Biodiversity


 Public Safety




 Social Inclusion

 Education

 Places & Spaces

 Quality Homes

 Waste & Circular Economy

 Adaptation
  Mitigation
  Combined Adaptation & Mitigation

Monitoring Progress

Delivery will take place in five phases between 2025 and 2050, starting with internal leadership and statutory reporting, and expanding to borough-wide support and innovation

Phase 1 (2025–2032) will focus on our Council estate emissions (Scopes 1 and 2), establishing a strong reporting framework, collecting baseline data, and delivering priority actions. This phase lays the foundation for future progress by embedding climate across all our Council functions. We will align our internal policies with our values and principles and identifying high-impact measures to drive long-term change. Scope 3 emissions reporting will begin preparation during this phase, with formal inclusion by 2027 in line with statutory requirements.

Progress will be benchmarked using key performance indicators (KPIs) across six priority areas. The Council will also embed climate education and understanding through targeted staff training and community outreach programmes (Appendix 1).

To ensure full transparency and accountability, Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council will introduce a robust monitoring and reporting framework aligned with the Climate Change Act (Northern Ireland) 2022 and guided by the NI Draft Climate Action Plan. This includes:

- An annual internal review, conducted by the Climate Action Team (CAT), to assess emissions reduction progress, delivery of actions, and governance performance.
- Verification of Scope 1 and 2 data, ensuring accuracy and alignment with government guidance.

- Statutory reporting to DAERA via the central digital platform by October 2025, including emissions data, policies, and timelines.
- Public progress updates, with annual climate reports published on the Council website and shared with the Environmental Services Committee.





















Phase 1 will be formally reviewed in 2029 to evaluate effectiveness, identify opportunities for acceleration, and inform the design of Phase 2.

Phases 2–5 (2032–2050) will build on the foundation set in Phase 1. Each phase will begin with a structured review of progress and realignment of objectives based on emerging science, technologies, community needs and policy changes. Actions will go beyond the Council estate to include Scope 3 emissions, such as those from procurement, supply chains, and business travel. These later phases will accelerate the transition to low- and zero-carbon fleet and energy systems and deepen support for borough-wide climate resilience, through nature-based solutions, climate education, and meaningful public engagement.














With ongoing leadership, reinforced data, and collaboration across sectors, our Council will remain on the pathway to achieving net zero by 2050 while contributing to Northern Ireland's carbon budgets and wider climate goals.

Appendix 1: Action Table




Economy

Action No.	Lead	Action Title	Action Description	Timeframe	Outcome	Mitigation and/or Adaptation	Co-benefit
1	Climate Change (CC)	Just Transition	Investigate and assess a Just Transition across rural, youth, and low-income communities. Targeted support plans launched for rural, youth and low-income communities.	2025–2030	Climate action and improved community resilience	 	 
2	Prosperity and Place (P&P)	Green Local Economy	Promote a green local economy through support programmes and funding, this has been addressed through green support scheme and the LEP. Identify a baseline for green jobs and increase green job creation by at least 10% and enable 100 local businesses to adopt carbon reduction action plans by 2030.	2025-2030	Economic growth aligned with low-carbon goals		 
3	Finance (F)	Climate Finance Strategy	Develop a Climate Finance Profile to identify and secure funding. Cover at least 50% of annual climate project costs through external sources by 2027.	2025-2027	Increased financial capacity to deliver net zero	 	 
4	Energy, Health and Built Environment, Capital Works Energy and Infrastructure (E, H&BE, CWEI)	Capita works energy and infrastructure health and built environment (CWEI, HBE)	Conduct energy audits for all council buildings and at least 300 public housing units. Facilitate retrofitting of at least 300 properties by 2028, aiming for a 30% reduction in energy-related CO ₂ emissions per property.	2025-2028	Energy efficiency and long-term cost savings, reduction in household energy bills		 
5	Prosperity and Place (P&P)	Borough Emissions Reduction	Support borough-wide emissions reduction by conducting annual energy audits and targeting a 15% reduction in CO ₂ e over baseline levels by 2030.	2025-2030	Verified reduction in Scope 1/2 emissions and energy costs. Lower Borough emissions and higher participation in decarbonisation action		 
6	Prosperity and Place, Local Economic Partnership (P&P, LEP)	Awareness Campaign	Borough Awareness Campaign (external to Council). Documented awareness campaigns - where key emissions identified support explored. Provide decarbonisation awareness with support to key carbon emitters.	2025–2035	Support Initiated		 














Economy

Action No.	Lead	Action Title	Action Description	Timeframe	Outcome	Mitigation and/or Adaptation	Co-benefit
7	Prosperity and Place (P&P)	Climate Training Delivery	Provide borough-wide training and mentoring to support decarbonisation, including sourcing funding and delivering a minimum of five training sessions. Develop green technology skills by delivering at least one specialist workshop in high-priority areas such as retrofitting, wind turbine technicians, or domestic energy assessment.	2025–2030	Increased staff capacity for climate action. Training & source funding to support businesses		 
8	Prosperity and Place (P&P)	SME Carbon Reduction Support	Borough Support Training & Mentoring to Support Businesses on Green Carbon Reduction Projects (external to Council). Support 50 local businesses or social enterprises to develop carbon reduction action plans. Administer competitive grant to those who successfully achieve carbon reduction action plans.	2025–2027	Verified reduction in Scope 1/2 emissions and energy costs - Deliver green support scheme to local businesses & social enterprises		  
9	Estates, Capital Works Energy and Infrastructure (E, CWEI)	Large decarbonisation	Deliver large decarbonisation projects in partnership with central government. Install at least 200 electric meters and controls across public infrastructure by 2030.	2025-2030	Reduction in Borough CO2 emissions		 
10	Prosperity and Place (P&P)	Assess Climate Resilience Planning	Borough business capabilities. Audit completed and best practice shared. Complete audit of local businesses to assess resilience to climate change and introductions of renewable technologies.	2025–2026	Borough advancing climate resilience and CO2 reduction		 




 Community Resilience	 Green Jobs	 Productivity	 Skills and Learning
 Economic Growth	 Nature & Biodiversity	 Public Safety	 Social Inclusion
 Education	 Places & Spaces	 Quality Homes	 Waste & Circular Economy

 Adaptation
 Mitigation
 Combined Adaptation & Mitigation


























Economy

Action No.	Lead	Action Title	Action Description	Timeframe	Outcome	Mitigation and/or Adaptation	Co-benefit
11	Finance (F)	Climate Resilience Financial Planning	CC&GBC Financial Planning to secure climate resilience. Budget profile in place. Financial profiling & budget in alignment to decarbonisation agreed actions budget allocated to climate change actions to cover business cases delivering high efficiency, reduced energy & low carbon solutions.	2025–2035	Finance budget approved		  
12	Tourism and Recreation (T&R)	Sustainable Tourism & Recreation	Investigate key sustainable Tourism & Recreation actions to mitigate against Climate Change. Destination & management strategy updated with identified mitigations and adaptations to reduced effects of climate change where possible. Complete a review of the tourism & recreation strategy.	2025–2030	Sustainability Increased and Reduction in CO2		 
13	Finance, Climate Change (F, CC)	Supply Chain Data Gathering	Investigate best practice to collate emissions from Councils supply chain (Scope 3 emissions reduction). Scope 3 benchmark emissions complete July 2028.	2025–2030	Benchmark existing Scope 3 emissions to inform future reductions		 
14	Finance, Climate Change (F, CC)	Borough Scope 3 Emissions Reduction	Scope 3 Emissions Reductions. Evidence of engagement with supply chain and procurement criteria targets and objectives set to reduce scope 3 emissions. Evidence of environmental and social value weightings in tender awards.	2025–2030	Reduction of Scope 3 emissions, energy costs & increased sustainability		 





 Community Resilience	 Green Jobs	 Productivity	 Skills and Learning
 Economic Growth	 Nature & Biodiversity	 Public Safety	 Social Inclusion
 Education	 Places & Spaces	 Quality Homes	 Waste & Circular Economy

 Adaptation
 Mitigation
 Combined Adaptation & Mitigation
























Governance

Action No.	Lead	Action Title	Action Description	Timeframe	Outcome	Mitigation and/or Adaptation	Co-benefit
1	Prosperity and Place, Climate Change (P&P, CC)	Establish Borough Climate Change Partnership/Commission	Investigate and assess a Borough Climate Partnership/Commission with stakeholders from community groups, academia, business, and agriculture. Partnership formed and operational with quarterly meetings.	2025–2030	Stronger stakeholder collaboration on borough-wide climate actions	 	 
2	Climate Change (CC)	Align Climate Risks with Council Risk Framework	Link climate performance monitoring to the Council's risk management framework. Climate risks embedded in corporate risk register.	2025–2034	Early identification and mitigation of climate-related risks		 
3	Finance, Climate Change (F, CC)	Sustainable Procurement	Embed climate goals in local plans and procurement policies. Require all major projects over £500k to include sustainability criteria by 2026.	2025–2026	Cross-sector climate alignment in planning and development		 
4	Finance, Climate Change (F, CC)	Green Procurement Framework	Develop and implement green procurement policy including supply chain emissions. Procurement guidelines in place; % contracts with emissions criteria.	2025–2030	Reduced Scope 3 emissions and sustainable sourcing		 
5	Finance, Climate Change (F, CC)	Community Climate Fund	Investigate and assess a local climate action fund to support at least 10 community-led projects annually starting in 2025.	2025–2028	Enhanced public engagement and capacity building		 
6	Climate Change (CC)	Publish an Annual Smart Climate Report	Publish an annual climate report with dashboard indicators. Annual report published; KPIs tracked. Establish clear benchmarks on total council emissions, across the council's own asset base, to better track performance and identify opportunities for improvement.	2025–2034	Greater transparency and accountability		 
7	Finance, Climate Change, Estates (F, CC, E)	Climate Resilience Plan	Develop a Climate Resilience Plan addressing heatwaves, flooding, and supply chain risks.	2025–2028	Enhanced capacity to manage climate risks and adaptations		 
8	Climate Change, Capital Project, Estates (CC, CP, E)	Climate Screening Tool	Implement a climate screening tool for all major council projects to assess emissions, climate risks, and full lifecycle environmental impacts from the outset. 100% of major projects screened by 2030; at least 5 projects adjusted based on screening outcomes where relevant.	2025–2030	More sustainable project delivery aligned with net zero goals and climate resilience		 




 Community Resilience
  Green Jobs
  Productivity
  Skills and Learning
 Economic Growth
  Nature & Biodiversity
  Public Safety
  Social Inclusion
 Education
  Places & Spaces
  Quality Homes
  Waste & Circular Economy

 Adaptation
 Mitigation
  Combined Adaptation & Mitigation



















Governance

Action No.	Lead	Action Title	Action Description	Timeframe	Outcome	Mitigation and/or Adaptation	Co-benefit
9	Climate Change (CC)	Climate champions	Assign climate champions in every department and track staff climate training. Champions appointed; 50% staff trained.	2025–2027	Organisational culture shift toward climate responsibility	 	 
10	Climate Change (CC)	Climate Risk Assessment	Conduct a comprehensive Climate Risk Assessment to identify vulnerabilities across Council operations and infrastructure. This will include stakeholder engagement and scenario-based climate impact analysis to inform mitigation and adaptation planning.	2025–2026			   
11	Corporate Services (CS)	Embed climate change into policies/ strategies	Embed climate change and sustainability actions in Council plans, policies and strategies. Plans, policies and strategies identified, reviewed and updated to maximise climate change mitigations and adaptations.	2025–2030	Borough and Council estate more resilient to climate change and reduced CO2		 
12	Health and Built Environment (H&BE)	Business Continuity Planning	Business Continuity Planning. Climate Change risks are appropriately addressed within the Risk Management & Business Continuity process.	2025–2030	Increased Climate Change resilience preparedness identified including risk register and necessary actions implemented.		 
13	Health and Built Environment (H&BE)	Resilience and emergency planning	Multi agency working to develop and increase capacity, resilience and emergency planning to respond to severe weather events. Severe weather multi agency planning embedded into Emergency planning strategy.	2025–2030	Improved multi agency response, aiding improved community outcomes. Number of multi-agency responses delivered.		 
14	Climate Change, Senior Management Team (CC, SMT)	Department resource review	Conduct a comprehensive review of the climate change function within council to assess current staffing, expertise, capacity gaps, and delivery barriers. Define the case for additional resources to meet statutory and strategy delivery requirements.	2025–2026	Clear identification of operational and staffing needs to deliver Climate Change Action Strategy actions, supporting long-term delivery and compliance with statutory duties.	 	  




 Community Resilience	 Green Jobs	 Productivity	 Skills and Learning
 Economic Growth	 Nature & Biodiversity	 Public Safety	 Social Inclusion
 Education	 Places & Spaces	 Quality Homes	 Waste & Circular Economy

 Adaptation
 Mitigation
 Combined Adaptation & Mitigation

































Governance

Action No.	Lead	Action Title	Action Description	Timeframe	Outcome	Mitigation and/or Adaptation	Co-benefit
15	Health and Built Environment (H&BE)	Capital Project Team	Assist Capital Project Team in relation to new buildings and refurbishments. Internal team formed; cross-departmental engagement recorded. Update capital project delivery procedure to ensure building control become an early consultee..	2025–2030	Improved coordination and decision-making on climate action		 
16	Health and Built Environment (H&BE)	Administer & Enforce Building Regulations	Administer & Enforce Building Regulations. Application which have exceed the minimum standards. Encourage and educate applicants / applications to improve upon minimum standards in relation to fitness of materials and conservation of fuel / power.	2025–2030	Increased climate change building resilience & reduction in CO2		 
17	Climate Change (CC)	Climate Action Monitoring	Reporting & Monitoring Climate Change Information relating to DEARA Statutory submission and Monitor Climate Change Actions. CCAS annual review completed, creating continual awareness & statutory reporting completed on time.	2025–2034	Enhanced Climate Change Resilience & Reduction in CO2		 
18	Corporate Services, Climate Change (CS, CC)	New Low Carbon Tenant	New Leases in operation & Agree metrics to be measured. Revise leases to ensure low carbon building use and sustainable responsibilities placed with same.	2025–2030	Reduction in Co2		 
19	Climate Change (CC)	Low carbon Use of Council land	Sustainable Low carbon Use of Council land applications. Criteria agreed & incorporated within all requests to use Council lands. Implementation of sustainable & low carbon use of Council land applications.	2025–2030	Increased Sustainability & Reduction in Co2		 
20	Planning, Capital Project (P, CP)	Climate Change actions within Community Plan	Develop Climate Change actions necessary within Community Plan in conjunction with stakeholders. Climate Change mitigations and adaptations identified within the statement of progress of the community plan in collaboration with agency stakeholders.	2025–2030	Improved community climate resilience and reduced CO2 emissions		 





 Community Resilience
  Green Jobs
  Productivity
  Skills and Learning
 Economic Growth
  Nature & Biodiversity
  Public Safety
  Social Inclusion
 Education
  Places & Spaces
  Quality Homes
  Waste & Circular Economy

 Adaptation
 Mitigation
 Combined Adaptation & Mitigation





















Governance

Action No.	Lead	Action Title	Action Description	Timeframe	Outcome	Mitigation and/or Adaptation	Co-benefit
21	Planning (P)	Local Development Plan (LDP)	Evidence of collaborative working. Participate as stakeholder in Community Planning Strategic Partnership. Consult with relevant government bodies and key stakeholders on proposed plan policies and proposals (zonings).	2025–2030	Relevant government departments and key consultees provide input into the LDP climate change policies and proposals (zonings).	 	 
22	Environmental Services (ES)	Embedding Governance	Embedding Governance. Climate impact assessments included in all Council reports.	2025–2034	Enhanced climate resilience & reduced CO2 emission	 	 
23	Organisational Development, Human Resources (OD, HR)	Human Resources (HR)	Human Resources (HR) to Ensure Climate Change Responsibility Placed on All Staff. Greater staff awareness and support via job descriptions and staff inductions.	2025–2026	Greater council climate change support across all staff	 	 
24	Environmental Services (ES)	Council Policies & Strategies	Council Policies & Strategies. Climate change impacts and opportunities included within policies & strategies.	2025–2030	Increased organisation cohesion to mitigate and adaption to climate change.	 	 
25	Climate Change (CC)	External Collaboration	External Collaboration. Record of Meetings to collaborate & formulate a NI Council wide working group in relation to climate change mitigations & adaptations to assist best practice and to support funding opportunities.	2025–2028	Enhanced efficiencies and progress in the delivery of resilience measure and reduced emissions		 
26	Climate Change, Biodiversity, Capital Works Energy and Infrastructure (CC, B, CWEI)	Lough Neagh Recovery Plan	Work with partners to support the Lough Neagh Recovery Plan, ensuring responsible use of waterways and contributing to actions that reduce toxic algae growth and improve water quality.	2025-2030	Increased resilience of local waterways through reduced pollution, better management, and progress on algae recovery	 	   
27	Prosperity and Place, Climate Change, Operations (P&P, CC, O)	Carbon Literacy for Local Authorities and Members.	Deliver targeted carbon literacy training to elected members. the programme will build knowledge and understanding of climate science, the impacts of carbon emissions, and the role of local government in driving net zero. training will also provide practical tools for intergrating low-carbon thinking.	2025-2030	increased awareness and capacity within local authorities to embed climate considerations into everyday operations and strategic decisions.	 	    




 Community Resilience	 Green Jobs	 Productivity	 Skills and Learning
 Economic Growth	 Nature & Biodiversity	 Public Safety	 Social Inclusion
 Education	 Places & Spaces	 Quality Homes	 Waste & Circular Economy

 Adaptation
 Mitigation
  Combined Adaptation & Mitigation


















Infrastructure and Estate

Action No.	Lead	Action Title	Action Description	Timeframe	Outcome	Mitigation and/or Adaptation	Co-benefit
1	Climate Change, Biodiversity (CC, B)	Nature Based Solutions	Implement Nature Based Solutions(NbS) including urban greening, wetlands, green roofs, and biodiversity corridors. Minimum of 3 NbS projects implemented by 2030	2025–2030	Enhanced ecosystem services and borough resilience		 
2	Climate Change, Biodiversity (CC, B)	Tree Planting for Carbon Sequestration	Implement large-scale tree planting with at least 10,000 trees planted annually until 2030 to enhance biodiversity and carbon capture. Native species will be sourced to maximise biodiversity value, this would support the placement of trees in appropriate locations, to maximise the co2 intake, whilst ensuring they are sourced both locally and ethically.	2025–2030	Improved biodiversity, flood management, and urban cooling	 	 
3	Planning (P)	Sustainable drainage systems (SuDS)	Promote the use of climate risk mapping and Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) in all planning proposals.	2025–2030	Increased flood resilience and future-proof infrastructure		 
4	Capital Projects (CP)	Carbon Lifecycle Assessments of council Buildings	Undertake carbon lifecycle assessments for all Council buildings, beginning with new builds. This will measure emissions across construction, operation, and end-of-life stages, enabling better decisions on building, renovation, and maintenance to support net zero goals. The assessments will identify the highest-emission stages and guide future investment in low-carbon materials, energy-efficient design, and smarter maintenance strategies.	2026–2037	Total carbon impact, reduce long term carbon emissions		 
5	Capital Works Energy and Infrastructure, Climate Change (CWEI, CC)	Set direction on climate adoptions and mitigations	Set direction on climate adoptions and mitigations. Climate Change Action Strategy (CCAS) adopted by Council.	2025–2030	Mitigations and Adaptions (M&A's) completed		 
6	Capital Works Energy and Infrastructure, Climate Change (CWEI, CC)	Setup a Members Climate Emergency Forum CEF	Setup a Members Climate Emergency Forum CEF. Minimum 4 meetings/year with published minutes. To discuss Climate Change Mitigations & Recommendations.	2025–2030	Improved coordination and decision-making on climate action	 	 




 Community Resilience	 Green Jobs	 Productivity	 Skills and Learning
 Economic Growth	 Nature & Biodiversity	 Public Safety	 Social Inclusion
 Education	 Places & Spaces	 Quality Homes	 Waste & Circular Economy

 Adaptation
 Mitigation
 Combined Adaptation & Mitigation























Infrastructure and Estate

Action No.	Lead	Action Title	Action Description	Timeframe	Outcome	Mitigation and/or Adaptation	Co-benefit
7	Climate Change (CC)	Setup an Internal Interdepartmental working group	Setup an Internal Interdepartmental Working Group. Internal team formed; cross-departmental engagement recorded. Internal Climate Action Team (CAT).	2025–2030	Record of Meetings Improved organisation Climate Change collaboration	 	 
8	Energy, Climate Change (E, CC)	Renewable Energy Installations	Install renewable energy technology (solar or heat pumps) in at least 10 council facilities by 2030 to reduce CO ₂ emissions. Explore the potential to generate green energy within the borough, including a feasibility assessment of onshore wind turbine development alongside existing renewable opportunities.	By 2030	Verified reduction in Scope 1/2 emissions and energy costs. Identification of additional Renewable energy opportunities within estate – removing dependency on Fossil Fuels	 	 
9	Energy, Climate Change (E, CC)	Emission reduction via efficiencies	Emission reduction via efficiencies. Annual energy audit; Energy Consumption Reduction 15% reduction by 2033 (Base Year 2025).	2025-2033	Verified reduction in Scope 1/2 emissions and energy costs		 
10	Project Sponsor, Capital Works Energy and Infrastructure, Capital Projects (PS, CWEL, CP)	Building performance	New Building Performance. All new buildings designed to Net Zero Operational Standard actively participating within the NI building control. Low carbon and sustainable design are in both the Project Business Case and Specification. Ensure sustainable principles are integrated into all major construction and refurbishment projects at the design phase, incorporating it into both the business case and project specification. Retrofit and New Build Options Compared looking at material specification and fitting standards.	2025–2030	Implement carbon net zero building standard released april 2025' and this after the sentence ending in NI building control.		 
11	Climate Change (CC)	SMART meter with remote access	SMART meter with remote access. 50% of Council buildings will have a SMART Meter installed by 2026	2025-2026	Monitoring & Targeting and evidenced reduced consumptions and Co2 emissions		 




 Community Resilience	 Green Jobs	 Productivity	 Skills and Learning
 Economic Growth	 Nature & Biodiversity	 Public Safety	 Social Inclusion
 Education	 Places & Spaces	 Quality Homes	 Waste & Circular Economy

 Adaptation
 Mitigation
 Combined Adaptation & Mitigation

















Infrastructure and Estate

Action No.	Lead	Action Title	Action Description	Timeframe	Outcome	Mitigation and/or Adaptation	Co-benefit
12	Capital Projects (CP)	Capital Projects Upskill Project Delivery	Capital Projects Upskill Project Delivery. Comprehensive Consultancy Framework Completed to engage and appoint the necessary skills to deliver low carbon solutions.	2025–2030	Competent Consultancy Framework & Staff in Place. Engage Skilled Resource & Provide Training		 
13	Capital Projects (CP)	Sustainable New Build Design	Sustainable New Build Design. Comprehensive Consultancy Framework Completed to engage and appoint the necessary skills to deliver low carbon and sustainable building solutions.	2025–2030	Competent Consultancy Framework & Staff in Place		 
14	Estates, Capital Project, Climate Change (E, CP, CC)	Reduce Water Consumptions	Reduce Water Consumptions (on average 1 cubic meter of water results in 10.6 kg* of carbon emission *Dependant on location. Introduction of rainwater harvesting and fitting of economisers & Fitting of On Line Loggers to assist Informed Decision Making.	2025–2030	Water, Cost and CO2 reduction. Increase rainwater harvesting and water economising techniques		 
15	Climate Change, Energy (CC, E)	Energy Efficiency Training Programme & Campaign	Energy Efficiency Training Programme & Campaign. At least 10 key staff trained by 2027	2025–2027	Competent and trained stakeholder and staff in place.		  
16	Climate Change, Energy, Finance (CC, E, F)	Asset Efficiency Identification	Asset Efficiency Identification. Hierarchical Identification of inefficient building assets. Annual energy audit; 15% reduction in CO2e over baseline.	2025–2026	Verified reduction in Scope 1/2 emissions and energy costs.		 
17	Estates (E)	Enhanced M&E Maintenance	Enhanced M&E Maintenance. Planned Preventative maintenance (PPM) schedules in place.	2025–2030	PPM schedule delivery adherence		 
18	Estates (E)	Remote Access complete	Enhanced HVAC Maintenance. Recommissioning complete & Remote Access Provided (Existing HVAC systems greater than 5 years old). All new Building Management Systems (BMS) to have remote access and have carbon accounting by 2030.	2025–2030	Inefficient Building Performance Highlighted leading to Reduced CO2 emission		 




 Community Resilience
  Green Jobs
  Productivity
  Skills and Learning
 Economic Growth
  Nature & Biodiversity
  Public Safety
  Social Inclusion
 Education
  Places & Spaces
  Quality Homes
  Waste & Circular Economy

 Adaptation
 Mitigation
 Combined Adaptation & Mitigation



















Infrastructure and Estate

Action No.	Lead	Action Title	Action Description	Timeframe	Outcome	Mitigation and/or Adaptation	Co-benefit
19	Estates (E)	Enhanced Building Management (BMS) Maintenance	Enhanced Building Management (BMS) Maintenance. All new buildings designed to Net Zero Operational Standard. Re-commission Building Management Systems (BMS).	2025-2032	Instant Plant / Equipment management & Reduced CO2 emissions. Remote control with visibility & Improved building / asset comfort		 
20	Estates (E)	Enhanced Existing Maintenance	Enhanced Existing Maintenance. Evidenced Enhance maintenance completed with higher specifications and green alternatives. Replace necessary fabric with greater insulation and air tightness with boilers replaced with green renewable alternatives where practically possible.	2025-2030	Reduced CO2 emission		 
21	Capital Project, Health and Built Environment (CP, H&BE)	Utilisation of Building Control Expertise.	Utilisation of Building Control Expertise. All new buildings designed to Net Zero Operational Standard. Evidence of utilising in house knowledge and experience of Building Control staff as a consultee in capital maintenance (building fabric / energy performance & Building Resilience).	2025-2032	Climate Change compliant improvements together with reduced Energy Consumption and CO2 Emission.		 
22	Capital Works Energy and Infrastructure, Climate Change, Capital Project (CWEI, CC, CP)	Sustainable Construction.	Sustainable Construction. All new buildings designed to Net Zero Operational Standard. Agree benchmark metrics and measure completed projects against these standards.	2025-2032	Net-zero building stock; future-proofed infrastructure (Reduced Scope 3 Emissions (CO2) & Reduced Material (Kg) Required for Construction Delivery)		 
23	Project Sponsor, Capital Works Energy and Infrastructure, Capital Project, Estates (PS, CWEI, CP, E)	Building Adaption Pilot	Building Adaption Pilot. All new buildings designed to Net Zero Operational Standard. Feasibility study to adapt an Existing Community Centre to a Net Zero building Completed and business cases reported to Council for consideration.	2025-2034	Provides vital information to adapt an existing estate to reduce CO2 emissions	 	 

 Community Resilience	 Green Jobs	 Productivity	 Skills and Learning
 Economic Growth	 Nature & Biodiversity	 Public Safety	 Social Inclusion
 Education	 Places & Spaces	 Quality Homes	 Waste & Circular Economy

 Adaptation
 Mitigation
 Combined Adaptation & Mitigation






















Infrastructure and Estate

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24	Capital Works Energy and Infrastructure, Climate Change, Energy (CWEI, CC, E)	Carbon Offsetting	Carbon Offsetting. Complete a feasibility analysis of Carbon Offsetting and carbon heirachy to report member, not to be considered instead of Net zero.	2025–2034	Support decarbonisation of existing estate to provide an alternative where land footprint is unavailable on new Net Zero builds & existing assets where Green Technology is unsuited.		 
25	Capital Works Energy and Infrastructure, Capital Project, Tourism and Recreation, Senior Man-agement Team (CWEI, CP, T&R, SMT)	Coastal Sea Defence	Coastal Sea Defence. Report to Council detailing necessary Surveys with associated frequencies and interventions with costs (where necessary), to inform Climate Change adaptations actions by 2027	2025-2027	Council Assets & Lands managed responsibility with the onset of Climate Change.		 
26	Energy, Climate Change (E, CC)	Decarbonise Diesel / Petrol Small Plant	Decarbonise Diesel / Petrol Small Plant (mowers etc) Grounds Maintenance. Zero Emission Plant capability assessed. Analysis Zero emission plant options available, commencing with end of life plant / machinery replacement.	2025-2030	Reduced CO2 emissions & Report to Council for decision		 
27	Estates, Biodiversity (E, B)	Grounds Maintenance Planting	Grounds Maintenance Planting. Evidence of new regime of Climate Change Planting. Assess and agree best plants suited plants with greatest CO2 absorbance by 2030 Eg Fast growing trees absorb the greatest CO2 & also agree and source planting suited to cope with climate change.	2025-2030	Commencement of Planting		 
28	Estates, Biodiversity (E, B)	Supply Chain Data Gathering	Sourcing Grounds Maintenance Plants by 2027. Evidence of Reduced Scope 3 emissions via supply chain. Source plants with least emission carbon footprint (scope 3 emissions).	2025-2027	Reduce CO2 from Scope 3 (supply chain		 
29	Capital Works Energy and Infrastructure, Energy, Climate Change (CWEI, E, CC)	Energy Consumption Reduction	Energy Consumption Reduction. Annual energy audit; 15% reduction in CO2e over baseline. Enhance Targeting Energy & Management (TEAM) campaign.	2025–2026	Verified reduction in Scope 1/2 emissions and energy costs		 




 Community Resilience	 Green Jobs	 Productivity	 Skills and Learning
 Economic Growth	 Nature & Biodiversity	 Public Safety	 Social Inclusion
 Education	 Places & Spaces	 Quality Homes	 Waste & Circular Economy

 Adaptation
 Mitigation
 Combined Adaptation & Mitigation

















Resource Management

Action No.	Lead	Action Title	Action Description	Timeframe	Outcome	Mitigation and/or Adaptation	Co-benefit
1	Funding Unit, Climate Change, Prosperity and Place (FU, CC, P&P)	Behaviour Change	Investigate secure funding to champion Behaviour Change and Education through borough-wide outreach. At least 3 campaigns, school partnerships, and community events.	2025–2030	Greater climate literacy and public support for climate initiatives	 	  
2	Operations (O)	Expand food waste and recycling programmes	Expand food waste and recycling programmes; reduce single-use plastics (SUP). 50% reduction in landfill waste by 2026; SUP audit results.	2025–2027	Reduced emissions from waste and improved public participation		 
3	Climate Change, Corporate Services (CC, CS)	Climate Action Section on Council Website	Develop and maintain a dedicated Climate Action section on the Borough's website to inform and engage the public. Ongoing publication of progress, highlighting when action are in progress or complete. Website section launched by end of 2026 (monthly updates and visitor metrics tracked).	2025–2030	Transparent, improved public access to climate information, project updates, and participation opportunities		 
4	Operations (O)	Community Support	Support provided to communities to access funding for climate action projects to sustainably manage their environment via Environment Grant.	2025–2028	No of successful grants awarded	 	 
5	Operations (O)	Increase Recycling of Municipal Waste 2030	Increase Recycling of Municipal Waste 2030. Recycling rate increased to 55% by 2030.	2025-2030	Increase recycling rate by 5% to 55% (currently 50%) & Reduction in CO2 emissions		 
6	Operations (O)	Increase Recycling of Municipal Waste 2035	Increase Recycling of Municipal Waste 2035. Recycling Rate Increased to 65% by 2035 & actively participate in the NI Resource Network NI-RN to maximise collaboration between community groups, social enterprises, other local authorities, and charities to promote reuse and repair, ensuring resources remain in circulation.	2025-2035	Increase recycling rate by 15% to 65% (currently circa 50%) & Reduction on CO2 emissions		 




 Community Resilience	 Green Jobs	 Productivity	 Skills and Learning
 Economic Growth	 Nature & Biodiversity	 Public Safety	 Social Inclusion
 Education	 Places & Spaces	 Quality Homes	 Waste & Circular Economy

 Adaptation
 Mitigation
 Combined Adaptation & Mitigation
















Resource Management

Action No.	Lead	Action Title	Action Description	Timeframe	Outcome	Mitigation and/or Adaptation	Co-benefit
7	Operations (O)	Increase Waste Reduction & Re-cycling Education	Increase Waste Reduction & Re-cycling Education. 5 Events run by Council to encourage recycling, re-use and reductions. At least 3 communication campaigns to increase recycling and waste reduction.	2025–2030	% Increase In recycling rate and quantity of generated municipal waste reduced. Waste education and communication Events		 
8	Operations (O)	Promote LIVESMART	Promote LIVESMART. Number of Campaigns Carried Out & Ensure the sustainable management of waste including the promotion of the waste hierarchy and the circular economy. Promote LIVESMART to encourage, inform and involve all our residents, businesses and visitors to live more lightly on our planet by taking simple steps to protect our environment.	2025–2030	% Increase In recycling rate and quantity of generated municipal waste reduced		 
9	Operations (O)	Single Use Plastics (SUP)	Reduction in Consumption of Single Use (SUP)Plastics within Council & its Events. 2 of awareness events to promote the "Plastic " ethos.	2025–2027	Reduction in single use plastics & reduction in associated CO2 emissions		 
10	Capital Works Energy and Infra-structure, Climate Change (CWEI, CC)	Re-cycle Waste Heat (Electrical)	Re-cycle Waste Heat (Electrical). Servers / data rooms moved - Reposition (where possible), heat generation ICT equipment to area where waste heat or Solar PV loading is required. Eg server and data rooms located within Leisure Centres.	2025–2030	Reduced Cooling Loads and reduced CO2 emissions & Reduced Energy Costs	 	 
11	Capital Works Energy and Infra-structure, Climate Change (CWEI, CC)	Re-cycle Waste Heat (Thermal)	Re-cycle Waste Heat (Thermal). Heat recovery achieved with new builds. Maximise heat recovery opportunities on all new buildings.	2025–2030	Reduced CO2 emissions and reduced Energy cost		 




 Community Resilience	 Green Jobs	 Productivity	 Skills and Learning
 Economic Growth	 Nature & Biodiversity	 Public Safety	 Social Inclusion
 Education	 Places & Spaces	 Quality Homes	 Waste & Circular Economy

 Adaptation
 Mitigation
 Combined Adaptation & Mitigation
















Transport

Action No.	Lead	Action Title	Action Description	Timeframe	Outcome	Mitigation and/or Adaptation	Co-benefit
1	Finance, Climate Change (F, CC)	Active Travel budget	Investigate funding initiatives with a minimum 10% of transport budget to active travel infrastructure. Budget allocation confirmed. Development and maintenance of active travel infrastructure, such as walking and cycling routes, in alignment with NI Climate Change Act 2022.	2028–2032	Improved health, lower car dependence, fewer emissions		 
2	Operations (O)	Zero Emission Fleet	Assessment of zero emission vehicle propulsion for fleet vehicles. Investigations complete including pilot schemes. Commencement of Transition all vehicles with Decarbonisation of small fleet by 2030 initially.	2025-2032	Reduction in CO2 Emission & Reduced Energy Costs. By ssessing the transition to Zero Emission Fleet Vehicles together with charging and fuelling points		 
3	Operations (O)	Decarbonise Small Fleet (<7.5T)	Decarbonise Small Fleet (<7.5T) by 2025. Completion of Assessment and Trials with Agreed most advantageous Finance Options by 2025.	2025-2030	Reduction in CO2 emissions.		 
4	Climate Change (CC)	EV Infrastructure Council	Carry out a review of EV charge points requirements within Council estate (staff parking). Investigations complete commencement of transition. Assess EV charging need across Council estate by 2028	2025-2028	Reduction in CO2 Emission		 
5	Prosperity and Place (P&P)	EV Infrastructure Borough	EV charge points requirements across the Borough. Investigations complete development of strategy if intervention required. Assess EV charging needs across Borough and if this requires Council support / intervention.	2025-2030	Borough EV Charging Requirements Identified and Methodology how this is addressed assessed. Reduction in CO2 Emission		 




 Community Resilience	 Green Jobs	 Productivity	 Skills and Learning
 Economic Growth	 Nature & Biodiversity	 Public Safety	 Social Inclusion
 Education	 Places & Spaces	 Quality Homes	 Waste & Circular Economy

 Adaptation
 Mitigation
 Combined Adaptation & Mitigation

Transport

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6	Capital Works Energy and Infrastructure, Prosperity and Place (CWEI, P&P)	Sustainable Parking	Increased Sustainable Parking. App available for motorists to download by 2026 Complete investigation of a Intelligent Parking App to assist motorists finding available spaces - thereby reduce unnecessary traffic seeking parking.	2025-2030	Reduced Traffic and CO2		 
7	Organisational Development, Human Resources (OD, HR)	Maximise Agile working	Maximise Agile working to minimise travel. Baseline assessment complete with optimisations / efficiencies implemented by 2026. Review agile working to minimise travel & promote virtual meetings.	2025-2036	Reduction in CO2 Emission & Reduced in Cost		 
8	Sport and Wellbeing, Prosperity and Place, Tourism and Recreation (S&W, P&P, T&R)	Support Active Travel	Support Active Travel, encouraging cycling, walking and running to work. Council's plans, strategies and policies support communities to live more sustainability & of meters of greenway & update and promote cycle routes. By assessing the necessary synergies across Councils strategies and policies and work in partnership with DFI to assist sustainable travel.	2025-2030	Additional Greenway & Cycle Routes marketed / promoted & Reduction in CO2 Emission & Better Wellbeing		 
9	Sport and Wellbeing, Prosperity and Place, Tourism and Recreation (S&W, P&P, T&R)	Active travel funding	Identify funding opportunities available for active travel within Borough. Funding awarded & projects completed for active travel by 2028.	2025-2028	Reduction in CO2 emissions		 
10	Operations (O)	Alternative Fuel Feasibility Study	Carry out an alternative Fuel Feasibility Study by 2027. Completion of assessment and trials with agreed most advantageous finance options (assess best alternative fuel to achieve reduction in emissions).	2025-2027	Reduction in CO2 Emission		 

 Community Resilience	 Green Jobs	 Productivity	 Skills and Learning
 Economic Growth	 Nature & Biodiversity	 Public Safety	 Social Inclusion
 Education	 Places & Spaces	 Quality Homes	 Waste & Circular Economy

 Adaptation
 Mitigation
 Combined Adaptation & Mitigation

Appendix 2: Scope 1 and 2 Tables

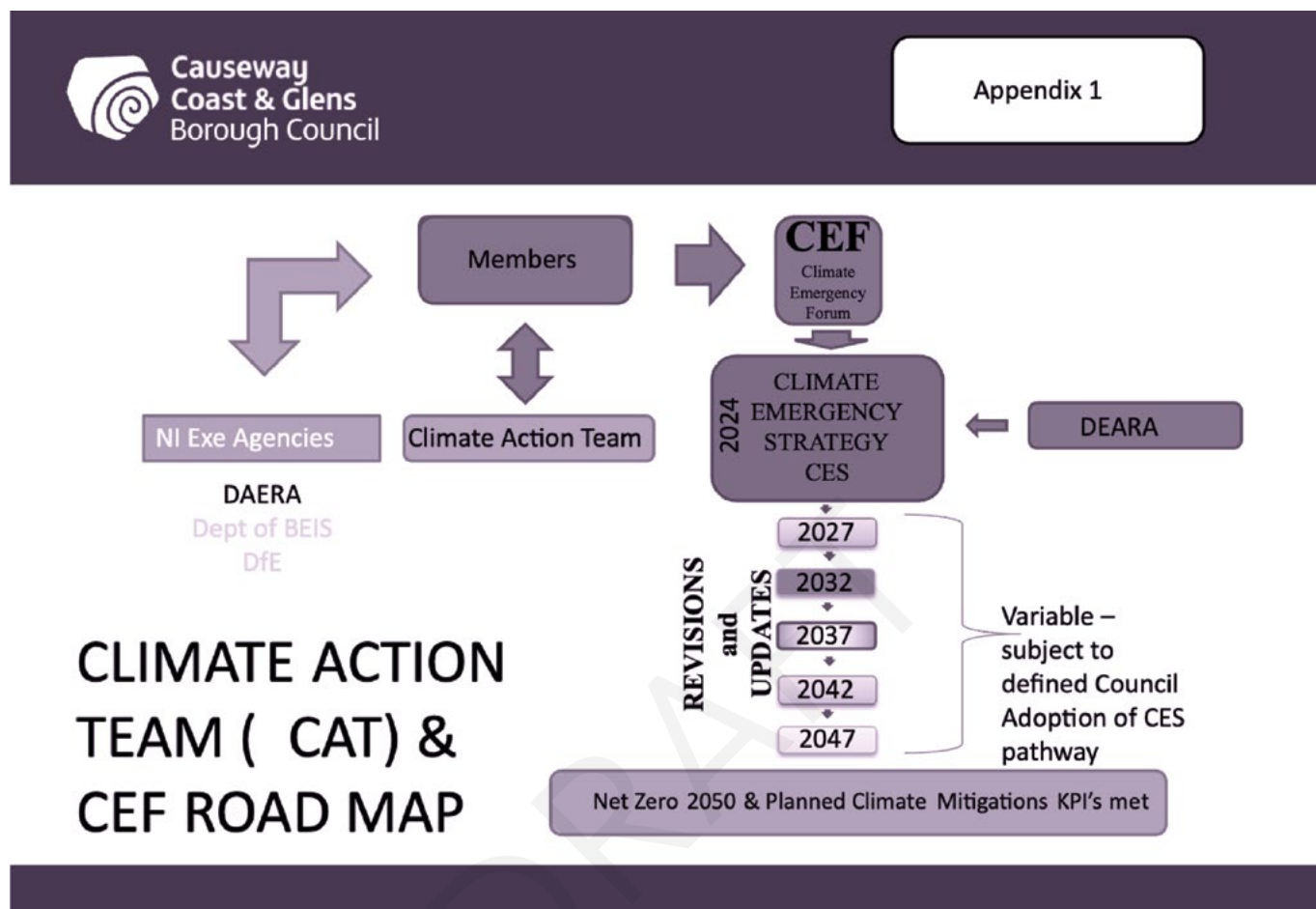
Scope 1 Emissions (1 April 2024 – 31 March 2025)				
Liquid Fuels	Use	Consumption Litres	KWhr	Kg CO2 e
Gas Oil	Heating	54878	567,987.3	149,497
	Plant	64400	666,540	175,437
	Total	119278	1,234,527	324,934
Derv	Fleet	896,192	8,896,192	2,355,354
Kero (heating)	Heating	149,567	1,548,018	379,900
Petrol	Fleet	9036	80,418	21,267
	Total			2,756,521
Gaseous Fuels	Use		KWhr	Kg CO2e
Natural Gas	Heating		10,436,560	1,904,985
Tank Gas	Heating		37078	7,942
	Total		10,473,638	1,912,927

Scope 2 Emissions (1 April 2024 – 31 March 2025)				
Electricity	Use	Consumption Litres	KWhr	Kg CO2 e
Electricity	Estate	6,788,173	1582594.6	1,405,491

Energy generated on site

Energy generated on site (1 April 2024 – 31 March 2025)		
	Generation KWhr	CO2 Reduction Kg
Electricity Solar PV		
Landfill Gas Generation (In partnership with Craigahulliar Energy)	428015	99787

Appendix 3: CAT and CEF Terms of Reference



Climate Emergency Forum CEF Terms of Reference (TOR)

An audit on Energy Management & Climate Change was completed in May 2023, and was subsequently presented and adopted by the Audit Committee in June 2023. It noted that in addition to the largely mitigation actions identified in the EMS Council must consider and quantify what adaptation is required to help withstand and minimise the effects of climate change that are already affecting the Council district. The audit recommendations include the development of a cohesive Climate Change Action Strategy (CCAS) amongst its recommendations. The initial road map is attached above, appendix 3.

The NI Climate Change Act 2022 (NI CCA) is now in force and places Statutory Obligations on Public Bodies in relation to their functions only. (Councils included).

The CAT shall assess the current need within Council across all of "its functions" in relation to climate change to ensure – that firstly Member awareness of statutory

requirements and secondly - to secure a pathway (statutory and non-statutory) to meet climate change all of the organisation's function – which will then be taken to the CEF.

The CEF Members shall be ES Committee Members, Council's Climate Action Team (CAT) and external agencies / specialists when necessary. Council already has an Energy Management Strategy (Specific to Estates only), which contains quantum's of energy consumption by fuel type and already compares this with central government targets as of 2015. Since the time of the EMS adoption, central government targets have changed as a result of the legislation change to the Climate Change Act 2008 which was updated in June 2019 – and thus central government legislative target is now 100% reduction of Co2 emission as opposed to the previous 80% reduction - hence the term "Net Zero".

Climate Action Team (CAT) Terms of Reference (TOR)

TOR

Council has declared a climate emergency (2019 & 2020) and central government has committed to a UK net zero carbon emission by 2050, with the Climate Change Act NI 2022 enforcing public bodies to report its climate change strategies in relation to its functions and provide regular updates within the strategic objectives set within.

An audit on Energy Management & Climate Change was completed in May 2023, and was subsequently presented and adopted by the Audit Committee in June 2023. It noted that in addition to the largely mitigation actions identified in the EMS Council must consider and quantify what adaptation is required to help withstand and minimise the effects of climate change that are already affecting the Council Borough. The audit recommendations include the development of a cohesive Climate Emergency Strategy (CES) amongst its recommendations. An initial road map is attached appendix 2

The CAT shall assess the current need within Council "its functions" (see appendix 3) to inform the senior management team (SMT) of need within the function and to highlight the necessary resource to meet its statutory requirements firstly and to secure a pathway (expectations) to meet climate change.

The CAT shall report to Council's quarterly Climate Emergency Forum (CEF) across the organisation's functions (see appendix 3) and on the CA NI 2022 statutory reporting status and other climate emergency obligations necessary within same for considerations and approval (both statutory & non statutory initiatives). The CAT members shall update the CEF within its function area relating to the five objectives below.

Agree CCA 2022 reporting scope and responsibilities (both at pre / post consultation stages).

The CAT shall co-ordinate with the CAT lead and shall have the members identified in appendix 4, who will report their climate statutory functions as per section 42 of the Climate Change Act NI 2022, in relation to section 42 (3) a,b,c and d.

The CAT shall co-ordinate through the group and lead officer all the obligations within the CCA NI 2022 and all other climate change initiatives.

The CAT team members shall be responsible for their function (see CCA 2022) responsibilities both statutory and not statutory (non-statutory to be agreed by Council)

The CAT members shall develop their function area for amalgamation into Climate Emergency Strategy (CES) through to Council adoption.

The CAT shall deliver the following five objectives across each of its functions– including

- Identify current climate change impacts and risks – within its functions (refer CCA NI 2022)
- Identify & collect baseline data.
- Identify objectives and targets with performance measures (KPI's)
- Develop monitoring and report system (internal and external DAERA CCANI reporting)
- CES Adoption & Reviews in line with KPI's

The CAT shall meet every quarter in advance of the CEF.

Appendix 3 shows the flow of the TOR

The forum actions include;

1. Establish and approve revised TOR.
2. The CEF shall assess the climate change need across Council functions all climate change aspects to ensure - firstly Member awareness of statutory requirements and secondly - to secure a pathway (expectations) to meet climate change need across these functions.
3. Assess resource and cost impacts and agree climate change responsibilities.
4. In line with NI CCA 2022 Climate Change targets and 5 year milestones together with KPI's with timings to track and react to decarbonisation target progress within the following SIX areas
 - Transport
 - Heating
 - Renewables
 - Smart Technology
 - Efficiency
 - Power
5. Forward recommendations for Council decision and approval
6. Assess and access funding responsibilities on investments and consultancy services – including green transport (EV & Hydrogen), heating, smart technology and renewables.
7. Consult with NI Executive agencies to assess harmonisation to ensure scope of the CEF is complementary and not in parallel to the Executive agencies' responsibilities.
8. Agree a reporting / communicating methodology and update programme to Council secure a decarbonisation political commitment pathway – every 1yr interim updates & 5yr updates.
9. Ensure the impending pathway to statutory legislation (published by DAERA) is met or improved upon (NI CCA 2022).
10. To ensure climate change ethos is communicated and integrated in all Council functions and policies.
11. The forum shall revise and update the existing EMS and transform to the Climate Change Action Strategy (CCAS) from the above actions thereby securing the resource / funding necessary and the political commitment.

Membership

Climate Emergency Forum Chair (Chair of the ES Committee Meeting)
ES Committee Members
Climate Action Team (CAT)
Council Borough Town Teams
Business Support – Members Services – minutes / schedules / reports / meetings

External partners (when necessary) –

BEIS, LGCAN, Climate NI, NILGA, DAERA

Specialist/s when required.
NI Councils – when necessary

Meeting Frequency

Quarterly Feb, May, August & Nov
Date of first meeting Feb 2024 – date to be co-ordinated

Key

NILGA – NI Local Government Association
LGCAN – Local Government Climate Action Network
CC&GBC – Causeway Coast & Glens Borough Council

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Causeway
Coast & Glens
Borough Council

**S75 Equality And Good Relations
Screening Form**

General Information					
Service/ Function <input type="checkbox"/>	Policy/ Procedure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project <input type="checkbox"/>	Strategy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plan <input type="checkbox"/>	Guidance <input type="checkbox"/>
Is this an existing, revised or a new function, service, policy, procedure, project, strategy, plan or guidance? Existing <input type="checkbox"/> Revised <input type="checkbox"/> New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Operational Area		Climate change/ Infrastructure			
Title		Climate Emergency Strategy (CES)			
Brief Summary: To deliver a just and ambitious transition to net zero and climate resilience across the causeway coast and Glens Borough council area, in line with national targets, while protecting natural resources, supporting communities and improving wellbeing.					
What is it trying to achieve? (intended aims and outcomes) To set out the council's strategic approach to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to the impacts of climate change this includes actions across energy transport, infrastructure and estates, resources management, governance, economy, council facilities biodiversity and community resilience. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outline our goals for mitigating and adapting to climate change within the organisation. - To meet the requirements of the climate change act (Northern Ireland 2022) and the climate change reporting bodies. 					
Who owns and who implements each element of the function, service, policy, procedure, project, strategy, plan or guidance? The elected members are the decision makers. Infrastructure department is responsible for coordination. It is then implemented by the climate change lead and relevant heads of service.					
Other policies etc. which have a bearing on this function, service, policy, procedure, project, strategy, plan or guidance? Strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NI strategy for waste • NI climate act • DAERA Targets (extend) • NICCAP3 Northern Ireland Climate Change Action Plan • Environmental strategy for NI 					

- Uk wide legislation
- UK carbon budget
- Green growth strategy
- Biodiversity strategy
- Climate change committee Risk Assessment 3
- CCGBC - Council Corporate Strategy 2021-2025
- CCGBC – Community Planning Strategy 2017-2030
- CCGBC – Recovery and Renewal (Economic Strategy) 2020-2035
- CCGBC – Digital Strategy 2020-2023
- CCGBC - Destination Management Strategy 2025-2035
- Draft NI programme for Government Framework 2024-2027
- New Decade, New Approach Deal 2020
- DoE Economic Strategy 2022-2026
- DfI – NI Regional Development Strategy 2035
- DfC - Building Inclusive Communities Strategy 2020-2025
- Lifetime Opportunities: Government's Antipoverty and Social Inclusion Strategy for NI
- Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998

Available Evidence

Evidence to help inform the screening process may take many forms. Public authorities should ensure that their screening decision is informed by relevant data.

What evidence/information (both qualitative and quantitative) have you gathered to inform this function, service, policy, procedure, project, strategy, plan or guidance? Specify details for relevant Section 75 categories.

It is proposed that all Section 75 categories will be considered via:

- Quantitative evidence has been sourced via the NI Census in 2021 and the Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey 2020.
- Energy usage stats
- Carbon stats
- Council current usage
- NI wide stats for energy
- Emissions break down Councils
- NI wide.
- DAERA stats for Rural areas

Section 75 Category	Details of Evidence/Information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Census statistics in 2021 collated by NISRA statistics detailed the usual resident population of Causeway Coast & Glens Local Government District to be 141,746 accounting for 7.45% of the N.I. total. ¹ Statistical information with regards to the districts makeup and individuals therein was also reviewed. • It is also clear that the majority of our borough is rural in composition and therefore the specific needs of those individuals must be considered during screening. 40% of emissions are due to Agriculture and the population of made up

¹ Source : Northern Ireland Statistics website: www.nisra.gov.uk/census-2021-ms-a01.xlsx (live.com)

	<p>of rural areas in causeway coast and glens makes up 30.8% (Causeway-Coast-Glens-Area-Profile-2025.pdf)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Borough wide the total amount of emissions for 2024 is 4089030 kgCO2e• Other councils have also published a strategy focusing on reducing emissions, biodiversity, fossil fuel consumption, energy management, waste reduction and recycling.																																							
Religious Beliefs	<p>The 2021 Census outlined:</p> <p>Religion / religion brought up in: ²</p> <table><tr><th>Census 2021</th><th>CC&G Borough Council</th><th>Northern Ireland</th></tr><tr><td>Roman Catholic</td><td>40.12%</td><td>45.70%</td></tr><tr><td>Protestant & Other Christian (including Christian related)</td><td>51.17%</td><td>43.48%</td></tr><tr><td>Other Religions</td><td>0.78%</td><td>1.50%</td></tr><tr><td>None/Not stated</td><td>7.94%</td><td>9.32%</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th colspan="3">Staff breakdown by Religious Belief / Community Background (Figures as at 6 June 2024)</th></tr><tr><th>Religious Belief / Community Background</th><th>Gender</th><th>Number of Staff</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Roman Catholic</td><td>Male</td><td>140 (21%)</td></tr><tr><td>Female</td><td>127 (19%)</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Protestant</td><td>Male</td><td>245 (36%)</td></tr><tr><td>Female</td><td>132 (19%)</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Non-Determined</td><td>Male</td><td>21 (3%)</td></tr><tr><td>Female</td><td>17 (2%)</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td></td><td>682</td></tr></table> <p>In terms of religion or religion brought up in the 2021 Census indicates that our resident’s religious beliefs are comparable to those in Northern Ireland in that there are 2 predominant groupings ie Roman Catholic and Protestant. However, we also have an increasing number of individuals (7.94%) who do not practice a specific religion or who do not wish to be grouped into a specific religion. In addition, we have a small number of individuals who practice other religions.</p>	Census 2021	CC&G Borough Council	Northern Ireland	Roman Catholic	40.12%	45.70%	Protestant & Other Christian (including Christian related)	51.17%	43.48%	Other Religions	0.78%	1.50%	None/Not stated	7.94%	9.32%	Staff breakdown by Religious Belief / Community Background (Figures as at 6 June 2024)			Religious Belief / Community Background	Gender	Number of Staff	Roman Catholic	Male	140 (21%)	Female	127 (19%)	Protestant	Male	245 (36%)	Female	132 (19%)	Non-Determined	Male	21 (3%)	Female	17 (2%)	Total		682
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² Source : Northern Ireland Statistics website: www.nisra.gov.uk [census-2021-ms-b23.xlsx](#) ([live.com](#))

	<p><i>No equality issues have been identified specific to this category; engagement will ensure balance participation across all religious or non-religious identities.</i></p> <p><i>However, the consultation process will support the identification of any currently unidentified impacts.</i></p>																								
Political Opinion	<p>The Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey (2021) provides the following information on the political parties people in Northern Ireland feel closest to (this information is not available at local government level)³:</p> <table><tr><td></td><td>%</td></tr><tr><td>DUP/Democratic Unionist Party</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>Sinn Féin</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>Ulster Unionist Party (UUP)</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP)</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>Alliance Party</td><td>19</td></tr><tr><td>Green Party</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Other Party</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>None of these</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>Other answer</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Don't know</td><td>9</td></tr></table> <p><i>No specific equality concerns have been found for this category. The consultation will make sure people from both political and non-political backgrounds can take part fairly. This process will support the identification of any currently unidentified impacts.</i></p>		%	DUP/Democratic Unionist Party	12	Sinn Féin	13	Ulster Unionist Party (UUP)	13	Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP)	13	Alliance Party	19	Green Party	5	Other Party	4	None of these	11	Other answer	1	Don't know	9		
	%																								
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Green Party	5																								
Other Party	4																								
None of these	11																								
Other answer	1																								
Don't know	9																								
Racial Group	<p>On Census Day 21 March 2021 the resident population was:⁴</p> <table><tr><td>Census 2021</td><td>CC&G Borough Council</td><td>Northern Ireland</td></tr><tr><td>White</td><td>98.55%</td><td>96.55%</td></tr><tr><td>Irish Traveller</td><td>0.03%</td><td>0.14%</td></tr><tr><td>Roma</td><td>0.01%</td><td>0.08%</td></tr><tr><td>Indian</td><td>0.15%</td><td>0.52%</td></tr><tr><td>Chinese</td><td>0.22%</td><td>0.50%</td></tr><tr><td>Filipino</td><td>0.10%</td><td>0.23%</td></tr><tr><td>Pakistani</td><td>0.03%</td><td>0.08%</td></tr></table>	Census 2021	CC&G Borough Council	Northern Ireland	White	98.55%	96.55%	Irish Traveller	0.03%	0.14%	Roma	0.01%	0.08%	Indian	0.15%	0.52%	Chinese	0.22%	0.50%	Filipino	0.10%	0.23%	Pakistani	0.03%	0.08%
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³ Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey (NILT), Queen's University Belfast and the Ulster University
www.ark.ac.uk/nilt Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey: 2021 (ark.ac.uk)

⁵ <https://www.ark.ac.uk/elections/nlgccg.htm>

⁴ Source : Northern Ireland Statistics website: www.nisra.gov.uk
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Arab	0.03%	0.10%
Other Asian	0.10%	0.28%
Black African	0.12%	0.42%
Black Other	0.04%	0.16%
Mixed	0.51%	0.76%
Other ethnicities	0.11%	0.19%

The 2021 Census detailed 98.55% of our population is white, with 1.45% from an ethnic background. The largest minority ethnic groups in Causeway Coast and Glens are the Chinese (0.22%), Indian (0.15%) and Filipino (0.10%). The proportion of ethnic groups from a non-white background has increased in Causeway Coast and Glens over the last 10 years by 0.95% slightly increasing the diversity in our population.

Country of Birth (basic detail) Table MS-A16: Census 2021	CC&G Borough Council
Europe: United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	127,171
Europe: United Kingdom: England	5,991
Europe: United Kingdom: Scotland	1,556
Europe: United Kingdom: Wales	234
Europe: Republic of Ireland	1,931
Europe: Other EU countries	2,733
Europe: Other non-EU countries	149
Africa	384
Middle East and Asia	825
North America, Central America and Caribbean	499
South America	55
Antarctica, Oceania and Other	219

Number of people born outside UK/Ireland in CC&G Borough Council for the years 2011 and 2021 Census 2021		
	2011	2021
Number of people born outside UK/Ireland	4,100	4,900

Of the total population in Causeway Coast and Glens 3.45% of our residents were born outside the UK/Ireland as demonstrated in the table above this is an increase over the last 10 years of 0.56%.

National identity (person based) Census 2021	CC&G Borough Council
British only	38%
Irish only	22%

Northern Irish only	23%
British & Irish only	<1%
British & Northern Irish only	9%
Irish & Northern Irish only	2%
British, Irish & Northern Irish only	1%
Other national identities	5%

Main Language Census 2021	CC&G Borough Council
English	98%
Other languages	2%

Although our population is becoming more diverse 97.8% speak English as their main language. The other main languages spoken are Polish, Irish and Portuguese closely followed by Arabic, Bulgarian, Chinese and Cantonese.

Main Language (Count) Census 2021 MS-B12a All usual residents aged 3 and over	CC&G Borough Council
English	134,147 (97.80%)
Polish	1,524 (1.11%)
Lithuanian	49 (0.04%)
Irish	231 (0.17%)
Romanian	79 (0.06%)
Portuguese	39 (0.03%)
Arabic	63 (0.05%)
Bulgarian	66 (0.05%)
Chinese (not otherwise specified)	68 (0.05%)
Slovak	32 (0.02%)
Hungarian	18 (0.01%)
Spanish	50 (0.04%)
Latvian	36 (0.03%)
Russian	29 (0.02%)
Tetun	6 (0.00%)
Malayalam	24 (0.02%)
Tagalog/Filipino	46 (0.03%)
Cantonese	69 (0.05%)
Other languages	584 (0.43%)
All Residents	137,160

It is important to note that while other family members may be able to support translation, 1.30% or 750 households do not speak English as their main language and therefore would require translation services.

Household language (Count) Census 2021 MS-B11a	CC&G Borough Council
All people aged 16+ years have English as a main language	56,063 (97.37%)

	At least one but not all people aged 16+ years have English as a main language	600 (1.04%)
	No people aged 16+ years have English as a main language, but at least one person aged 3-15 years has English as a main language	163 (0.28%)
	No people have English as a main language	750 (1.30%)
		57,576
	Knowledge of Irish Census 2021	CC&G Borough Council
	No ability in Irish	90%
	Some ability in Irish	10%
	Knowledge of Ulster-Scots Census 2021	CC&G Borough Council
	No ability in Ulster-Scots	81%
	Some ability in Ulster-Scots	19%
	Staff breakdown by Racial Group / Ethnic Origin (Figures as at 6 June 2024)	
	Racial Group / Ethnic Origin	Number of Staff
	Other	2 (0.29%)
	White / White European	628 (92.08%)
	Unknown	52 (7.63%)
	Total	682
	<i>Inclusive outreach is planned for all materials, to mitigate potential communication/cultural barriers which ethnic minority groups may face.</i>	
	<i>The consultation process will support the identification of any currently unidentified impacts.</i>	

Age

Age: (NISRA Census 2021 – Table MS-A02)⁵

Census 2021	CC&G Borough Council	Northern Ireland
0-4 years	7,973 (5.62%)	113,820 (5.98%)
5-9 years	8,878 (6.26%)	124,475 (6.54%)
10-14 years	9,113 (6.43%)	126,918 (6.67%)
15-19 years	8,326 (5.87%)	113,203 (5.95%)
20-24 years	7,873 (5.55%)	111,386 (5.85%)
25-29 years	7,713 (5.44%)	116,409 (6.12%)
30-34 years	8,460 (5.97%)	126,050 (6.62%)
35-39 years	8,528 (6.02%)	127,313 (6.69%)
40-44 years	8,513 (6.01%)	122,163 (6.42%)
45-49 years	9,322 (6.58%)	121,670 (6.39%)
50-54 years	10,412 (7.35%)	130,967 (6.88%)
55-59 years	10,150 (7.16%)	129,276 (6.79%)
60-64 years	9,171 (6.47%)	113,049 (5.94%)
65-69 years	7,769 (5.48%)	93,464 (4.91%)
70-74 years	6,990 (4.93%)	83,467 (4.39%)
75-79 years	5,659 (3.99%)	66,377 (3.49%)
80-84 years	3,718 (2.62%)	43,776 (2.30%)
85-89 years	2,126 (1.50%)	25,879 (1.36%)
90+ years	1,051 (0.74%)	13,512 (0.71%)
TOTAL Population	141,745	1,903,174

Statistics in the table above highlight an ageing population.

Age Comparison for CC&G Borough Council for the years 2011 and 2021		
Census 2021		
Age Range (years)	2011	2021
0-14	19%	18%
15-39	33%	29%
40-64	33%	34%
65+	15%	19%

It can be seen from the 2 tables above, that in the 44 and under groupings our borough statistics have decreased and are lower than the Northern Ireland average. Whereas the number of individuals aged 45 years and upwards has increased and our

⁵ Source : Northern Ireland Statistics website: www.nisra.gov.uk/census-2021-ms-a02.xlsx (live.com)

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percentages in these groupings are higher than the Northern Ireland Average.

This is a trend which is forecast to continue as identified in NISRA's 2020-based Interim Population Projections for Northern Ireland, which states that "by mid-2027, the number of people aged 65 and over is projected to overtake the number of children"⁶.

Staff breakdown by Age

(Figures as at 6 June 2024)

Age Group	Number of staff
18-21	2 (0.3%)
22-29	21 (3.1%)
30-34	39 (5.7%)
35-39	67 (9.8%)
40-44	84 (12.3%)
45-49	83 (12.2%)
50-54	139 (20.4%)
55-59	112 (16.4%)
60-64	94 (13.8%)
65-120	41 (6.0%)
Total	682

We recognise that climate change and our response to it can impact different age groups in varied and significant ways. Our climate Emergency Strategy aims to be inclusive across all ages, recognising the specific needs, vulnerabilities, and communication preferences of different generations.

Key considerations:

Older people: particularly those over 65 and those living in rural areas, may be more vulnerable to extreme weather events such as heatwaves and flooding. Health conditions, mobility challenges, and potential social isolation increase their risk. We will consider additional support mechanisms during adverse weather conditions, and ensure accessible formats (e.g. printed materials, local community centres, libraries are available for those less likely to access digital content).

Younger people: especially children and adolescents, are disproportionately affected by climate-related health issues such as

⁶ Source : Northern Ireland Statistics website: [2020-based interim population projections - statistical bulletin \(nisra.gov.uk\)](https://www.nisra.gov.uk/2020-based-interim-population-projections-statistical-bulletin)

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	<p><i>air pollution and heat stress. They may also experience eco-anxiety and disruption to education. We aim to engage with schools; youth groups and community organisations to ensure their concerns are included and acted upon.</i></p> <p><i>We will adopt a multi-format approach looking at digital, print, and in person to ensure that people of all ages can access and engage with our strategy. Formats will include online content, printed newsletters, information sessions, and partnership with trusted community venues.</i></p> <p><i>The consultation process will support the identification of any currently unidentified impacts.</i></p>																								
Marital Status	<p>Marital Status:</p> <p>Marital status by Council area (most recent figures available from Census 2021):</p> <table><tr><th>Marital and civil partnership status MS-A30: Census 2021</th><th>CC&G Borough Council</th><th>Northern Ireland</th></tr><tr><td>Single (never married or never registered a civil partnership)</td><td>40,720 (35.67%)</td><td>576,708 (38.07%)</td></tr><tr><td>Married</td><td>54,576 (47.81%)</td><td>690,509 (45.59%)</td></tr><tr><td>In a civil partnership</td><td>155 (0.14%)</td><td>2,742 (0.18%)</td></tr><tr><td>Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a civil partnership)</td><td>3,795 (3.32%)</td><td>57,272 (3.78%)</td></tr><tr><td>Divorced or formerly in a civil partnership which is now legally dissolved</td><td>7,258 (6.36%)</td><td>91,128 (6.02%)</td></tr><tr><td>Widowed or surviving partner from a civil partnership</td><td>7,655 (6.71%)</td><td>96,384 (6.36%)</td></tr><tr><td>All usual residents aged 16 and over</td><td>114,159</td><td>1,514,743</td></tr></table> <p>Causeway Coast and Glens follows a similar pattern to that of Northern Ireland in that the highest percentage of residents are married (47.81% compared with the NI average of 45.59%). The patterns are all higher than the NI average with the exception of</p>	Marital and civil partnership status MS-A30: Census 2021	CC&G Borough Council	Northern Ireland	Single (never married or never registered a civil partnership)	40,720 (35.67%)	576,708 (38.07%)	Married	54,576 (47.81%)	690,509 (45.59%)	In a civil partnership	155 (0.14%)	2,742 (0.18%)	Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a civil partnership)	3,795 (3.32%)	57,272 (3.78%)	Divorced or formerly in a civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	7,258 (6.36%)	91,128 (6.02%)	Widowed or surviving partner from a civil partnership	7,655 (6.71%)	96,384 (6.36%)	All usual residents aged 16 and over	114,159	1,514,743
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	<p>Individuals in a civil partnership which at 0.14% is slightly lower than the NI average of 0.18%.</p> <p>Same-sex marriage in Northern Ireland has been legal since 13 January 2020. (Northern Ireland (Executive Formation etc) Act 2019)</p> <table><tr><th colspan="2">Staff breakdown by Marital Status (Figures as at 6 June 2024)</th></tr><tr><th>Marital Status</th><th>Number of staff</th></tr><tr><td>Unknown</td><td>55 (8.06%)</td></tr><tr><td>Civil Partnership</td><td>4 (0.59%)</td></tr><tr><td>Divorced</td><td>17 (2.49%)</td></tr><tr><td>Married</td><td>391 (57.33%)</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>25 (3.67%)</td></tr><tr><td>Separated</td><td>14 (2.05%)</td></tr><tr><td>Single</td><td>172 (25.22%)</td></tr><tr><td>Widowed</td><td>4 (0.59%)</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>682</td></tr></table> <p><i>Key Considerations:</i></p> <p><i>Single parent households may experience increased vulnerability during extreme weather events, and face additional burdens such as higher energy costs, loss of school meal access during closures or reduced availability of childcare. Our strategy will aim to consider these pressures and provide support mechanisms where possible.</i></p> <p><i>The consultation process will support the identification of any currently unidentified impacts.</i></p>	Staff breakdown by Marital Status (Figures as at 6 June 2024)		Marital Status	Number of staff	Unknown	55 (8.06%)	Civil Partnership	4 (0.59%)	Divorced	17 (2.49%)	Married	391 (57.33%)	Other	25 (3.67%)	Separated	14 (2.05%)	Single	172 (25.22%)	Widowed	4 (0.59%)	Total	682		
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Sexual Orientation	<p>The 2021 census for the first time included a question on sexual orientation.</p> <table><tr><th>Sexual orientation MS-C01: Census 2021</th><th>CC&G Borough Council</th><th>Northern Ireland</th></tr><tr><td>Straight or heterosexual</td><td>104,205 (91.28%)</td><td>1,363,859 (90.04%)</td></tr><tr><td>Gay or lesbian</td><td>906 (0.79%)</td><td>17,713 (1.17%)</td></tr><tr><td>Bisexual</td><td>596 (0.52%)</td><td>11,306 (0.75%)</td></tr><tr><td>Other sexual orientation</td><td>135 (0.12%)</td><td>2,597 (0.17%)</td></tr><tr><td>Prefer not to say</td><td>4,502 (3.94%)</td><td>69,307 (4.58%)</td></tr><tr><td>Not stated</td><td>3,816 (3.34%)</td><td>49,961 (3.30%)</td></tr><tr><td>All usual residents aged 16 and over</td><td>114,160</td><td>1,514,743</td></tr></table>	Sexual orientation MS-C01: Census 2021	CC&G Borough Council	Northern Ireland	Straight or heterosexual	104,205 (91.28%)	1,363,859 (90.04%)	Gay or lesbian	906 (0.79%)	17,713 (1.17%)	Bisexual	596 (0.52%)	11,306 (0.75%)	Other sexual orientation	135 (0.12%)	2,597 (0.17%)	Prefer not to say	4,502 (3.94%)	69,307 (4.58%)	Not stated	3,816 (3.34%)	49,961 (3.30%)	All usual residents aged 16 and over	114,160	1,514,743
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All usual residents aged 16 and over	114,160	1,514,743																							

Sexual orientation by broad age bands MS-C02: Census 2021	CC&G Borough Council	Northern Ireland	
All usual residents aged 16 and over	114,158	1,514,745	
Straight or heterosexual	104,203 (91.28%)	1,363,859 (90.04%)	
Gay, lesbian, bisexual, other sexual orientation	1,637 (1.43%)	31,617 (2.09%)	
Prefer not to say/ Not stated	8,318 (7.29%)	119,269 (7.87%)	
Usual residents aged 16-24 years	14,576	201,369	
Straight or heterosexual	13,099 (89.87%)	175,346 (87.08%)	
Gay, lesbian, bisexual, other sexual orientation	517 (3.55%)	9,283 (4.61%)	
Prefer not to say/ Not stated	960 (6.59%)	16,740 (8.31%)	
Usual residents aged 25-39 years	24,700	369,770	
Straight or heterosexual	22,732 (92.03%)	330,734 (89.44%)	
Gay, lesbian, bisexual, other sexual orientation	649 (2.63%)	13,991 (3.78%)	
Prefer not to say/ Not stated	1,319 (5.34%)	25,045 (6.77%)	
Usual residents aged 40-64 years	47,568	617,126	
Straight or heterosexual	44,419 (93.38%)	571,502 (92.61%)	
Gay, lesbian, bisexual, other sexual orientation	419 (0.88%)	7,459 (1.21%)	
Prefer not to say/ Not stated	2,730 (5.74%)	38,165 (6.18%)	
Usual residents aged 65+ years	27,314	326,480	
Straight or heterosexual	23,953 (87.69%)	286,277 (87.69%)	
Gay, lesbian, bisexual, other sexual orientation	52 (0.19%)	884 (0.27%)	

	<table><tr><td>Prefer not to say/ Not stated</td><td>3,309 (12.11%)</td><td>39,319 (12.04%)</td></tr></table> <p>The council currently has no data specific to its workforce.</p> <p><i>Key Considerations:</i></p> <p><i>Inclusive community spaces. There are no known equality issues that have been identified specific to this category; engagement will ensure balanced participation across all sexual orientation.</i></p> <p><i>The consultation process will support the identification of any currently unidentified impacts.</i></p>	Prefer not to say/ Not stated	3,309 (12.11%)	39,319 (12.04%)														
Prefer not to say/ Not stated	3,309 (12.11%)	39,319 (12.04%)																
Men and Women Generally	<p>Gender: (Census 2021 – Table MS-A07)⁷</p> <table><tr><td></td><td>CC&G Borough Council</td><td>Northern Ireland</td></tr><tr><td>Male</td><td>69,848 (49.28%)</td><td>936,132 (49.19%)</td></tr><tr><td>Female</td><td>71,898 (50.72%)</td><td>967,043 (50.81%)</td></tr></table> <div><p>Staff breakdown by Gender (Figures as at 6 June 2024)</p><table><tr><td>Gender</td><td>Number of staff</td></tr><tr><td>Male</td><td>406 (59.53%)</td></tr><tr><td>Female</td><td>276 (40.47%)</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>682</td></tr></table></div> <p><i>Key considerations:</i></p> <p><i>Women are more likely to have unpaid or part time caring responsibilities, which may limit their ability to attend public consultations or access support services. They may also face greater financial pressure from rising energy costs. Food insecurity, and disruptions to services such as school meals or healthcare access. We will ensure flexible engagement options and consider how climate actions may affect households with caring duties.</i></p> <p><i>Men are more likely to work in sectors such as agriculture, fisheries and construction which are highly vulnerable to climate-related</i></p>		CC&G Borough Council	Northern Ireland	Male	69,848 (49.28%)	936,132 (49.19%)	Female	71,898 (50.72%)	967,043 (50.81%)	Gender	Number of staff	Male	406 (59.53%)	Female	276 (40.47%)	Total	682
	CC&G Borough Council	Northern Ireland																
Male	69,848 (49.28%)	936,132 (49.19%)																
Female	71,898 (50.72%)	967,043 (50.81%)																
Gender	Number of staff																	
Male	406 (59.53%)																	
Female	276 (40.47%)																	
Total	682																	

⁷ Source : Northern Ireland Statistics website: www.nisra.gov.uk [census-2021-ms-a07.xlsx \(live.com\)](#)
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	<i>impacts such as drought, flooding and extreme weather. We will seek to engage with these sectors to understand and support climate adaptation strategies that are relevant to their needs.</i>		
	<i>We are designing this strategy to include all genders equally.</i>		
	<i>The consultation process will support the identification of any currently unidentified impacts.</i>		
Dependants	In Causeway Coast and Glens 28% of households include dependent children, compared with the NI average of 29.21%.		
	Number of dependent children - households MS-A24: Census 2021	CC&G Borough Council	Northern Ireland
	All households	57,577	768,809
	No children in household	31,968 (55.52%)	423,956 (55.14%)
	No dependent children in household/All children in household non-dependent	9,490 (16.48%)	120,314 (15.65%)
	One dependent child aged 0-4	1,816 (3.15%)	27,233 (3.54%)
	One dependent child aged 5-11	1,470 (2.55%)	21,123 (2.75%)
	One dependent child aged 12-18	2,919 (5.07%)	39,203 (5.10%)
	Two dependent children, youngest aged 0-4	2,293 (3.98%)	32,598 (4.24%)
	Two dependent children, youngest aged 5-11	2,635 (4.58%)	36,534 (4.75%)
	Two dependent children, youngest aged 12-18	1,398 (2.43%)	18,532 (2.41%)
	Three or more dependent children, youngest aged 0-4	1,773 (3.08%)	24,120 (3.14%)
	Three or more dependent children, youngest aged 5-11	1,562 (2.71%)	21,677 (2.82%)
	Three or more dependent children, youngest aged 12-18	253 (0.44%)	3,519 (0.46%)

In Causeway Coast and Glens 9.61% of households comprise of a lone parent and a dependent child or children, compared with the NI average of 10.58%.

Household composition - usual residents MS-A25: Census 2021	CC&G Borough Council	Northern Ireland
All usual residents in households	139,799	1,876,838
One person household: Aged 66 and over	7,426 (5.31%)	91,673 (4.88%)
One person household: Other	9,822 (7.03%)	142,975 (7.62%)
Single family household: All aged 66 and over	10,442 (7.47%)	121,824 (6.49%)
Single family household: Married or civil partnership couple: No children	12,076 (8.64%)	142,437 (7.59%)
Single family household: Married or civil partnership couple: One dependent child	10,494 (7.51%)	147,784 (7.87%)
Single family household: Married or civil partnership couple: Two or more dependent children	29,298 (20.96%)	399,722 (21.30%)
Single family household: Married or civil partnership couple: All children non-dependent	17,704 (12.66%)	215,685 (11.49%)
Single family household: Cohabiting couple family: No children	3,724 (2.66%)	60,486 (3.22%)
Single family household: Cohabiting couple family: One dependent child	2,614 (1.87%)	34,334 (1.83%)
Single family household: Cohabiting couple family: Two or	4,378 (3.13%)	50,630 (2.70%)

	more dependent children		
	Single family household: Cohabiting couple family: All children non-dependent	910 (0.65%)	10,869 (0.58%)
	Single family household: Lone parent family (female): One dependent child	4,356 (3.12%)	63,191 (3.37%)
	Single family household: Lone parent family (female): Two or more dependent children	8,309 (5.94%)	123,438 (6.58%)
	Single family household: Lone parent family (female): All children non-dependent	5,668 (4.05%)	78,411 (4.18%)
	Single family household: Lone parent family (male): One dependent child	461 (0.33%)	6,520 (0.35%)
	Single family household: Lone parent family (male): Two or more dependent children	304 (0.22%)	5,186 (0.28%)
	Single family household: Lone parent family (male): All children non-dependent	1,667 (1.19%)	22,558 (1.20%)
	Single family household: Other family composition	1,503 (1.08%)	21,409 (1.14%)
	Other household types: One dependent child	750 (0.54%)	10,734 (0.57%)
	Other household types: Two or more dependent children	901 (0.64%)	15,829 (0.84%)
	Other household types: All in full-time education	663 (0.47%)	7,191 (0.38%)
	Other household types: All aged 66 and over	144 (0.10%)	1,712 (0.09%)

	Other household types: Other family composition	6,185 (4.42%)	102,240 (5.45%)
	<p>At the time of the Census, 12.32% of people stated that they provided unpaid care to family, friends, neighbours or others; this is slightly lower than the NI average of 12.42%.</p>		
	Provision of unpaid care by broad age bands MS-D17: Census 2021	CC&G Borough Council	Northern Ireland
	All usual residents aged 5 and over	133,773	1,789,348
	Provides no unpaid care	117,786 (88.05%)	1,567,135 (87.58%)
	Provides 1-19 hours unpaid care per week	7,073 (5.29%)	100,777 (5.63%)
	Provides 20-34 hours unpaid care per week	1,695 (1.27%)	24,636 (1.38%)
	Provides 35-49 hours unpaid care per week	2,055 (1.54%)	28,109 (1.57%)
	Provides 50+ hours unpaid care per week	5,164 (3.86%)	68,691 (3.84%)
	All usual residents aged 5-14 years	17,991	251,394
	Provides no unpaid care	17,793 (98.90%)	248,806 (98.97%)
	Provides 1-19 hours unpaid care per week	153 (0.85%)	1,932 (0.77%)
	Provides 20-34 hours unpaid care per week	17 (0.09%)	228 (0.09%)
	Provides 35-49 hours unpaid care per week	5 (0.03%)	112 (0.04%)
	Provides 50+ hours unpaid care per week	23 (0.13%)	316 (0.13%)
	All usual residents aged 15-39 years	40,900	594,357
	Provides no unpaid care	37,210 (90.98%)	538,184 (90.55%)
	Provides 1-19 hours unpaid care per week	1,685 (4.12%)	25,983 (4.37%)
	Provides 20-34 hours unpaid care per week	446 (1.09%)	6,909 (1.16%)
	Provides 35-49 hours unpaid care per week	724 (1.77%)	10,462 (1.76%)
	Provides 50+ hours unpaid care per week	835 (2.04%)	12,819 (2.16%)

All usual residents aged 40-64 years	47,568	617,125
Provides no unpaid care	38,488 (80.91%)	492,536 (79.81%)
Provides 1-19 hours unpaid care per week	4,376 (9.20%)	61,618 (9.98%)
Provides 20-34 hours unpaid care per week	976 (2.05%)	13,797 (2.24%)
Provides 35-49 hours unpaid care per week	1,103 (2.32%)	14,541 (2.36%)
Provides 50+ hours unpaid care per week	2,625 (5.52%)	34,633 (5.61%)
All usual residents aged 65+ years	27,314	326,472
Provides no unpaid care	24,295 (88.95%)	287,609 (88.10%)
Provides 1-19 hours unpaid care per week	859 (3.14%)	11,244 (3.44%)
Provides 20-34 hours unpaid care per week	256 (0.94%)	3,702 (1.13%)
Provides 35-49 hours unpaid care per week	223 (0.82%)	2,994 (0.92%)
Provides 50+ hours unpaid care per week	1,681 (6.15%)	20,923 (6.41%)

Staff Family Status

(Figures as at 6 June 2024)

Family Status	Number of staff
Unknown	260 (38.12%)
Adults(s)	10 (1.47%)
Child/Children	215 (31.52%)
None	197 (28.89%)
Total	682

Key considerations:

Recognises that individuals with dependants, such as children, elderly relatives, or others requiring care. This may face unique challenges in both adapting to climate change and participating in climate related action.

Households with dependants, including single-parent families, may experience increased pressure in terms of energy use, transport requirements, and access to community services. Rising energy costs, disruption to school services, and extreme weather events may

	<p><i>significantly increase the financial and emotional burden on these households.</i></p> <p><i>Access to support services such as food banks, community kitchens and childcare may become increasingly important as climate impact intensify.</i></p> <p><i>The consultation process will support the identification of any currently unidentified impacts.</i></p>																																						
Disability	<p>The Census 2021 showed that 35.95% of our residents has a long-term health condition or illness which limits their daily activities or the work they can do, which is slightly higher than the NI average of 34.67%.</p> <table><tr><th>Number of long-term health conditions MS-D04: Census 2021</th><th>CC&G Borough Council</th><th>Northern Ireland</th></tr><tr><td>All usual residents</td><td>141,746</td><td>1,903,176</td></tr><tr><td>Does not have a long-term health condition</td><td>90,793 (64.05%)</td><td>1,243,371 (65.33%)</td></tr><tr><td>1 long-term health condition</td><td>26,690 (18.83%)</td><td>344,687 (18.11%)</td></tr><tr><td>2 long-term health conditions</td><td>12,121 (8.55%)</td><td>151,512 (7.96%)</td></tr><tr><td>3 long-term health conditions</td><td>6,220 (4.39%)</td><td>81,075 (4.26%)</td></tr><tr><td>4 long-term health conditions</td><td>3,440 (2.43%)</td><td>46,166 (2.43%)</td></tr><tr><td>5 or more long-term health conditions</td><td>2,482 (1.75%)</td><td>36,365 (1.91%)</td></tr></table> <p>In our borough long-term pain or discomfort affects the most individuals, followed by mobility or dexterity that limits physical activities.</p> <table><tr><th colspan="2">Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council Long-term Condition</th></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Deafness or partial hearing loss</td><td>8,914 (6.29%)</td></tr><tr><td>Blindness or partial sight</td><td>2,560 (1.81%)</td></tr><tr><td>Mobility or dexterity that requires the use of a wheelchair</td><td>2,145 (1.51%)</td></tr><tr><td>Mobility or dexterity that limits physical activities</td><td>15,951 (11.25%)</td></tr><tr><td>Intellectual or learning disability</td><td>1,340 (0.95%)</td></tr></table>	Number of long-term health conditions MS-D04: Census 2021	CC&G Borough Council	Northern Ireland	All usual residents	141,746	1,903,176	Does not have a long-term health condition	90,793 (64.05%)	1,243,371 (65.33%)	1 long-term health condition	26,690 (18.83%)	344,687 (18.11%)	2 long-term health conditions	12,121 (8.55%)	151,512 (7.96%)	3 long-term health conditions	6,220 (4.39%)	81,075 (4.26%)	4 long-term health conditions	3,440 (2.43%)	46,166 (2.43%)	5 or more long-term health conditions	2,482 (1.75%)	36,365 (1.91%)	Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council Long-term Condition				Deafness or partial hearing loss	8,914 (6.29%)	Blindness or partial sight	2,560 (1.81%)	Mobility or dexterity that requires the use of a wheelchair	2,145 (1.51%)	Mobility or dexterity that limits physical activities	15,951 (11.25%)	Intellectual or learning disability	1,340 (0.95%)
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Intellectual or learning difficulty	4,334 (3.06%)
Autism or Asperger syndrome	2,282 (1.61%)
An emotional, psychological or mental health condition	11,787 (8.32%)
Frequent periods of confusion or memory loss	2,681 (1.89%)
Long term pain or discomfort	17,396 (12.27%)
Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing	14,525 (10.25%)
Other condition	13,214 (9.32%)

Source: NISRA, Census 2021, tables MS-D03, MS-D04 through to MS-D16

Staff breakdown by Disability (Figures as at 6 June 2024)	
With or Without a Disability	Number of staff
No	670 (98.24%)
Yes	12 (1.76%)
Total	682

Key considerations:

The Climate Emergency Strategy recognises that people with disabilities may experience heightened risks and barriers in relation to climate change impacts, emergency preparedness, and access to information or services. We are committed to ensuring that our strategy is inclusive, accessible, and responsive to the diverse needs of disabled individuals across the borough.

People with disabilities may be at greater risk during extreme weather events, for example, being unable to leave their homes if snowed in, or struggling to access essential services such as hospitals, pharmacies, or care facilities.

All public facing information and engagement materials will be made available in accessible formats. The consultation process will support the identification of any currently unidentified impacts.

Screening Questions

1. What is the likely impact on equality of opportunity for those affected by this function, service, policy, procedure, project, strategy, plan or guidance?

Section 75 Category		Positive impact (it could benefit)	Neutral	Negative impact (it could disadvantage)		Reason
Gender	Women	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Minor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Different genders may be affected differently depending on roles, responsibilities, or health vulnerabilities (e.g., women disproportionately impacted by heatwaves or caring responsibilities during extreme weather). Positive impacts may arise from support for single parents in the event of an emergency or inclusive mitigation/adaptation measures. However negative impacts may occur if these are not implemented. The consultation process will help identify any impacts not yet apparent.
	Men	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Minor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Transgender men/women	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Minor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Other please specify	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Major <input type="checkbox"/>	Minor <input type="checkbox"/>	
Race The categories used in the Race section are those used in the 2011 census. Consideration should be given to the needs of specific communities within the broad categories.	Asian	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Major <input type="checkbox"/>	Minor <input type="checkbox"/>	Minority ethnic groups may experience disproportionate impacts due to socio-economic factors or living conditions. Targeted engagement ensures inclusivity in adaptation measures and communications. The consultation process will be supported by translation features on our website or a translated hard copy upon request and will help identify any impacts not yet apparent.
	Black	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Major <input type="checkbox"/>	Minor <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Chinese	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Major <input type="checkbox"/>	Minor <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Mixed race White	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Major <input type="checkbox"/>	Minor <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Other please specify	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Major <input type="checkbox"/>	Minor <input type="checkbox"/>	
Disability	Long term health impairment could	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Minor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People with physical, sensory, or cognitive

	include mental health problems, asthma, heart conditions, chronic fatigue etc.					impairments may face higher risks during climate events or in adapting to low-carbon initiatives. The consultation process will help identify any impacts not yet apparent.
Sexual orientation	Heterosexual, lesbian, gay men, bisexual, others	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Major <input type="checkbox"/>	Minor <input type="checkbox"/>	The strategy is unlikely to directly impact this section 75 group in isolation unless part of a person's multiple identity. However, an inclusive consultation will ensure all community members' perspectives are considered. The consultation process will help identify any impacts not yet apparent.
Age	Older People	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Major <input type="checkbox"/>	Minor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Older and younger people may be more vulnerable to climate-related risks (heat, flooding, air quality). Therefore, the inclusion of elements in the strategy to address resilience, accessibility, and awareness can improve equality of opportunity. The consultation process will help identify any impacts not yet apparent.
	Younger people and children	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Major <input type="checkbox"/>	Minor <input type="checkbox"/>	
Political Opinion		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Major <input type="checkbox"/>	Minor <input type="checkbox"/>	The strategy is unlikely to directly impact this section 75 group in isolation unless part of a person's multiple identity. However, an inclusive consultation will ensure all community members' perspectives are considered. The consultation process will help identify any impacts not yet apparent.

Religious Belief		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Major <input type="checkbox"/>	Minor <input type="checkbox"/>	The strategy is unlikely to directly impact this section 75 group in isolation unless part of a person's multiple identity. However, an inclusive consultation will ensure all community members' perspectives are considered. The consultation process will help identify any impacts not yet apparent.
Marital Status		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Major <input type="checkbox"/>	Minor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The strategy is unlikely to directly impact this section 75 group in isolation unless part of a person's multiple identity. The strategy will consider support for households of varying structures. The consultation process will help identify any impacts not yet apparent.
Dependants		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Major <input type="checkbox"/>	Minor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Those with caring responsibilities may be disproportionately affected during climate events or when adapting to energy-saving initiatives. The strategy will seek to address this by considering flexibility and support measures. However, it is recognised that the ability to mitigate negative impacts may also depend on an individual's financial circumstances. The consultation process will help identify any impacts not yet apparent.

Screening Questions			
2. Are there opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity for people within any of the Section 75 categories?			
Section 75 Category		If Yes, provide details	If No, provide details
Gender	Women	Yes. Ensuring that both men and women are equally	
	Men		

	Transgender men/women	represented in consultation and decision-making on climate adaptation and resilience planning. Promoting women's involvement in green jobs via our Climate Change Officer and leadership roles can also address underrepresentation. Ensuring that consultation materials, communications, and services are inclusive and respectful of gender identity will also help promote equal opportunity for participation.	
	Other please specify		
Race The categories used in the Race section are those used in the 2011 census. Consideration should be given to the needs of specific communities within the broad categories.	Asian	Yes. Targeted engagement with minority ethnic communities ensures that language, cultural needs, and socio-economic circumstances are addressed in resilience planning and awareness-raising.	
	Black		
	Chinese		
	Mixed race		
	White		
	Other please specify		
Disability	Long term health impairment could include mental health problems, asthma, heart conditions, chronic fatigue etc.	Yes. Ensuring physical and communication accessibility in climate-related consultations and adaptation plans promotes equal participation. Inclusive design (e.g., accessible evacuation routes, easy-read materials) supports resilience.	
Sexual orientation	Heterosexual, lesbian, gay men, bisexual, others	Yes. Inclusive communication and outreach can ensure LGBTQ+ individuals and groups feel represented and safe participating in climate initiatives and consultation processes.	
Age	Older People, Younger people and children	Yes. Tailoring awareness campaigns for young people (schools, youth groups) and older people (community groups, healthcare partners) can help each age group understand climate risks and opportunities for involvement.	
Political Opinion		Yes. Climate change engagement and cross-party support from all Elected Members can encourage cross-	

		community ownership of climate goals.	
Religious Belief		Yes. Climate change engagement and cross-party support from all Elected can encourage cross-community ownership of climate goals.	
Marital Status		Yes. The strategy design can recognise diverse household structures, ensuring fair access to support schemes and adaptation measures regardless of family status.	
Dependants		Yes. Providing flexible consultation methods (e.g., online options, varied timings) and considering the needs of carers in adaptation planning ensures participation and fair benefit from climate actions.	

Screening Questions

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

Section 75 Category	Details of policy impact	Level of impact major/minor/none
Religious Belief	The strategy has the potential to positively impact good relations by ensuring that climate actions and awareness programmes are inclusive of all faith communities and respectful of cultural practices. Engaging with faith-based groups may strengthen shared ownership of climate action and encourage cooperation across traditions.	Minor
Political Opinion	Climate change can be viewed through different political perspectives. A strategy that emphasises common goals such as protecting communities, supporting jobs, and safeguarding the environment, can help build consensus across political divides. Transparent	

	engagement and balanced consultation will reduce risks of the strategy being perceived as politically biased.	
Racial Group	The strategy offers opportunities to improve good relations by actively involving minority ethnic groups in consultation, recognising the specific challenges some communities may face, and celebrating diversity in climate solutions. Inclusive participation helps foster mutual respect and shared responsibility.	

Screening Questions 4. Are there opportunities to better promote good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group?		
Section 75 Category	If Yes, provide details	If No, provide details
Religious Belief	Yes. The strategy can encourage collaboration across faith groups by engaging them in awareness campaigns, community resilience planning, and sustainable initiatives (e.g., encouraging energy-saving in places of worship). This creates opportunities for shared learning and cross-community dialogue.	
Political Opinion	Yes. By framing climate action around shared benefits such as community safety, economic growth, and environmental protection the strategy can foster cooperation across political perspectives. Inclusive consultation provides a neutral space where differing views can contribute to common solutions.	
Racial Group	Yes. Climate initiatives can promote good relations by engaging minority ethnic communities in adaptation and awareness programmes, ensuring cultural needs are respected, and highlighting diverse contributions to sustainability. This can help	

	build stronger connections between communities.	
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Additional Considerations
<p>Generally speaking people can fall into more than one Section 75 category. Taking this into consideration, are there any potential impacts of the function, service, policy, procedure, project, strategy, plan or guidance on people with multiple identities? (For example: disabled minority ethnic people, disabled women, young Protestant men, young lesbians, gay and bisexual people.)</p>
<p>Yes. We acknowledge that individuals do not exist within a single section 75 category but often belong to multiple groups that may overlap and compound experiences of exclusion, discrimination, or disadvantage. This is particularly important in the context of climate change, where vulnerability and resilience are shaped by complex, intersecting identities.</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disabled minority ethnic people may face language or communication barriers on top of accessibility challenges during extreme weather events or adaptation schemes. • Disabled women may experience additional barriers if caring responsibilities intersect with disability-related needs during climate-related disruptions. • Young Protestant men or other groups at higher risk of unemployment may be disproportionately affected if green job opportunities are not promoted inclusively. • Young lesbians, gay, bisexual or transgender people may face additional challenges if they experience social isolation, limiting their access to resilience-building community initiatives. LGBT+ individuals particularly trans and non-binary people, may feel unsafe or unwelcome in certain community spaces or may have been historically excluded from public consultation processes. <p>Mitigation and Opportunity:</p> <p>By adopting an inclusive consultation process that recognises and values intersectional experiences, the strategy can ensure that people with multiple identities are not overlooked.</p> <p>Climate actions and communications should be tailored to recognise different needs across these groups—for example, accessible formats, multilingual information, and targeted outreach to underrepresented communities.</p> <p>This approach not only reduces the risk of compounded negative impacts but also creates opportunities to empower diverse groups to contribute to and benefit from climate action.</p>
<p>Provide details of data on the impact of the function, service, policy, procedure, project, strategy, plan or guidance on people with multiple identities. Specify the relevant Section 75 categories concerned.</p>

Intersectional Data & Evidence

1. Disability

Disabled individuals face significantly higher risks during climate events; limited mobility, poverty, and barriers to services make them especially vulnerable.

Reference: "Analytical study on the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities in the context of climate change". Annual Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and Reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General. 44. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. 22 April 2020 – via UNDOCS.

The concept of eco-ableism highlights how environmental policies often exclude disabled people, especially those with intersecting identities like race, gender, or socio-economic status. This can amplify marginalisation during climate events. For example, an initiative to reduce the use of Plastic straws (single-use plastics). Was shown to negatively impact on some individuals with disabilities who rely on plastic straws to safely consume liquids. This demonstrates the importance of accessible planning and consultation to avoid the inclusion of unintended barriers.

Reference: Martinez, Gina (12.07.2018). "'Disabled People Are Not Part of the Conversation.' Advocates Speak Out Against Plastic Straw Bans". TIME.

2. Gender + Race

It has been noted that in developing countries, female-headed rural households lose disproportionately more income during climate impacts: 8% more to heat stress and 3% more to flooding compared to male-headed households, amounting to an estimated \$53 billion in global losses.

Reference: The Guardian <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2024/mar/05/financial-toll-climate-crisis-women-harder-un?>

3. LGBTQ+ Communities + Climate Vulnerability

Men, women, and non-binary individuals in LGBTQ+ groups face elevated climate risk due to higher poverty and homelessness. They have greater exposure to heat-related illnesses and often face discriminatory barriers in disaster relief situations

Reference: Link: [Extreme Heat Disproportionately Impacts LGBTQ+ Communities](#) Nguyen, Melina (February 2, 2023).

4. Climate Displacement + Young People

Young climate-displaced individuals experience severe mental health consequences; PTSD, anxiety, and depression especially when compounded by factors such as ethnicity, refugee status, or economic hardship.

Reference Link: <https://www.teenvogue.com/story/climate-refugees-face-devastating-mental-health-toll?>

Mitigation measures will be included to overcome any identified barriers. The consultation process will support the identification of additional relevant mitigation.

Disability Considerations

Is there an opportunity to better promote positive attitudes towards disabled people by altering this function, service, policy, procedure, project, strategy, plan or guidance?

☒ **Yes** ☐ **No**

If yes, please give further information and examples:

Yes. The Climate Change Strategy can actively promote positive attitudes towards disabled people by:

Embedding accessibility into climate initiatives (e.g. ensuring emergency planning, transport adaptations, and information are inclusive of disabled people).

Challenging stereotypes by highlighting the valuable contributions disabled people can make to climate action and resilience planning.

Inclusive engagement: consulting directly with disabled people's organisations to ensure their perspectives shape policy.

Awareness raising: using communication campaigns that normalise accessibility as central to effective climate action rather than an "add-on."

By taking this approach, the strategy not only mitigates risks of exclusion but also helps foster respect, equality, and positive attitudes towards disabled people across wider society.

Is there an opportunity to encourage participation by disabled people in public life by altering this function, service, policy, procedure, project, strategy, plan or guidance?

☒ **Yes** ☐ **No**

Please give further information and examples:

The Climate Change Strategy provides opportunities to encourage disabled people's participation in public life by:

Inclusive consultation: ensuring that disabled people's organisations and individuals are invited to take part in climate planning and decision-making processes.

Accessible engagement: offering information in multiple formats (e.g. Easy Read, Braille, captioned video, sign language interpretation) so disabled people can contribute fully.

Representation in advisory groups: encouraging disabled representatives to join climate action committees or community resilience forums.

Showcasing leadership: highlighting the role of disabled people in shaping sustainable solutions, which promotes visibility and normalises participation in public life.

By embedding accessibility and representation, the strategy can help break down barriers to civic participation, ensuring disabled people are not only consulted but also visible as leaders and decision-makers in climate action.

Screening Decision

Likely Impact

☐

Major

☒

Minor

☐

None

If the decision is to subject the policy to an equality impact assessment (i.e. likely impact – Major), please provide details of the reasons for this:

If the decision is not to conduct an equality impact assessment (i.e. likely impact = Minor) the Council should consider if the policy should be mitigated or an alternative policy be introduced:

The impacts identified do not demonstrate the need for a full EQIA, however a consultation process is planned to identify any currently unknown impacts and potential mitigation measures to overcome any barriers not yet identified.

If the decision is not to conduct an equality impact assessment (i.e. likely impact = None), please provide details of the reasons for this:

Mitigation

When the Council concludes that the likely impact is '**Minor**' and an equality impact assessment is not to be conducted, the Council may consider mitigation to lessen the severity of any equality impact, or the introduction of an alternative policy to better promote equality of opportunity or good relations.

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

If **YES**, give the reasons to support your decision, together with the proposed changes/amendments or alternative policy:

The Climate Change Strategy can still be enhanced to better promote equality and good relations by:

Amending communication and engagement methods so they are more accessible (e.g. plain language, alternative formats, translation, and outreach to underrepresented groups).


Strengthening partnerships with community and voluntary organisations that represent Section 75 categories, ensuring their perspectives are embedded throughout implementation.

Promoting shared benefits of climate action such as cleaner air, active travel, and greener spaces as opportunities to bring people from different backgrounds together, supporting good relations.

While a full Equality Impact Assessment may not be required, small amendments or supplementary measures can reduce any residual barriers, foster inclusion, and actively promote both equality of opportunity and good relations.

Timetabling And Prioritising	
<p>If the policy/decision has been 'screened in' for equality impact assessment, then please answer the following questions to determine its priority for timetabling the equality impact assessment.</p> <p>On a scale of 1 to 3, with 1 being the lowest priority and 3 the highest, assess the policy in terms of its priority for equality impact assessment.</p>	
Priority Criterion	Rating (1 to 3)
Effect on equality of opportunity and good relations	N/A
Social Need	N/A
Effect on people's daily lives	N/A
Relevance to the Council's functions	N/A

Monitoring
<p>Please outline proposals for future monitoring of the policy/decision:</p> <p>There will there be a review period or every 2 years as part of the normal council review process unless updates need to be changed.</p>

Approval And Authorisation		
Screened By	Position/Job Title	Date
Olivia Dath	Climate Change lead Officer	02/09/2025
Approved By	Position/Job Title	Date
 Aidan McPeake	Director of Environmental Services	03/09/25

Note: a copy of the screening template for each function, service, policy, procedure, project, strategy, plan or guidance screened should be 'signed off' and approved by a senior manager responsible for the function, service, policy, procedure, project, strategy, plan or guidance. A copy should then be forwarded to the Equality and

Diversity Officer, made easily accessible on the council's website as soon as possible following completion and made available on request.