EDDC CARBON FOOTPRINT CALCULATOR

SUPPORTING NOTES

Exmouth Town Council

East Devon District Council

WE'RE TREADING MORE LIGHTLY

EDDC CARBON FOOTPRINT CALCULATOR SUPPORTING NOTES

If you want to understand how this calculator is designed and the methods employed, read the method statement document that outlines the metrics used and data hierarchies.

Some useful notes on the sheets:

- TITLE

It's essential to enter a number of visitors, even if this is estimated. This figure will be used to calculate the carbon emissions per person, which allows you to compare your event to other events.

1 - POWER

Location name – eg Street Stage/ Park Bar/ Town Gardens

Sub Category – power type. Solar is not included as the footprint is deemed to be negligible

Method Selection – choose whether you enter kw, litres of fuel or the amount spent. Industry standard multipliers are applied to each type of input

2 - TRANSPORT

Item name – You can enter everything individually, or group it together into categories
You can list each individual person or item, eg Bob Smith security travel

OR if your security firm have given you a total number of travel miles, then enter 'Security travel' as an aggregate figure

Main Stage – 25 miles

PA - 12 miles

OR all production - 128 miles

If you enter them individually, the Results Summary will group them into categories for comparison.

3 - BOUGHT GOODS & SERVICES

This page uses standard industry multipliers for the associated carbon footprint of each £ spend on different categories

EDDC CARBON FOOTPRINT CALCULATOR SUPPORTING NOTES

For infrastructure just include the transport element in the transport section, as some of the other impact (e.g. the manufacture of staging, of which a v small % of the lifetime impact will be due to your event) from that is not included.

4 - VISITOR PURCHASES

This category is likely to be one of the highest in your carbon footprint, yet the one you have least control over.

Standard industry multipliers are used for each £ of visitor spend on food, drink and other items, and per night of accommodation.

If you have no data on this it is still useful to make assumptions and enter a figure.

5 - WASTE

This is broken down into types of waste: General, Recycled or Composted.

If you are using a 'zero to landfill' waste contractor, the waste should be entered as 'Recycled'
You will see that the carbon output of 'General' is much higher. This is because when it is assumed to be sent to landfill, there is potential release of things like methane which have a much higher global warming potential.

The emission factors only have a notional allowance for transport of waste to the processing site. Emissions from processing the waste itself are not included. This is because these methods are circular processes, and so the benefits are applied at the other end of the circle (e.g. in recycled materials those emission factors would be lower, or if burned for energy it would bring down the carbon intensity of electricity).

For the purposes of this calculation, any recycled or Energy from Waste (EfW) should be classified as 'Recycled'.

You can still give it two separate rows in the input sheet if you want to track the respective mass of waste by Recycled or EfW but apply category 5.2 to both.

6 - OFFSET

Carbon offsets can be used to bring down net emissions from an event, but this should be the last resort – first take all possible steps to reduce emissions.

EDDC CARBON FOOTPRINT CALCULATOR SUPPORTING NOTES

Where offsets are used, they should result in genuine additional reductions in emissions. The provenance of any offsets purchased should be transparently stated.

RESULTS SUMMARY

This produces graphs and charts based on your input data on sheets 1-6. This is purely a reference sheet and no figures can be entered or changed here, they must be changed on the origin sheet.

RESULTS DETAIL

This compiles all the line items into one sheet, which allows you to scan for any data points of interest, and easy comparison. This is also purely a reference sheet, no data can be input or amended here.

COMPARE RESULTS

The compare results page is the only bit of the tool that is not linked back to the other sheets, and you need to input all the data.

You can use this sheet to compare between different years or different events

It also allows you to see what the difference is if you make certain changes. For example, if your visitor transport is reduced by 20%, you can see what that does do to your overall carbon footprint. It allows you to project what a 10% decrease in carbon overall looks like year on year in different categories.

You can see some festival carbon footprints for comparison here https://yourope.org/know-how/agf-report-new-insight-into-festival-carbon-footprint

Please note:
The emission factors underpinning the calculations will need to be updated when new ones are published by government. Contact aced@eastdevon.gov.uk for an updated calculator.