

## **Appendix C**

### **Databases & Toolkits**

## Contents

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<b>C1</b>	<b>Toolkits</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>C2</b>	<b>Databases</b>	<b>4</b>

## C1 Toolkits

Title	Description	Potential Use for a SEAP	Link
<b>Greenhouse Gas Regional Inventory Protocol (GRIP)</b>	GRIP (Greenhouse Gas Regional Inventory Protocol homepage provides access to scenario tools; access an inventory tool to prepare Greenhouse gas emissions inventory for a region / area.	Baseline  Forecasting and scenario development	<a href="http://www.grip.org.uk/Home.html">http://www.grip.org.uk/Home.html</a>
<b>REAP Environmental Accounting</b>	REAP have developed a number of software tools to help calculate footprints at different levels. Each one has been designed for a specific purpose, but they are all based on the same consumption approach methodology for calculating footprints. REAP to access data for a whole Local Authority or Region, develop policy scenarios and model changes in the footprint of residents. REAP Petite to calculate the footprint of a community, compare individual footprints in that community and make pledges to reduce the footprint. REAP Tourism to find out the impact of tourists in your area and model different scenarios to reduce their footprints.	Carbon Projections	<a href="http://www.resource-accounting.org.uk/software">http://www.resource-accounting.org.uk/software</a>
<b>Sub National energy consumption analytical tool</b>	The Sub National energy consumption analytical tool enables local authorities and other regional bodies in Great Britain to track changes in both gas and electricity consumption at local authority level over the time period 2005 to 2009. The tool also allows comparisons to be made between local authorities, and a ranking option shows a wider range of comparison metrics.	Baseline and trend analysis	<a href="http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/energy_stats/regional/analytical/analytical.aspx">http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/energy_stats/regional/analytical/analytical.aspx</a>
<b>DECC Carbon Valuation Tool</b>	The DECC/HMT guidance provides practical information about implementation of the revised Carbon valuation methodology for UK policy appraisal (July 2009). It also outlines the reporting requirements for compliance with carbon budgets and guidance on how to calculate the cost effectiveness of climate change policies. The tool includes a 'toolkit' that converts increases or decreases in energy	Baseline and trend analysis	<a href="http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/about/ec_social_res/iag_guidance/iag_guidance.aspx">http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/about/ec_social_res/iag_guidance/iag_guidance.aspx</a>

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	consumption into changes in greenhouse gas emissions and values the changes in both emissions and energy use. The toolkit also contains the latest assumptions on carbon values, energy prices, long-run variable energy supply costs, emission factors and air-quality damage costs throughout the 2008-2100 period		
<b>dCarbon North West</b>	dCarbon Northwest works with public sector organisations to engage their suppliers to understand and reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.	Scope 3 Supply chain Carbon Assessment	<a href="https://nqc.com/dcarbonnw">https://nqc.com/dcarbonnw</a>
<b>WRATE</b>	WRATE (Waste and Resources Assessment Tool for the Environment) software compares the environmental impacts of different municipal waste management systems. WRATE uses life cycle assessment to include the resources used, waste transportation and operation of a whole range of waste management processes with their environmental costs and benefits	Scope 3 Carbon Assessment Baseline Forecasting and scenario development	<a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/commercial/102922.aspx">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/commercial/102922.aspx</a>
<b>Green House Gas Protocol Calculation tool</b>	The GHG Protocol tools enable companies to develop comprehensive and reliable inventories of their GHG emissions. Each tool reflects best practice methods that have been tested by industry experts. Every tool is comprised of an Excel workbook and a PDF guidance document. Each PDF provides step-by-step guidance on the use of a tool and should be consulted first. Most companies will need to apply more than one tool to cover their emissions.	Baseline	<a href="http://www.ghgprotocol.org/calculation-tools">http://www.ghgprotocol.org/calculation-tools</a>
<b>Carbon Decent</b>	Carbon Descent, formerly known as SEA RENUÉ, emerged in 2003 from a collaboration of the organisations Sustainable Energy Action (SEA) and Renewable Energy in the Urban Environment (RENUÉ).	Baseline Forecasting and scenario development	<a href="http://www.carbondescent.org.uk/pages/carbon_footprinting.html">http://www.carbondescent.org.uk/pages/carbon_footprinting.html</a>

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<b>Change over Time Analysis (CoTA) Viewer</b>	The Change over Time Analysis (CoTA) Viewer is a visual tool with accompanying Excel worksheets, which assists the analysis of change over time for small areas. In this version, electricity and gas data from 2005 to 2009 are used to analyse change at Middle – Layer Super Output Area in England and Wales.	Baseline	<a href="http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/energy_stats/regional/analytical/analytical.aspx">http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/energy_stats/regional/analytical/analytical.aspx</a>
<b>Local Carbon Management Matrix</b>	The Local Carbon Management Matrix is a self-assessment tool designed to help local authorities understand their influence on carbon emissions. It aims to prepare them for the increased focus by Government on the quality of local authority performance on climate change issues.	Baseline & Monitoring	<a href="http://www.cse.org.uk/projects/view/1082">http://www.cse.org.uk/projects/view/1082</a>

## C2 Databases

Title	Description	Potential Use for a SEAP	Link
<b>National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory</b>	<p>The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was ratified by the United Kingdom in December 1993 and came into force in March 1994. Parties to the Convention are committed to develop, publish and regularly update national emission inventories of greenhouse gases (GHGs). Under the convention, all developed countries agreed to return their GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2000. Further to this, the UK has a legally binding target under the Kyoto Protocol to cut GHG emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012.</p> <p>The UK Government's Greenhouse Gas Inventory is the means by which the UK's progress towards achieving these targets is assessed by international bodies, as well as providing the formal reporting system for EU and UN reporting requirements. The UK Greenhouse Gas Inventory is developed and maintained by AEA. The work is carried out under contract with Climate, Energy, Science and Analysis team (CESA) within the UK Department of Energy &amp; Climate Change (DECC). The GHG inventory provides an independent estimate of the UK's GHG emissions for reporting to the UNFCCC, and is updated annually. To deliver these estimates, the GHG inventory team at AEA collect and analyse information from a wide range of sources – from national energy statistics through to data collected from individual industrial plants.</p>	<p>Baseline &amp; Monitoring</p> <p>Forecasting and scenario development</p>	<a href="http://ghgi.decc.gov.uk/">http://ghgi.decc.gov.uk/</a>
<b>Environment Agency Pollution Inventory</b>	<p>The Pollution Inventory (PI) provides information about the releases and transfers of substances from the industrial activities we regulate. Its main objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide the public with easy access to environmental information from industrial activities in their locality.</li> <li>• Protect the environment by providing information to assist in policy</li> </ul>	<p>Baseline &amp; Monitoring</p> <p>Forecasting and scenario development</p>	<a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/topics/pollution/32254.aspx">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/topics/pollution/32254.aspx</a>

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	<p>development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support Government to meet its national and international environmental reporting commitments, such as the Kyoto protocol on climate change.</li> </ul> <p>Each relevant industrial activity should report annually the quantities of specified substances released to air and controlled waters and transfers off-site in wastewater, together with the quantity, type and fate of wastes transferred off-site. Most industrial sectors also have to report data on resource efficiency.</p>		
<b>C Red Wirral</b>	<p>CRed Wirral offers an online tool where people can choose from a range of carbon reducing pledges to their lifestyle. After a pledge has been made they can track their progress via unique 'My Pledges' view. Users can see the impact of their pledges in kilograms/tonnes of CO2 saved (and the impact of pledges made by all users in the CRed Wirral community). CRed Wirral also gives access to news, events and links for further information and support.</p>	Baseline & Monitoring	<a href="https://wirral.cred2.co.uk/CRed/">https://wirral.cred2.co.uk/CRed/</a>
<b>MCS (Microgeneration Certification Scheme) Installation Database</b>	<p>The MCS Installation Database is used to generate an MCS Certificate for a customer's installation. This MCS Certificate is then used by the customer to obtain Clean Energy Cash Back Incentives (Feed-In Tariffs) provided the installation was commissioned on or after 15th July 2009.</p> <p>The installation information is stored and used by Energy Suppliers to verify the eligibility of the application. It is of vital importance this information is registered on the database within 10 working days of the site commissioning date in order for customers to be able to gain access to the Clean Energy Cash Back Incentives (Feed-In Tariffs).</p>	Data source & Monitoring for Baseline 5	<a href="https://certificate.microgenerationcertification.org/">https://certificate.microgenerationcertification.org/</a>

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<b>Data for Neighbourhoods and Regeneration (Data4nr.net)</b>	A website identifying and signposting the datasets available for targeting, monitoring, priority setting and performance management at a neighbourhood level		<a href="http://www.data4nr.net/introduction/">http://www.data4nr.net/introduction/</a>
<b>Ofgem Renewables and CHP Register</b>	The system allows users to gain accreditation for RO, FIT, CCL exemption for Renewables and REGO; Receive ROCs, CHP LECs, Renewable LECs & REGOs certificates; Manage output details; •Submit annual declarations; •Transfer ROCs, CHP LECs, Renewable LECs & REGOs certificates; Manage compliance; and Access reports. If registering as a 'Company' or 'Other', you will be required to submit a company letter headed document signed by a company director, authorising you to use the system as an 'authorised signatory'. If you are registering as an individual, there is no such requirement	Data source for Monitoring Baseline 5	<a href="https://www.renewablesandchp.ofgem.gov.uk/">https://www.renewablesandchp.ofgem.gov.uk/</a>
<b>Gemserv ECOES database</b>	ECOES (the Electricity Central Online Enquiry Service – <a href="http://www.ecoes.co.uk">www.ecoes.co.uk</a> ) is funded by electricity suppliers and distributors and governed under the Master Registration Agreement (MRA). ECOES was designed to assist suppliers in the customer transfer process by allowing the triangulation of data; it is also used to provide benefit to MRA parties in other key areas	Baseline & Monitoring on energy consumption	<a href="http://www.mrasco.com/ecoes">http://www.mrasco.com/ecoes</a>
<b>Renewables UK Wind Farm database</b>	<p>The Wind Power is a worldwide database about wind turbines and wind farms. It contains data related to wind farms, turbines, manufacturers, developers and operators. As at November 2011 the website contained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Database of 10,896 wind farms (200.7 GW)</li> <li>Database of 764 offshore projects (248.4 GW)</li> <li>Database of 1,375 developers</li> <li>Database of 2,045 operators</li> <li>Database of 135 manufacturers</li> <li>Database of 801 turbines</li> </ul>	Data source for Monitoring Baseline 5	<a href="http://www.thewindpower.net/">http://www.thewindpower.net/</a>



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<b>Electric Vehicle Charge Point database</b>	The EV Network serves electric vehicle owners by providing a directory of charge points where such vehicles may be charged. Drivers of conventional petrol or Diesel vehicles have the use a wide network of commercial filling stations, but prior to the EV Network many owners of EVs were only able to charge their vehicles at their own homes. The EV Network encourages the more widespread adoption of electric vehicles by documenting where electric vehicle charge points exist across the UK. In England, Scotland and Wales, from Cornwall to Clacton and from Southampton to the north of Scotland we know where you can charge your electric vehicle.	Data source for Monitoring Baseline 5	<a href="http://www.ev-network.org.uk/Default.aspx?pageId=59568">http://www.ev-network.org.uk/Default.aspx?pageId=59568</a>
<b>Whats in Your Back Yard database (Environment Agency)</b>	What's in your backyard? provides access to environmental data for England and Wales at a local level. However, please be aware that with the scale used, the maps are not precise for a single point e.g. for an individual property.	Baseline & Monitoring of Industrial and Commercial emissions	<a href="http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiybyController?x=357683.0&amp;y=355134.0&amp;scale=1&amp;layerGroups=default&amp;ep=map&amp;textonly=off&amp;lang=_e&amp;topic=airpollution">http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiybyController?x=357683.0&amp;y=355134.0&amp;scale=1&amp;layerGroups=default&amp;ep=map&amp;textonly=off&amp;lang=_e&amp;topic=airpollution</a>
<b>Sandbag EU ETS</b>	Sandbag is a map of industrial greenhouse gas emissions in Europe. Since 2005, factories and power stations have been subject to legal caps on their emissions. To comply with these caps, participants should submit pollution permits to match their emissions. Each one is equivalent to a tonne of carbon dioxide. The permits were handed out for free and can be traded between participants. The Sandbag map helps to show how much is being emitted by whom and how many permits they were given for free.	Baseline & Monitoring of Industrial and Commercial emissions	<a href="http://www.sandbag.org.uk/maps/emissions/">http://www.sandbag.org.uk/maps/emissions/</a>