

# What's new? May Upgrade 2023

Lizzy Parker and Jonathan Smith Version 1.5.5 (May 2023)

of the Fritz



We provide upgrades to the Farm Carbon Calculator on a regular basis, to ensure that we are reflecting the most recent science, and giving users the best experience.

Our latest upgrade showcases a raft of changes that will give our users more functionality and more accurate carbon reports.

Here we layout all the changes that have been made, and what you can expect in this latest version, from May 2023.

## **Table of Contents**

Table of Contents	2
<u>1. Summary</u>	2
2. Updated GHG emissions factors	2
Table 1. Items with updated GHG emissions factors for v1.5.5 (May 2023)	2
3. New GHG emissions factors	3
Table 2. Items added for v1.5.5 (May 2023)	4
4. Improved user features and guidance	5
Table 3. Other items and features that are improved for v1.5.5 (May 2023)	6
5. Notes	6
Table 4. Alterations to Livestock categories for Calculator v1.5.5 (May 2023)	7
Table 5. User input categories involved in the calculations for the N balance tool	9
6. References for Calculator v1.5.5 (May 2023)	9



## 1. Summary

- Each new report now **requires a start and end date.**
- More **livestock categories** are now available with more specific dairy, beef, sheep and swine categories. Emissions factors for livestock have been updated in line with the **UK GHG Inventory 2020**.
- Accounting for energy/ biofuels exported to the grid will yield 0 emissions in line with GHG protocol agricultural guidance 2014 (separate monitoring and documentation methods are required to estimate avoided emissions guidance for grid-connected projects available <u>here</u>).
- Emissions factors for Fuels, Materials, Distribution updated in line with GHG conversion factors 2022.
- New sprays, including a new section on **molluscicides**, are now available.
- Additional **animal feeds** (including for calf rearing and feed supplements such as molasses) have been made available.
- A number of new specific fertilisers and mineral amendments are now available.

# 2. Updated emissions factors

These items in the Calculator have been updated in line with updates to reference databases and/ or in response to newly available scientific literature, of various Greenhouse Gas emissions factors.

Sprays have been reviewed and updated, according to the latest list of active sprays. The ordering of them makes it easier to work through.

Wine bottles are seeing significantly reduced emissions factors due to new data sources specific to their production.

Items	Previous reference	Updated reference	Notes
Fuels			
Liquid fuels (except lubricant oil) Solid fuels Gas fuels Cars & vans Contractor operations Hotel stays Public transport	55	64	Factors updated in line with 2022 updates to UK GHG conversion factors for 1990-2020 N.B. no change to emissions factor from long or short haul flights from the UK, nor to heating oil

#### Table 1. Items with updated GHG emissions factors for v1.5.5 (May 2023)



Items	Previous reference	Updated reference	Notes	
Biodiesel (used cooking oil)	55	64	Previously "Biodiesel"	
Electricity exported to grid Gas exported to grid	61	61	Reinterpretation of guidance - these emissions factors have been given a value of 0. See <u>note 1</u>	
Materials				
Mains water Mains sewage treatment	55	64	Factors updated in line with 2022 updates to UK GHG conversion factors for 1990-2020	
Inputs				
Sprays - actual	40	40	All sprays have been reviewed and active ingredient content updated in line with the UK Pesticides register (accessed on 23/02/2023). See also <u>new factors</u> and <u>note 2</u>	
Distribution				
Contracted road deliveries Road deliveries (own vehicle) Air freight Rail freight Sea freight	55	64	Factors updated in line with 2022 updates to UK GHG conversion factors for 1990-2020	
Processing				
Wine bottles (glass)	2	15	Updated factor to use information specific to wine bottles, rather than glass in general	
Mains water Mains waste water	55	64	Factors updated in line with 2022 updates to UK GHG conversion factors for 1990-2020	



## 3. New emissions factors

In addition to the updated factors, these items in the Calculator are new or re-organised, offering users an increase in the range of inputs and processes to the business. In addition some new terminology gives a clearer understanding of what is meant or required on various input lines - especially in Livestock.

Items	Ref	Notes			
Fuels	Fuels				
Butane (by weight)	64	In addition to "Butane (by volume)"			
Biodiesel (Hydrogenated vegetable oil)	64	In addition to "Biodiesel (used cooking oil)"			
AdBlue	69				
Livestock					
Dairy cattle: • Dairy replacements (1+ years) • Calves (under 1 year) • Dairy beef (1+ years)	65 and 66	See <u>table 4</u>			
<ul> <li>Beef cattle:</li> <li>Calves (under 1 year)</li> <li>Beef cattle</li> <li>Beef fattening heifers</li> <li>Beef suckler cows</li> <li>Fattening bulls (beef)</li> <li>Beef replacement heifers</li> <li>Beef fattening steers</li> </ul>	65 and 66	See <u>table 4</u>			
<ul><li>Sheep:</li><li>Replacement ewes</li></ul>	65 and 66	See <u>table 4</u>			
Pigs: Adult sows Breeding gilts (female) Adult boars Piglets Weaner pigs (under 20kg) Weaner pigs (over 20kg)	65 and 66	See <u>table 4</u>			

#### Table 2. Items added, or terms changed, for v1.5.5 (May 2023)



Items	Ref	Notes
<ul> <li>Finishing pig (porker)</li> <li>Finishing pig (cutter)</li> <li>Bacon pigs</li> <li>Barren sows for fattening</li> </ul>		
Calf rearing: Milk powder Milk replacer powders Calf pellets	18, 67 and 68	
Supplements: • Molasses • Envirolac • Megalac • Novapro	18 and 72	
Crops & Fertility		
Lime & mineral fertilisers: Phosphoric acid Potassium sulfate Sulfuric acid	73 57 74	
Inputs		
Specific fertilisers: • Origin CAN • Origin 14-14-21 + 7SO3 + 0.02B • Origin 16-16-16 + 7SO3 + 0.02B • Origin 10-10-20 + 7SO3 + 0.02B	75 76 77 78	Footprints provided by Origin and application emissions calculated
Sprays - actual: • Over 300 sprays included • NEW molluscicides	40	Active ingredient contents sourced from the UK Pesticides register (accessed on 23/02/2023). See also <u>note 2</u>
Sequestration		
Countryside stewardship: • HLS schemes	63	Based on proxy data for equivalent mid-level CSS options
Uncultivated peatland: • Near Natural Peatland • Drained Peatland • Modified Peatland • Actively Eroding Peatland	70	Emissions from different states of peatland in line with Peatland Carbon Code



# 4. Improved user features and guidance

Some other improvements have been included for Calculator v1.5.5. These include renaming items and fixing bugs.

Table 3. Other items and features that are improved for v1.5.5 (	(Mav	2023)
	(1110)	2020/

Section	Feature	Notes
Nitrogen balance	Milk (N out) Custom blend fertiliser (N in and N out)	N balance tool updated to include N contained in milk as a product and custom blend fertiliser as an input A number of bugs have been fixed in the N balance tool thanks to the efforts of our community of users. See also <u>note 4</u> and <u>table 5</u> .
Crops & Fertility	Grapes	Grapes have been added without an emissions factor to permit logging of yield (as with other perennial fruit crops). For wineries, it is also possible to add grapes as a direct emissions entry (where data is available from the supplier) under "Processing".
Crops & Fertility	Running of AD plant Fugitive methane loss	Units have been changed to "Tonnes (imported feedstock)" to meet the assumptions of the underlying calculations. We hope to expand our options around anaerobic digestion in the near future to include more nuance. See also information on export of biogas and electricity to the grid.
Crops & Fertility	Lucerne (Alfalfa)	"Alfalfa" renamed to "Lucerne (Alfalfa)"
Inputs	YaraBela Axan 27	Previously mis-named "YaraBela Extran 27"

### 5. Notes

- According to GHG protocol Agricultural guidance [61 p75], these cannot be included in scopes (separate monitoring and reporting is required to evidence GHG reductions and is dependent on the energy replaced within the National grid).
- 2. Some sprays have been removed where they are no longer licensed for sale and use in the UK. These spray items will remain on reports produced or dated prior to 17/04/2023.
- 3. We have updated our livestock categories as an interim measure to improve the nuance available for livestock in the Calculator. <u>Table 4</u> shows the new categories with a brief



description and how they relate to the previous categories (Other livestock categories remain unchanged). The underlying emissions factors for these come from updates to the UK GHG inventory [**65** & **66**] including increases in estimated rates of enteric emissions of methane and nitrogen excretion for most types of livestock.

4. The N balance calculation considers the input information outlined in <u>table 5</u>. Please note that N fixation by legume crops and green manures is no longer included in N calculations in line with changes to the IPCC's approach and guidance as of 2019 [**52** chapter 11 p6].

#### Table 4. Alterations to Livestock categories for Calculator v1.5.5 (May 2023)

The categories in bold on the left appear in v1.5.5 of the Farm Carbon Calculator. Please see notes in the <u>data collection spreadsheet</u> for guidance on completing this section of the Calculator (including how to estimate average head of animals in each category over the 12 month reporting period). Emissions factors that the calculations are based on are determined by UK GHG inventory and IPCC livestock categories. Since the **sex and age of the animal** affects their metabolism, and therefore their enteric methane (CH4) emissions and excretion rate, livestock are separated by these characteristics in order to improve the estimates of GHG emissions, which are inherently variable. **Lactation and pregnancy** also alter an animal's GHG emissions so livestock are also separated based on this trait.

Within the Calculator, it is possible to simply enter the **average head of livestock** in each applicable category for the most basic estimation of GHG emissions. In this case, where no liveweight is entered, a **default liveweight** is used (for categories of growing livestock, e.g. calves, this is a midpoint weight within the age-range, to take account of growth across the 12 month reporting period).

For a more comprehensive estimation of GHG emissions, we recommended creating multiple entries for each category with **user-input liveweights** - this will give a more accurate estimate of GHG emissions. Furthermore, by inputting information on **dry matter intake (DMI) per head per year**, users can improve the accuracy of GHG emissions estimation.

A Tier 2 (UK-specific) methodology is employed to calculate livestock GHG emissions for cattle, sheep, and pigs. Poultry calculations undergo a Tier 2 calculation but with a zero value for enteric emissions while goats, horses and deer are treated with a Tier 1 (international) methodology.

The livestock categories for "Other livestock" have not been altered but their underlying emissions factors have been updated in v1.5.5.

In this way, the Calculator's Livestock section is customisable for a range of livestock production systems, whilst relying on the generic livestock categories underpinned by the IPCC and UK GHG Inventory guidance.



New title		Previous equivalent title (UK GHG Inventory
	Description	categories)
Dairy cattle		
Dairy cows	Lactating, "dry" or in-calf dairy cows	Dairy cows
Dairy heifers	First pregnancy or first lactation dairy cattle under 3 years of age	Dairy heifers
Dairy replacements (1+ years)	1-3 year old female cattle to join the dairy herd who are not in-calf or lactating	Dairy replacement >1year
Calves (under 1 year)	Cattle under 1 year old	Dairy calves
Dairy beef (1+ years)	Dairy breeds not lactating but finished for beef (over 1 year old)	Dairy replacement >1year
Bulls for breeding	Dairy or beef breeding bulls	Bulls for breeding
Beef cattle		
Calves (under 1 year)	Cattle under 1 year old (male or female)	Dairy calves < 1 year
Beef cattle	12-18 months cattle for finishing (male or female)	Beef cows - growing cattle
Beef finishing heifers	18-30 months heifers for slaughter	Beef females for slaughter
Beef suckler cows	Lactating, "dry" or in-calf beef suckler cows	Dairy cows
Bulls for breeding	Dairy or beef breeding bulls	Bulls for breeding
Finishing bulls (beef)	Bull for beef 12+ months (e.g. cereal-fed)	Cereal fed bull
Beef replacement heifers	First pregnancy or first lactation beef suckler cows under 3 years of age	Heifers for breeding
Beef finishing steers	12-24 months steers for slaughter	Steers
Pigs		
Adult sows	Sows (including sows in pig, sows being suckled and dry sows being kept for further breeding)	(Breeding pigs >50kg)



New title	Description	Previous equivalent title (UK GHG Inventory categories)
Breeding gilts (female)	Gilts (including gilts in pig and gilts not yet in pig)	(Breeding pigs >50kg)
Adult boars	Boars for service	(Breeding pigs >50kg)
Piglets	Pigs under 20 kg	
Weaner pigs (under 20kg)	Piglets over 20 kg	
Growing pigs (over 20kg)	Finishing swine 20-80 kg	(Pigs - weaners >20kg)
Finishing pig (porker)	Finishing swine 20-80 kg	(Fattening and other pigs >50kg)
Finishing pig (cutter)	Finishing swine 80+ kg	(Fattening and other pigs >50kg)
Bacon pigs	Finishing swine 80+ kg	(Fattening and other pigs >50kg)
Barren sows for finishing	Barren sows for finishing 80kg+	(Fattening and other pigs >50kg)
Sheep		
Ewes	Female sheep 1+ years	Ewes
<b>Replacement ewes</b>	Female sheep 1+ years	Ewes
Rams or tups	Male sheep 1+ years	Rams
Lambs	Sheep under 1 year old	Lambs

# Table 5. User input categories involved in the calculations for the N balance tool

Category in Calculator	N in	N out (as N and/ or N <sub>2</sub> O)
Inputs > Fertiliser	Fertilisers containing N	Fertiliser emissions
Crops > Organic fertility sources	Bought-in organic manures or AD digestate	Emissions from bought-in fertility sources applied
Crops > Agricultural crops Crops > Horticultural vegetable crops	Seed	Crops sold and Crop residue emissions



Category in Calculator	N in	N out (as N and/ or N <sub>2</sub> O)
Livestock > Animal feed	Animal feeds	
Livestock > Livestock	Animals purchased	Animals sold Milk sold Livestock manure emissions



# 6. References for Calculator v1.5.5 (May 2023)

- Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2020). 2020 Government greenhouse gas conversion factors for company reporting. Accessed on 16/03/2023
  - https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2020
- Ia
   Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2020). 2020 Government greenhouse gas conversion

   factors for company reporting: methodology. Accessed on 16/03/2023
   https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/901692/c

   onversion-factors-2020-methodology.pdf on 16/03/2023
- 2 Hammond & Jones (2011). The Inventory of Carbon & Energy (ICE) database v2.0.
- 2a Jones (2019). The Inventory of Carbon & Energy (ICE) database v3.0. Accessed on 16/03/2023 https://circularecology.com/embodied-carbon-footprint-database.html
- 3 Williams et al. (2006). Determining the environmental burdens and resource use in the production of agricultural and horticultural commodities. DEFRA project report ISO205. Accessed on 16/03/2023 https://randd.defra.gov.uk/ProjectDetails?ProjectID=11442
- Brown et al. (2017). UK Greenhouse Gas Inventory, 1990 to 2017: Annual Report for submission under the Framework Convention on Climate Change. Accessed on 20/03/2023 <u>https://naei.beis.gov.uk/reports/reports?report\_id=981</u>
- Brown et al. (2017). Annexes to the UK Greenhouse Gas Inventory, 1990 to 2017: Annual Report for submission under the Framework Convention on Climate Change. Accessed on 20/03/2023
   <a href="https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/assets/documents/reports/cat09/1905151124\_ukghgi-90-17\_Annexes\_Issue\_2\_final.pdf">https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/assets/documents/reports/cat09/1905151124\_ukghgi-90-17\_Annexes\_Issue\_2\_final.pdf</a>
- Andersen et al. (2010). Quantification of
   Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Windrow Composting of Garden Waste. Journal of Environmental Quality
   39(2): 713-724 <a href="https://doi.org/10.2134/jeq2009.0329">https://doi.org/10.2134/jeq2009.0329</a>
- 6 Cuttle et al. (2003) A Review of Leguminous Fertility-Building Crops, with Particular Refence to Nitrogen Fixation and Utilisation Written as a Part of Defra Project OF0316 "The Development of Improved Guidance on the Use of Fertility-Building Crops in Organic Farming". Institute of Grassland and Environmental Research: Aberystwyth, Wales, 2003.
- 7 Phong (2012). Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Composting and Anaerobic Digestion Plants. INRES, Institute of Crop Science and Resource Conservation. Bonn, D-53115.
- Amon et al. (1999). Emissions of NH3, N2O and CH4 from composted and anaerobically stored farm yard manure. Ramiran 98 posters presentations. Accessed on 16/03/2023 <u>http://ramiran.uvlf.sk/doc98/FIN-POST/AMON-BAR.pdf</u>
- 9 Reference superceeded
- 10 Woodland Carbon Code. (2018). Carbon Lookup tables v2.0. Accessed on 30/05/2022 https://www.woodlandcarboncode.org.uk/news/version-2-0-of-the-wcc-launched?highlight=WyJsb29rdXAiX Q==
- 11 Clark (2007). Cover crops—United States—Handbooks, manuals, etc. Sustainable Agriculture Network. 3rd edition.



- 12 GHG protocol (2017). Calculating HFC and PFC emissions from the manufacturing, serviceing, and/or disposal of refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment. Calculation worksheets v1.0. Accessed on 30/05/2022 <u>https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fghgprotocol.org%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles</u> <u>%2Fhfc-pfc\_0.xls&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK</u>
- 13 Taylor et al. (2010). Measuring holistic carbon footprints for lamb and beef farms in the cambrian mountains initiative. CCW Policy Research Report No. 10/8.
- 14 Bentrup et al. (2016). Carbon footprint analysis of mineral fertilizer production in Europe and other world regions. Conference paper. Accessed on 30/05/2022 <u>https://www.researchgate.net/publication/312553933\_Carbon\_footprint\_analysis\_of\_mineral\_fertilizer\_production\_in\_Europe\_and\_other\_world\_regions</u>
- 15 Berners-Lee (2010). How bad are bananas? The carbon footprint of everything. Profile Books, London
- 16 Warwick HRI (2009). Preliminary assessment of greenhouse gases associated with growing media materials. DEFRA project report IF0154 http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Default.aspx?Module=More&Location=None&ProjectID=15967
- Wiltshire et al. (2008). Scenario building to test and inform the development of a BSI method for assessing greenhouse gas emissions from food (Technical annexe to the final report). DEFRA project report FO0404 submitted by ADAS. Accessed 02/05/2023 <a href="https://repository.rothamsted.ac.uk/item/8q33x/scenario-building-to-test-and-inform-the-development-of-a-bsi-method-for-assessing-greenhouse-gas-emissions-from-food-technical-annex-to-final-report-on-defra-project-no-fo0404</a>
- **18** GFLI (2020). Database of livestock feeds and environmental impacts. Accessed 30/05/2022 http://globalfeedlca.org/gfli-database/gfli-database-tool/
- **19** *Reference superseded*
- 20 Correspondence with David McNaughton (Soya UK Managing Director) on crop yields and residues
- **21** Taft et al. (2017) GHG from intensively managed peat soils in an arable production system. Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment. 237: 162–172.
- 22 Axe et al. (2017) Carbon storage in hedge biomass A case study of actively managed hedges in England. Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment. 250: 81-88. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agee.2017.08.008</u>
- 23 Ostle et al. (2009). UK land use and carbon sequestration. Land Use Policy 26S: S274-S283. https://doi.https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2009.08.00610.1016/j.landusepol.2009.08.006
- 24 Chishna et al (2010) Embodied carbon in natural building stone in Scotland. Historic Scotland, Technical Conservation Group. Technical Paper 7. SISTech Ltd and Harold-Watt University.
- **25** Falloon et al (2004) Managing field margins for biodiveristy and carbon sequestration: A Great Britain case study. Soil Use and Management. 20 (2): 240-247.
- 26 Kerckhoffs and Reid (2007). Carbon sequestration in the standing biomass of orchard crops in New Zealand. NZ Institute for Crop & Food Research Ltd. report for Horticulture New Zealand Ltd.
- 27 Carlisle et al. (2010). California vineyard greenhouse gas emissions: assessment of the available literature and determination of research needs. California sustainable wine growing Alliance. Accessed on 30/05/2022 <a href="https://www.sustainablewinegrowing.org/docs/CSWA%20GHG%20Report\_Final.pdf">https://www.sustainablewinegrowing.org/docs/CSWA%20GHG%20Report\_Final.pdf</a>
- 28 Vicente-Vicente et al. (2016) Soil carbon sequestration rates under Mediterranean woody crops using recommended management practices: A meta-analysis. Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment. 235: 204-214.
- 29 Dondini et al. (2009). The potential of Miscanthus to sequester carbon in soils: comparing field measurements in Carlow, Ireland to model predictions. GCB Bioenergy 1: 413-425. <u>https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1757-1707.2010.01033.x</u>



- **30** Rytter (2012) The potential of willow and poplar plantations as carbon sinks in Sweden. Biomass and Bioenergy. 36:86-95.
- Grogan and Matthews (2002). A modelling analysis of the potential for soil carbon sequestration under short rotation coppice willow bioenergy plantations. Soil Use and Management 18: 175–183.
   <a href="https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1475-2743.2002.tb00237.x">https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1475-2743.2002.tb00237.x</a>
- **32** Ventura et al (2019) Carbon balance and soil carbon input in a poplar short rotation coppice plantation as affected by nitrogen and wood ash application. New Forests. 50. 969–990.
- 33 Turner et al (2015) Greenhouse gas emission factors for recycling of source-segregated waste materials. Resources, Conservation and Recycling. 105 (A): 186-197.
- 34 Personal communications with Chris Foss (Wine GB)
- 35 COFALEC (2015). Carbon footprint of yeast produced in the European Union. Produced by PriceWaterhouseCooper for COFALEC. Accessed 30/05/2022 <u>https://cofalec.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/20120327155707\_Yeast\_Carbon\_Footprint\_COFALEC\_28eng\_lish-version29.pdf</u>
- **36** Nica and Woinarocschy (2010) Environmental Assessment of Citric Acid production. UPB Scientific Bulletin, Series B. Chemistry and Materials Science. 72 (3):45-56.
- 37 AHDB & HGCA (2014). Carbon footprint decision tool. 10. Field Operations. Accessed 21/03/2023 https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fprojectblue.blob.core.windows.net%2Fmedi a%2FDefault%2FTools%2FTool%2520Download%2FAHDB%2520carbon%2520footprinting%2520tool%2520(2014).xls m&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK
- 38 Mollet et al. (2009) Anaerobic digestion and digestate use: accounting of greenhouse gases and global warming contribution. Waste Manag Res. 27 (8): 813-24.
- **39** Vergana & Silver (2019) GHG emissions from windrow composting of organic wastes: Patterns and emissions factors. Environmental Research Letters. 14 (12) 124027.
- Audsley et al. (2009) Estimation of the greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural pesticide manufacture and use. Cranfield University. 10. Accessed 30/05/2022
   <a href="https://dspace.lib.cranfield.ac.uk/bitstream/handle/1826/3913/Estimation\_of\_the\_greenhouse\_gas\_emissions">https://dspace.lib.cranfield.ac.uk/bitstream/handle/1826/3913/Estimation\_of\_the\_greenhouse\_gas\_emissions</a>
   from agricultural pesticide manufacture and use%E2%80%902009.pdf?sequence=1
- Yara (2017). Yara International ASA. Carbon footprint fertilizer products. Verified by DNV GL. Accessed on 25/04/2023
   <a href="https://www.yara.co.uk/contentassets/a6e77004605040aea339577f909d5368/yara-carbon-footprint\_verification-statement.pdf/">https://www.yara.co.uk/contentassets/a6e77004605040aea339577f909d5368/yara-carbon-footprint\_verification-footprint-f
- 42 CF Fertiliser range (under reconsideration, reference material unavailable)
- **43** Schwarzbeck et al (2015) Determining national greenhouse gas emissions from waste-to-energy using the Balance Method Determining national greenhouse gas emissions from waste-to-energy using the Balance Method. Waste Management. 49:263-271.
- 44 Warner et al. (2020b). Establishing a field-based evidence base for the impact of agri-environment options on soil carbon and climate change mitigation phase 2. Final Report. Work package number: ECM50416. Evidence Programme Reference number: RP04176. Natural England.
- **45** Farm Carbon Toolkit: Soil Carbon Project (ongoing). See <u>https://farmcarbontoolkit.org.uk/soil-carbon-project/</u> for more information.
- 46 Personal communications with Joseph Barnes (Saria UK)
- **47** Fertilizers Europe (2011). Carbon footprint reference values mineral fertilizer carbon footprint reference values: 2011.



- 48 Brentrup et al (2018) Updated carbon footprint values for mineral fertilizer from different world regions. LCA Food 2018 and LCA AgriFood Asia 2018: (1-B) From Farm to Table. Conference paper accessed on 30/05/2022 <u>https://www.researchgate.net/publication/329774170\_Updated\_carbon\_footprint\_values\_for\_mineral\_fertiliz</u> <u>er\_from\_different\_world\_regions</u>
- 49 Sylvester-Bradley et al. (2015). Minimising nitrous oxide intensities of arable crop products (MIN-NO). AHDB
   Cereals & Oilseeds/ Project Report No. 548. Accessed on 30/05/022
   <a href="https://projectblue.blob.core.windows.net/media/Default/Research%20Papers/Cereals%20and%20Oilseed/pr54">https://projectblue.blob.core.windows.net/media/Default/Research%20Papers/Cereals%20and%20Oilseed/pr54</a>
   8-abstract-and-executive-summary.pdf
- 50 AHDB (2017). Nutrient Management Guide RB209. Accessed on 30/05/2022 https://ahdb.org.uk/RB209
- 51 Thorman et al (2020) Towards Country-Specific Nitrous Oxide Emission Factors for Manures Applied to Arable and Grassland Soils in the UK. Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems. 4:62.
- Liang & Kasimir (2019) Chapter 11: N2O Emissions from Managed Soils, and CO2 Emissions from Lime and Urea Application. Refinement to 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (pp. 11.1-11.48)
   Publisher: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.
- 53 IPCC (2020). Climate Change and Land An IPCC Special Report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems. Summary for policy makers. ISBN 978-92-9169-154-8. Available at <a href="https://www.ipcc.ch/srccl/chapter/summary-for-policymakers/">https://www.ipcc.ch/srccl/chapter/summary-for-policymakers/</a>
- 54 Haverkort and Hillier (2011). Cool Farm Tool Potato: Model Description and Performance of Four Production Systems. Potato Res. 54, 355–369 <u>https://doi.org/10.1007/s11540-011-9194-1</u>
- 55 Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2021). UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2021. Accessed on 30/05/2021 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2021
- **56** PET Recycling Team website (2017). Certificate of carbon footprint for PCF Model ALPHA Bottles rPET produced using Ecolnvent 3.3. Accessed on 30/05/2021 <u>https://petrecyclingteam.com/en/excellent-co2-balance</u>
- 57 Idemat database (2020). ECO-costs 2017 v1.6. Accessed on 30/05/2021 <u>https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ecocostsvalue.com%2FEVR%2Fimg%2FI</u> <u>dematapp2020.xlsx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK</u>
- 58 West (2021). Woodland Carbon Code Carbon Calculations Spreadsheet Version 2.4. Accessed 30/05/2021 <u>https://www.woodlandcarboncode.org.uk/images/Spreadsheets/WCC\_CarbonCalculationSpreadsheet\_Versio</u> <u>n2.4\_March2021.xlsx</u>
- Brown et al. (2021). UK Greenhouse Gas Inventory 1990 to 2019: Annual Report for submission under the
   Framework Convention on Climate Change. Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy. Accessed on
   30/05/2022

https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/assets/documents/reports/cat09/2105061125\_ukghgi-90-19\_Main\_Issue\_1.pdf

Brown et al. (2021). Annexes to the UK Greenhouse Gas Inventory 1990 to 2019: Annual Report for submission under the Framework Convention on Climate Change. Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy. Accessed on 30/05/2022

https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/assets/documents/reports/cat09/2106091119\_ukghgi-90-19\_Annex\_Issue\_2.pdf

- 60 Bizarro et al. (2021). Potential carbon footprint reduction for reclaimed asphalt pavement innovations. Sustainability 13(3):1382 <u>https://doi.org/10.3390/su130313821</u>
- 61 GHG Protocol (2014). Agricultural Guidance Interpreting the Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for the agricultural sector. GHG Protocol Agricultural Guidance. Accessed on 02/03/23 https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards/GHG%20Protocol%20Agricultural%20Guidance%20%28Apri 1%2026%29\_0.pdf



- 62 Carbon Trust (2021). Certification Letter British Sugar 2020 LimeX extension. Carbon Trust CERT-10235
- 63 Warner et al. (2020a). Establishing a field-based evidence base for the impact of agri-environment options on soil carbon and climate change mitigation phase 1. Final Report. Work package number: ECM50416. Evidence Programme Reference number: RP04176. Natural England.
- 64 Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2022) Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2022. Accessed on 04/01/2023

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2022

65 Brown et al. (2022) UK Greenhouse Gas Inventory, 1990 to 2020. Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy. Accessed on 05/01/2023

https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/assets/documents/reports/cat09/2206220830\_ukghgi-90-20\_Main\_Issue1.pdf

- 66 Brown et al. (2022) UK Greenhouse Gas Inventory 2020 annexes. Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy. Accessed 05/01/2023 <u>https://naei.beis.gov.uk/reports?report\_id=1072</u>
- 67 Wilms et al. (2022). Macronutrient profile in milk replacer or a whole milk powder modulates growth performance, feeding behavior, and blood metabolites in ad libitum-fed calves. J. Dairy Sci. 105:6670–6692 https://doi.org/10.3168/jds.2022-21870
- **68** Finnegan et al. (2017). Environmental impacts of milk powder and butter manufactured in the Republic of Ireland. Science of the Total Environment 579 (2017) 159–168 <u>http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2016.10.237</u>
- Sánchez et al. (2012). Comparison of Life Cycle energy consumption and GHG emissions of natural gas, biodiesel and diesel buses of the Madrid transportation system. Energy 47(1):174-198
   <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.energy.2012.09.052">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.energy.2012.09.052</a>
- **70** Smyth et al. (2015) Developing Peatland Carbon Metrics and Financial Modelling to Inform the Pilot Phase UK Peatland Code. Report to Defra for Project NR0165, Crichton Carbon Centre, Dumfries.
- 71 Encirc LCA for wine bottle, green glass, conducted by Carbon Intelligence.
- 72 Budsberg et al. (2020). Production routes to bio-acetic acid: life cycle assessment. Biotechnol Biofuels 13:154 https://doi.org/10.1186/s13068-020-01784-y
- 73 Bellboom et al. (2015). Environmental impacts of phosphoric acid production using di-hemihydrate process: a Belgian case study. Journal of Cleaner Production 108A: 978–986 <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2015.06.141</u>
- 74 Naukkarinen (2023). Life Cycle Assessment Study of a Sulfuric Acid Manufacturing Process in the Chemical Pulping Industry. Masters thesis, Lappeenranta–Lahti University of Technology LUT. Accessed 27/04/2023 https://lutpub.lut.fi/bitstream/handle/10024/165170/Thesis\_Naukkarinen\_Martta.pdf?sequence=1
- 75 Origin (2020). RSK ADAS Limited certificate of cradle-to-gate carbon footprint at the plant gate (Origin Newport) of Origin CAN
- 76 Origin (2020). RSK ADAS Limited certificate of cradle-to-gate carbon footprint at the plant gate (Origin Newport) of Origin 14-14-21 + 7SO3 + 0.02B
- 77 Origin (2020). RSK ADAS Limited certificate of cradle-to-gate carbon footprint at the plant gate (Origin Newport) of Origin 16-16-16 + 7SO3 + 0.02B
- 78 Origin (2020). RSK ADAS Limited certificate of cradle-to-gate carbon footprint at the plant gate (Origin Newport) of Origin 10-10-20 + 7SO3 + 0.02B

Ogle et al. (2019). Refinement to 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Volume 4 -

Agriculture, forestry and other land use. Chapter 2 - Generic methodologies applicable to multiple land use categories (pp. 2.33) Publisher: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.
 <a href="https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2019rf/pdf/4\_Volume4/19R\_V4\_Ch02\_Generic%20Methods.pdf">https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2019rf/pdf/4\_Volume4/19R\_V4\_Ch02\_Generic%20Methods.pdf</a>