

UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS
ANNUAL REPORT – 2021/22



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Uttlesford District Council Greenhouse Gas Emissions Annual Report – 2020/21

Uttlesford District Council declared a climate emergency in 2019 and has pledged to take local action to prevent a climate and ecological catastrophe through the development of practices and policies, with an aim to achieving net-zero carbon status by 2030 and to protect and enhance biodiversity in the district.

Details on the projects and policies in place to achieve these goals can be found in the Climate Change Action Plan.

Headline data

Emissions Data	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20	2018/19	2017/18	2016/17	2015/16	2014/15	Baseline Year 2006/2007
Scope 1 (tonnes CO ₂ e)	1602	1,599	1,714	1,926	1,903	1,790	1,795	1,972	2,311
Scope 2 (tonnes CO ₂ e)	188	185	328	285	273	348	417	458	797
Scope 3 (tonnes CO ₂ e)	24	21	73	80	132	90	97	58	163
Total gross emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)	1814	1,805	2,115	2,291	2,308	2,228	2,309	2,488	3,271
Carbon offsets /green tariffs (tonnes CO ₂ e)	-802	-676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total annual net emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)	1013	1,129	2,115	2,291	2,308	2,228	2,309	2,488	3,271
UDC emissions per household (kilos)	26.0 kg	29 kg	55 kg	60 kg	61 kg	60 kg	66 Kg	72 Kg	
<i>Household on Electoral Role</i>	<i>38,965</i>	<i>38,956</i>	<i>38,567</i>	<i>38,350</i>	<i>37,934</i>	<i>36,991</i>	<i>35110</i>	<i>34610</i>	

Supporting explanations

1. Company Information

Uttlesford District Council, Council Offices, London Road, Saffron Walden, Essex, CB11 4ER

2. Reporting Period

The reporting period is 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021.

3. Changes in Emissions

Scope 1 Emissions - Vehicle Fleet Our Housing Repairs services was outsourced to Uttlesford Norse Limited in 2019 and from April 2020 were made responsible for purchase of vehicle fuels.
Purchased Electricity We switched to a green tariff in 2019 which accounts for the reduction in CO₂e.

Business Travel This remains uncharacteristically low as business travel has greatly reduced since face to face meetings have been replaced with online meetings.

4. Approach

We have followed the Government's Guidance on how to measure and report greenhouse gas emissions. Conversions factors are used for the appropriate financial year as set out here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/government-conversion-factors-for-company-reporting>

In line with guidance, the factors from the calendar year in which the greatest portion of your data falls are applied, accordingly the conversion factors for 2020 are used for this report.

5. Organisational boundary

We have used the financial control approach.

6. Operational scopes

We have measured our scope 1, 2 and significant scope 3 emissions. Since March 2020 almost all staff have worked from home.

7. Base Year

Our base year is 2005/06.

8. Targets

Our emissions reduction target is to reduce our global GHG emissions, scopes 1, 2, and 3 (for scope 3 only those emissions which relate to business travel) to net zero by 2030.

Peter Holt, Chief Executive is responsible for the achievement of the target.

9. Intensity measurement

Although our emissions target is an absolute target, we believe that including a measurement which is relative to our operations will help us to assess our performance and trajectory in reaching our target.

We have chosen the number of households within the district as the normalising factor since this is a variable which is most relevant to the scale of our operations. For instance, the more homes there are in the district, the more miles our refuse vehicles must travel. This metric should not be confused with data available elsewhere that reports household consumption emissions.

The data on property count is sourced from the electoral roll and is submitted to government on December 1st each year. UDC emissions per household are calculated by dividing total the total carbon footprint of the district council by the total number of households in the district.

10. Carbon offsets

We have not purchased carbon credits. This is an option of last resort as we are seeking to focus on the decarbonisation of our own operations rather than offsetting our emissions. This is under review for future years.

11. Green tariffs

We have purchased a green tariff which reduces our GHG emissions by 100% (electricity) and by 72% (gas). We purchased all our electricity from NPower. We use their REGO backed tariff for electricity.

Calculation details: Detailed data 2021/22

Emissions Data 2021/2022	Unit of Measurement	Units	Conversion factor in CO ₂ e (kilos)	Emissions CO ₂ e (kilos)
Scope 1				
Natural Gas (April 21 -Feb 22)	kWh (Gross CV)	4053937	0.18387	745397
Natural Gas (March 22)	kWh (Gross CV)	582642	0.18387	107130
Gas Oil	kWh (Gross CV)	0.25672	0	0
Vehicle Fleet	Litres Diesel (average biofuel blend)	297,051	2.51233	746290
	Litres Petrol (average forecourt blend)	1530	2.19352	3356
Total Scope 1 (Kilos)				1602174
Total Scope 1 (Tonnes)				1602

Scope 2				
Purchase electricity	kWh	742553	0.23314	173119
	kWh	63250	0.23314	14746
Total Scope 2 (kilos)				187865
Total Scope 2 (tonnes)				188

Scope 3				
Business Travel	Miles / average size car / fuel type unknown	88451	0.27596	24409
Total Scope 3 (kilos)				24409
Total Scope 3 (tonnes)				24

Gross annual net emissions tonnes	1814
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Offsets (tonnes)		
carbon offsets		0
Green tariff electricity	100% offset	188
Green tariff gas	72% offset	614
Total offset		802

Total annual net emissions tonnes	1013
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Households on Electoral Role	38956
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Conversion factor source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2020>

¹ March use estimated based on Feb use (526,257) divided by 28 and multiplied by 31.

² March use estimated based on Feb use (57,129) divided by 28 and multiplied by 31.