



WEST OXFORDSHIRE  
DISTRICT COUNCIL

[www.westoxon.gov.uk](http://www.westoxon.gov.uk)

# Council Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report

Reporting Year 2021-22

Climate Action Team

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## Introduction

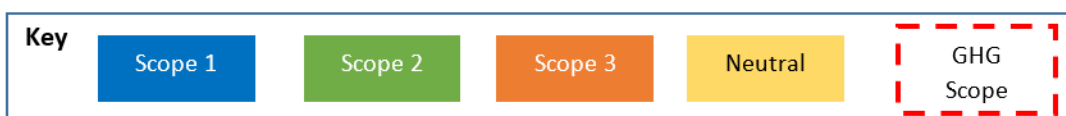
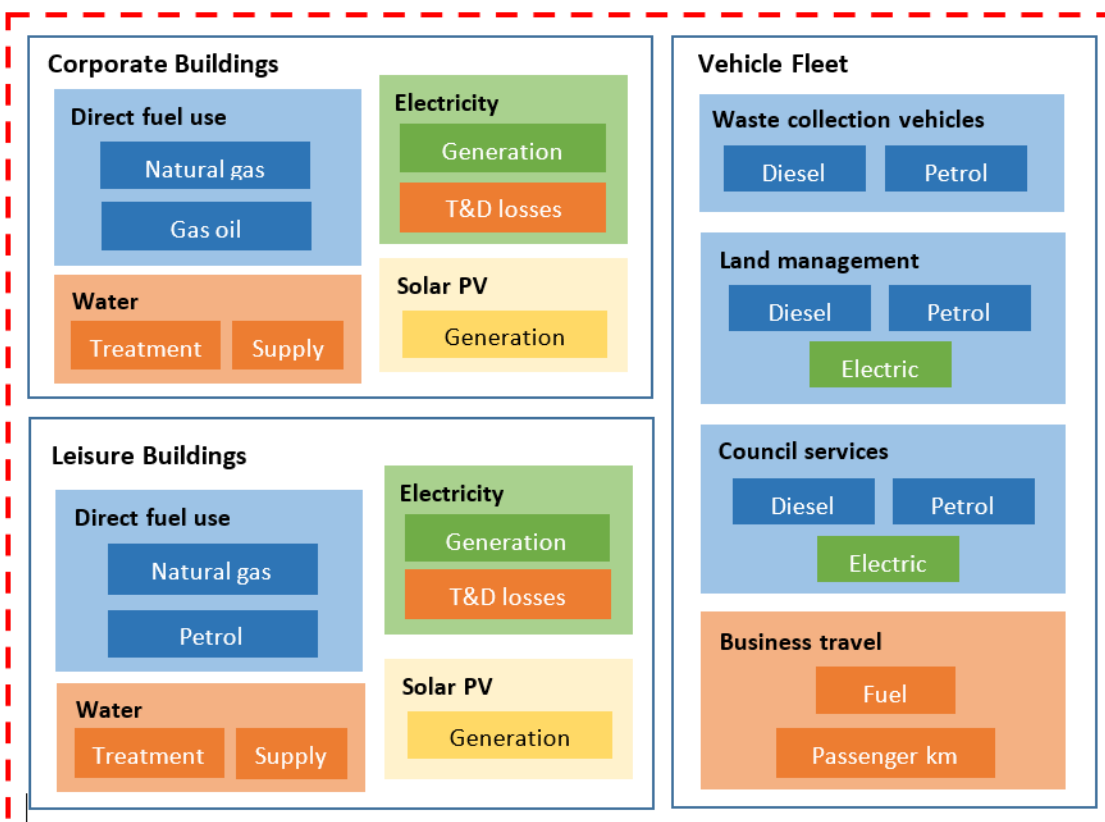
West Oxfordshire District Council (WODC) has set a target of being carbon neutral in its operations by 2030. In 2020, WODC published its Carbon Action Plan which sets out the strategy for reaching this target and focuses on three key areas: emissions from council buildings, properties and assets; emissions from leisure centres; and emissions from vehicles owned by or operated on behalf of the Council.

Each year, WODC will publish details on the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in line with the GHG Protocol. The 2019-2020 financial year is the baseline reporting year.

## Emissions boundary

In line with the GHG Protocol, WODC is taking a financial control approach to reporting which means that the Council will account for all emissions over which it has financial control. This excludes emissions from operations in which it has an interest but no control. Therefore, the following emissions are accounted for:

- Corporate buildings, owned and operated by the Council
- Leisure buildings owned by the Council, operated by a leisure provider
- Waste vehicles owned by the Council
- Other vehicles owned and/or operated by the Council to deliver services
- Emissions associated with the council’s business travel



## Exclusions

There are a number of other emission sources which the Council is responsible for but which have been excluded this year. However, the Council will review these on an annual basis and seek to include them within the reporting process as data collection and emission calculation methods improve.

Type	Reason for exclusion
Operational waste	Difficulty in sourcing tonnage data specific to the Council and its operations.
Staff commuting	Difficulty in collecting reliable commuting mileage and vehicle type – no current mechanism in place for recording this. The Council has limited influence over these emissions.
Working from home	Difficulty in collecting reliable data and there are contested methodologies and variable emission factors currently. The Council has limited influence over these emissions.
Procurement	There is a lack of publicly available and agreed emission factors and difficulty in collecting accurate data. Methods need to be developed to collect this data before including.
Leased buildings	These should be included under the tenant's reporting, so emissions would be double counted if we included them. Data required would rely on third parties supplying it.

## 2021 – 2022 emissions data

The following data is for the 2021-22 financial year, covering GHG emissions from April 2021 to March 2022. Data is collected from a range of sources and the BEIS conversion factors for 2021 are applied.

### Carbon account breakdown: by scope

Table 1: Total emissions by scope

I April 2021 to 31 March 2022	Kg CO2e
Scope 1	2,049,210
Scope 2	399,420
Scope 3	623,524
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,072,154</b>

Scope 1 emissions, associated with gas and liquid fuel, account for 67% of council emissions.

Scope 2 emissions associated with the purchase of electricity from the National Grid account for 13% of council emissions.

Scope 3 emissions associated with the transport of gas, electricity and liquid fuel (referred to as T&D, transport and distribution, and WTT, well-to-tank), water consumption, and transport miles for staff and councillor business travel account for the remaining 20% of council emissions.

Figure 1: Total emissions by scope

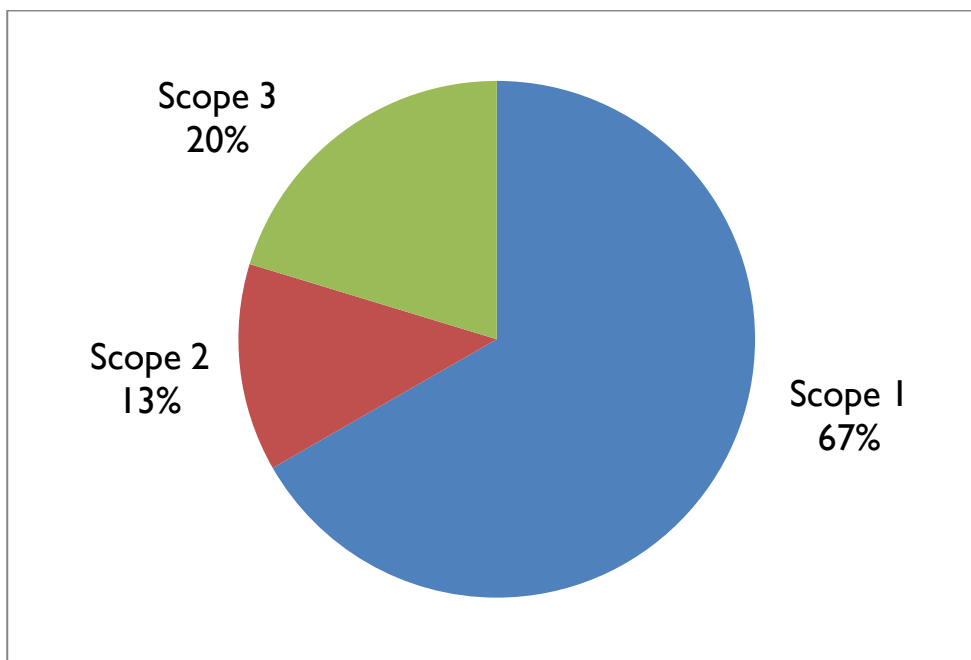
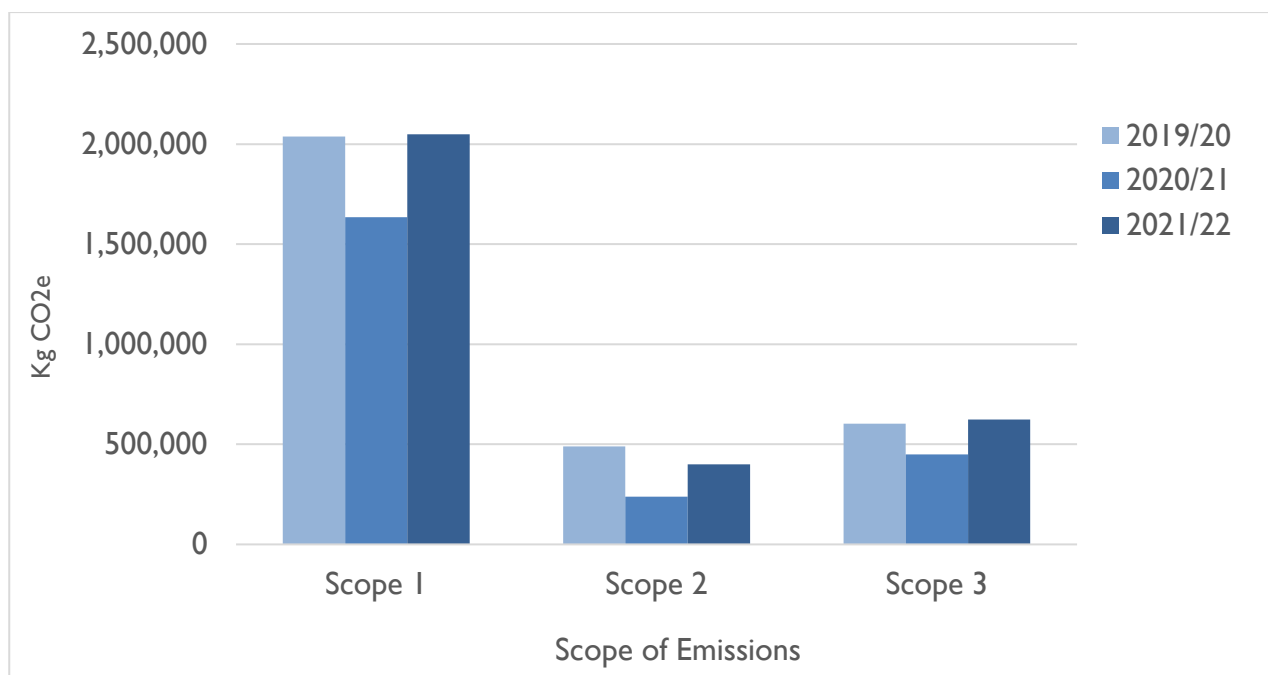


Table 2: Comparative emissions between 2019/20 (baseline year), 2020/21 (Covid year) and 2021/22

I April 2021 to 31 March 2022	Kg CO2e	Percent change on 2019/20	Percent change on 2020/21
Scope 1	2,049,210	+1%	+25%
Scope 2	399,420	-19%	+67%
Scope 3	623,524	+3%	+39%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,072,154</b>		

Figure 2: 2021/22 emissions by scope compared to 2019/20 and 2020/21



Scope 1 emissions have increased 1% on the 2019/20 baseline and 25% from 2020/21 as leisure centres have reopened and gas consumption has returned to pre-covid levels. Liquid fuel consumption has stayed at similar levels to 2020/21 fuel consumption, which saw a significant increase on the 2019/20 baseline.

Scope 2 emissions have decreased 19% compared to the 2019/20 baseline. There has been an increase of 67% from 2020/21 but this reflects increased electricity use in all buildings as they returned to greater use after the pandemic, rather than a net increase from the baseline.

Scope 3 emissions have increased 3% compared to the 2019/20 baseline, though business travel emissions remain 55% lower than in 2019/20. Scope 3 emissions have increased 39% compared to last year as a result of T&D and WTT emissions rising in line with increased energy consumption.

## Carbon account breakdown: by location

Table 3: Total emissions by location

I April 2021 to 31 March 2022	Kg CO2e
Council offices, property and sites (excluding leisure)	379,543
Leisure centres and facilities	1,159,262
Council vehicle fleet and transport	1,533,348
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,072,154</b>

Council offices, property and sites represent 12% of total emissions across Scopes 1, 2 and 3.

Leisure centres and facilities account for 38% of council emissions, across all scopes.

Council vehicle fleet, machinery and transport, including council-owned waste trucks currently operated by Ubico, account for 50% of council emissions.

Figure 3: Total emissions for 2021/22 by location

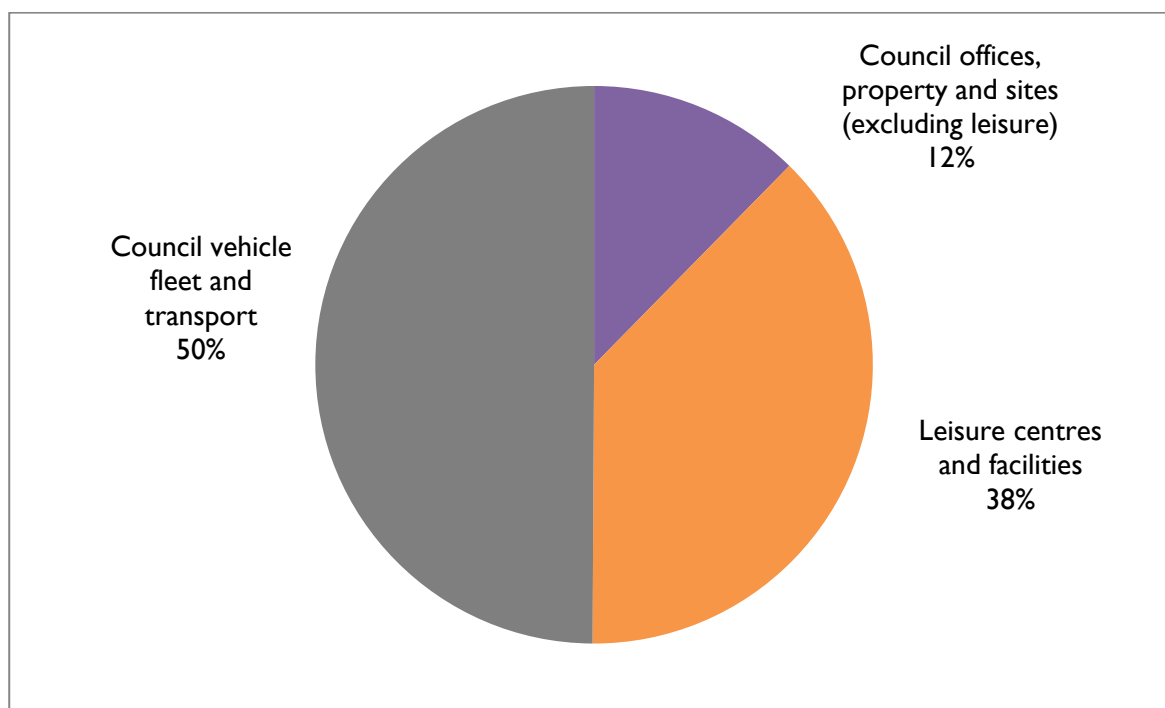
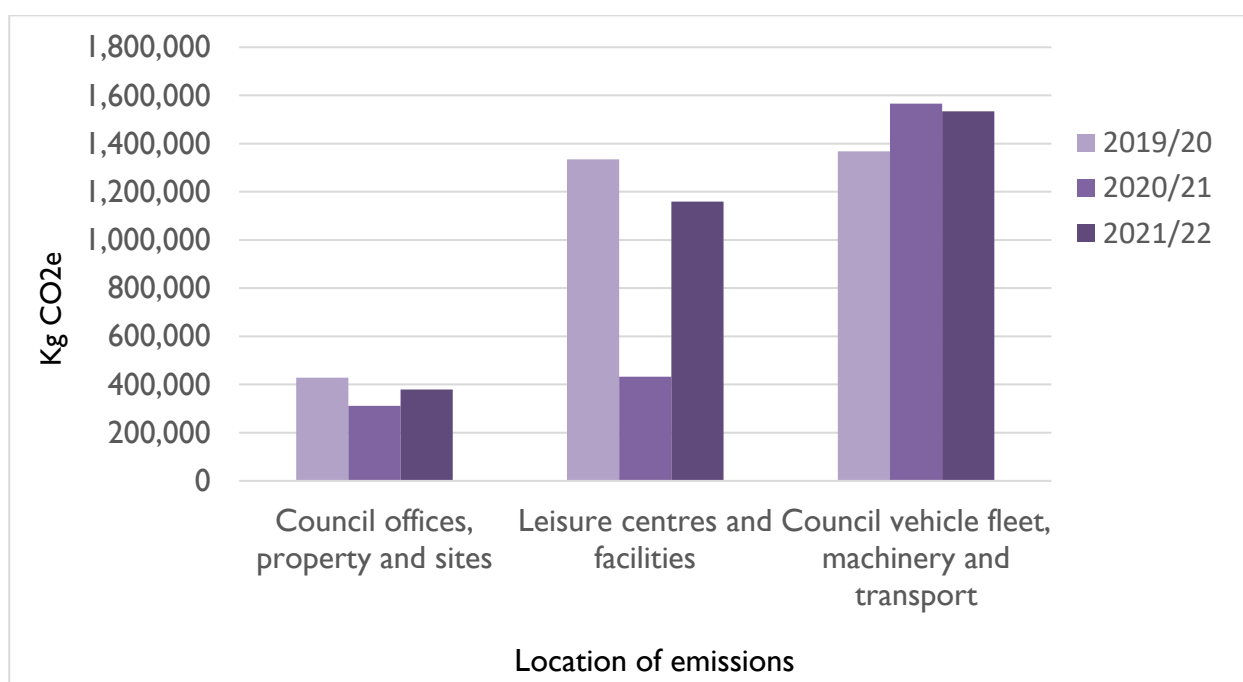


Table 4: Comparative emissions between 2019/20 (baseline year), 2020/21 (Covid year) and 2021/22

<b>1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022</b>	<b>Kg CO2e</b>	<b>Percent change on 2019/20</b>	<b>Percent change on 2020/21</b>
Council offices, property and sites (excluding leisure)	379,543	-11%	+22%
Leisure centres and facilities	1,159,262	-13%	+168%
Council vehicle fleet and transport	1,533,348	+12%	-2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,072,154</b>		

Figure 4: 2021/22 emissions by location compared to 2019/20 and 2020/21



Emissions from council offices, property and sites (excluding leisure) have fallen by 11% compared to 2019/20. The increase of 22% from 2020/21 is a result of a return to greater building use after the pandemic. Council offices, however, saw a decrease in their gas use compared to 2020/21.

Emissions from leisure centres and facilities have fallen by 13% compared to the baseline year. The increase of 168% from 2020/21 is a result of increased building usage after the pandemic.

Emissions from council vehicle fleet, machinery and transport have increased by 12% compared to the baseline due to increased waste collections from the pandemic onwards. However liquid fuel use has stayed at similar levels to 2020/21 and even decreased by 2%.