



WEST OXFORDSHIRE
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Council Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report

Reporting Year 2022-23

Climate Change and Nature Recovery Team

Climate.action@westoxon.gov.uk

Contents table

Introduction.....	<u>2</u>
Emissions boundary.....	<u>2</u>
Exclusions.....	<u>3</u>
2022-2023 emissions data.....	<u>4</u>
Carbon account breakdown: by scope.....	<u>4</u>
Carbon account breakdown: by location.....	<u>6</u>

Introduction

West Oxfordshire District Council (WODC) is committed to achieving carbon neutrality in its operations by 2030. In 2024, WODC published an updated Carbon Action Plan, which sets out the Council's pathway for achieving its target. The Plan:

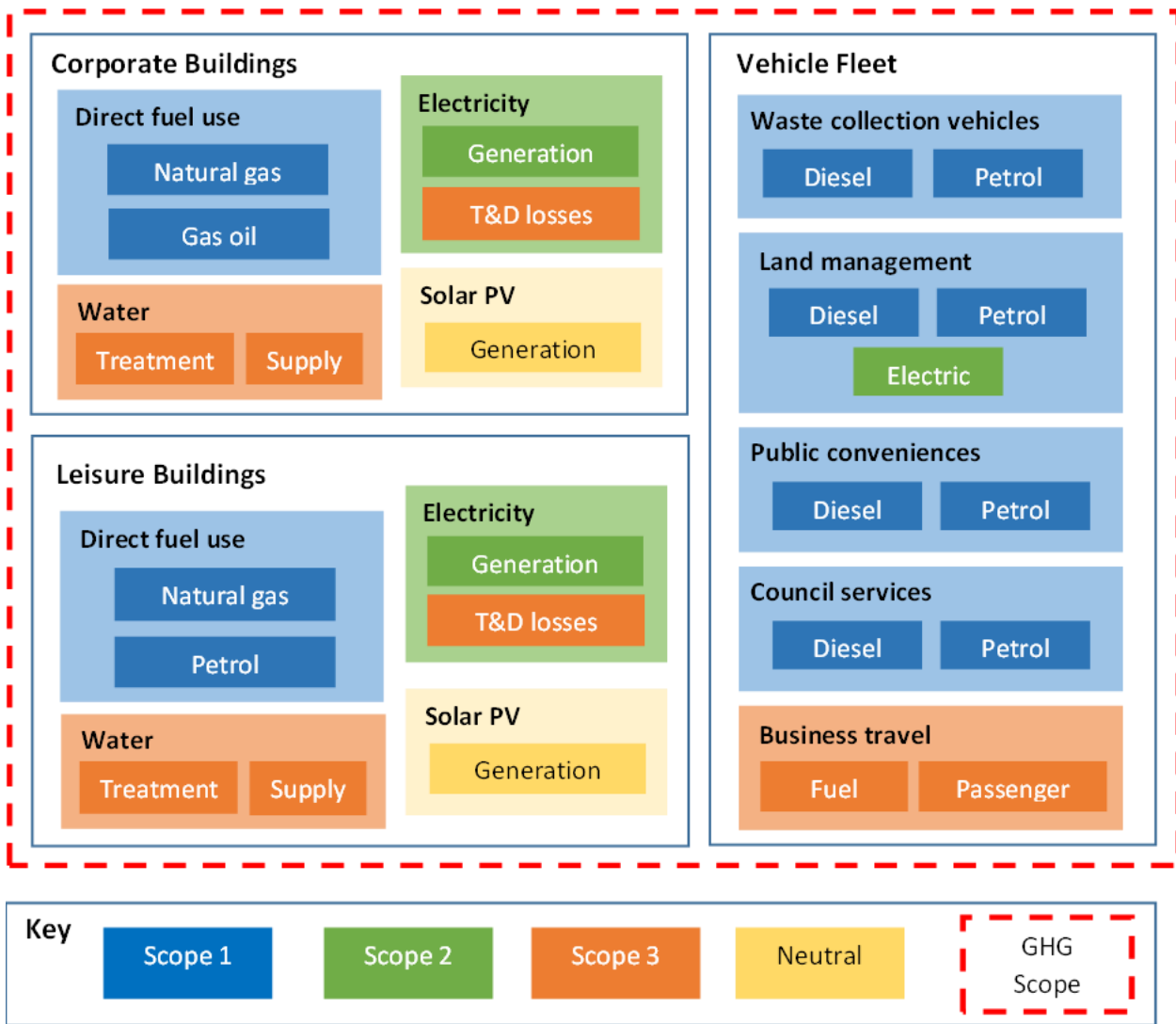
- Defines a set of guiding principles for planning future projects implemented by the Council.
- Sets out the process for monitoring, reviewing progress and updating actions so that the Plan remains live and responsive to external influences, technological changes and innovation within the low-carbon and renewable energy sector.
- Presents the Council's 2019 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions baseline.
- Presents modelling work done to illustrate the rate of change in emissions and the roadmap/pathway required to align with the 2030 target.
Details the actions to be undertaken by 2030.

Each year, WODC publishes 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 carbon reporting, which means that the Council will account for all emissions over which it has financial control. 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 business travel



Exclusions

Emissions from operations in which the Council has an interest, but no control are excluded. There are other emission sources that the Council is responsible for, but which have been excluded this year (Table 1). The Council will review these on an annual basis and seek to include them within the reporting process, for example 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.

Type	Reason for exclusion
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	Data required would rely on third parties supplying it.

2022-2023 emissions data

The following data is for the 2022-23 financial year, covering GHG emissions from April 2022 to March 2023. Data is collected from a range of sources and the DEFRA conversion factors for 2022 are applied.

Carbon account breakdown: by scope

Table 1: Total emissions by scope

01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023	Kg CO ₂ e
Scope 1	1,976,999
Scope 2	343,732
Scope 3	573,380
Total	2,894,110

Scope 1 emissions, associated with gas and liquid fuel (including leisure centres), account for 68.3% of council emissions.

Scope 2 emissions associated with the purchase of electricity from the National Grid account for 11.9% 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, transport miles for staff and councillors account, and liquid fuel use from outsourced services account for the remaining 19.8% of council emissions.

Figure 1: Total emissions by scope

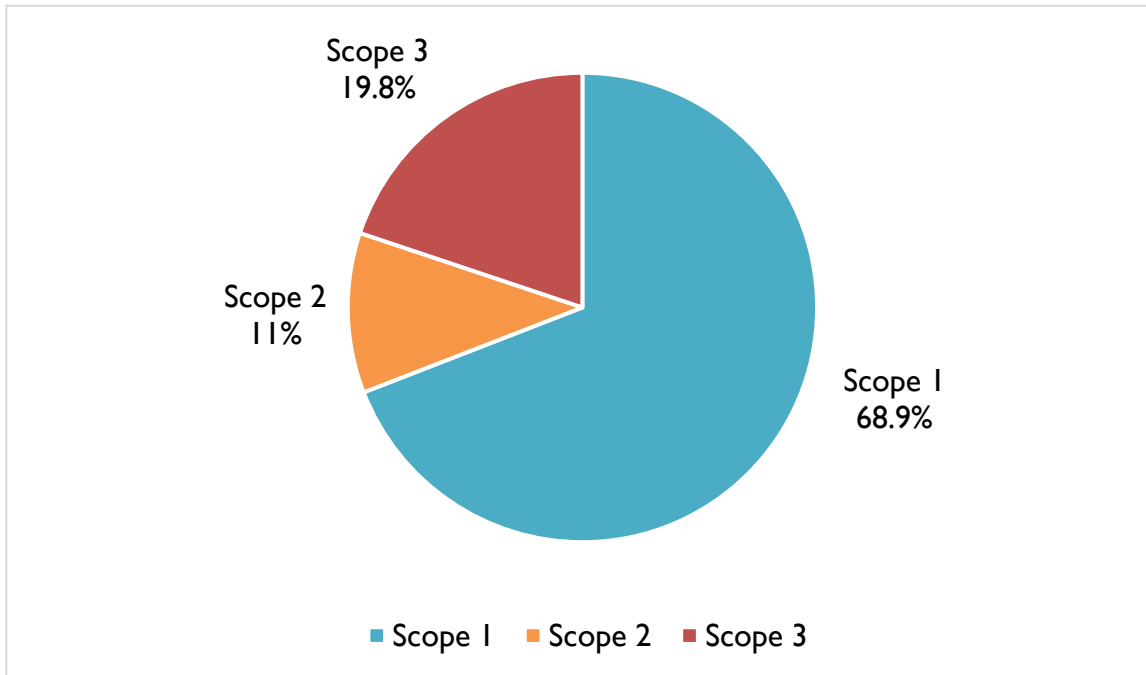
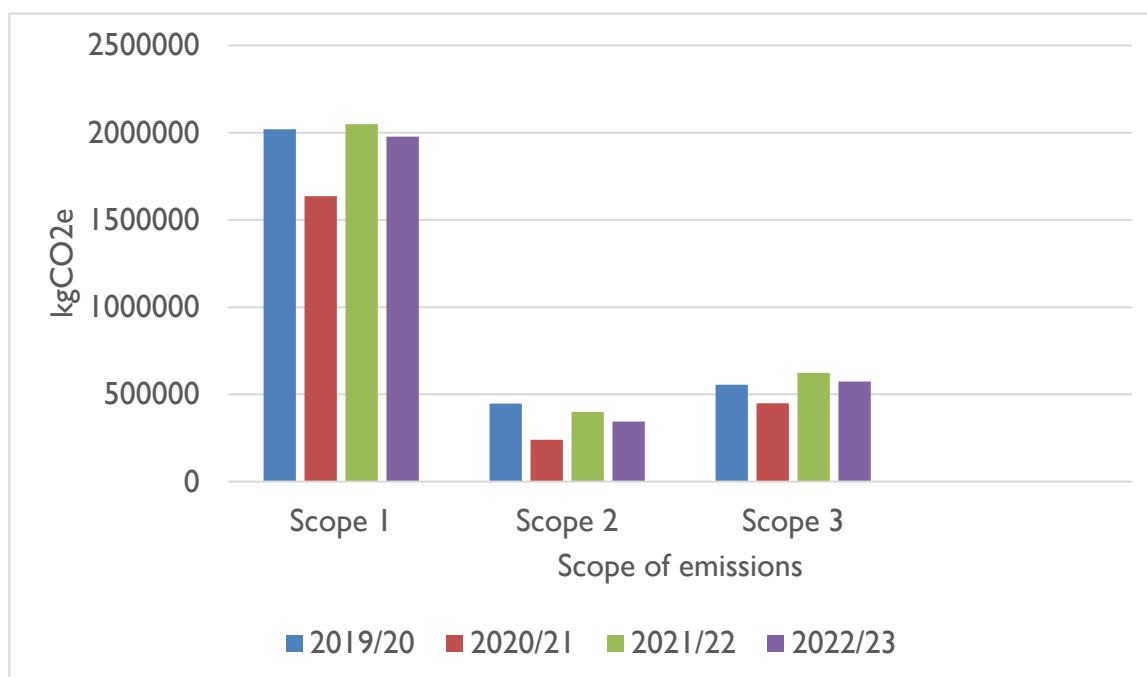


Table 2: Comparative emissions between 2019/20 (baseline year), 2020/21 (Covid year), 2021/22 and 2022/23

01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023	Kg CO ₂ e	Percent change on 2019/20	Percent change on 2020/21*	Percent change on 2021/22
Scope 1	1,976,999	-2.1%	+21%	-3.52%
Scope 2	343,732	-23%	+44%	-13.9%
Scope 3	573,380	+3.3%	+27.6%	-8.04%
TOTAL	2,894,100	-4.23%	+24.6%	-5.8%

*This was a Covid year with exceptionally low emissions.

Figure 2: 2022/23 emissions by scope compared to 2019/20, 2020/21* and 2021/22



*This was a Covid year with exceptionally low emissions.

Scope 1 emissions have decreased slightly by 3.52% from 2021/22, as gas use in council offices has fallen. However, liquid fuel consumption has stayed at similar levels to 2021/22.

Scope 2 emissions have reduced by 13.9% from 2021/22.

Scope 3 emissions have reduced by 8% compared to 2021/22. This has been due to the reduction in both gas WTT and electricity T&D and WTT and a slight reduction in business travel.

Carbon account breakdown: by location

Table 3: Total emissions by location

01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023	Kg CO2e
Council offices, property and sites (excluding leisure)	254,198
Leisure centres and facilities	1,098,144
Council vehicle fleet and transport	1,483,134
TOTAL	2,835,476

Council offices, property and sites represent 9% of total emissions across scopes 1, 2 and 3.

Leisure centres and facilities account for 39% of council emissions, across all scopes.

Council vehicle fleet, machinery and transport, including council-owned waste trucks currently operated by Ubico, account for 52% of council emissions.

Figure 3: Total emissions for 2022/23 by location

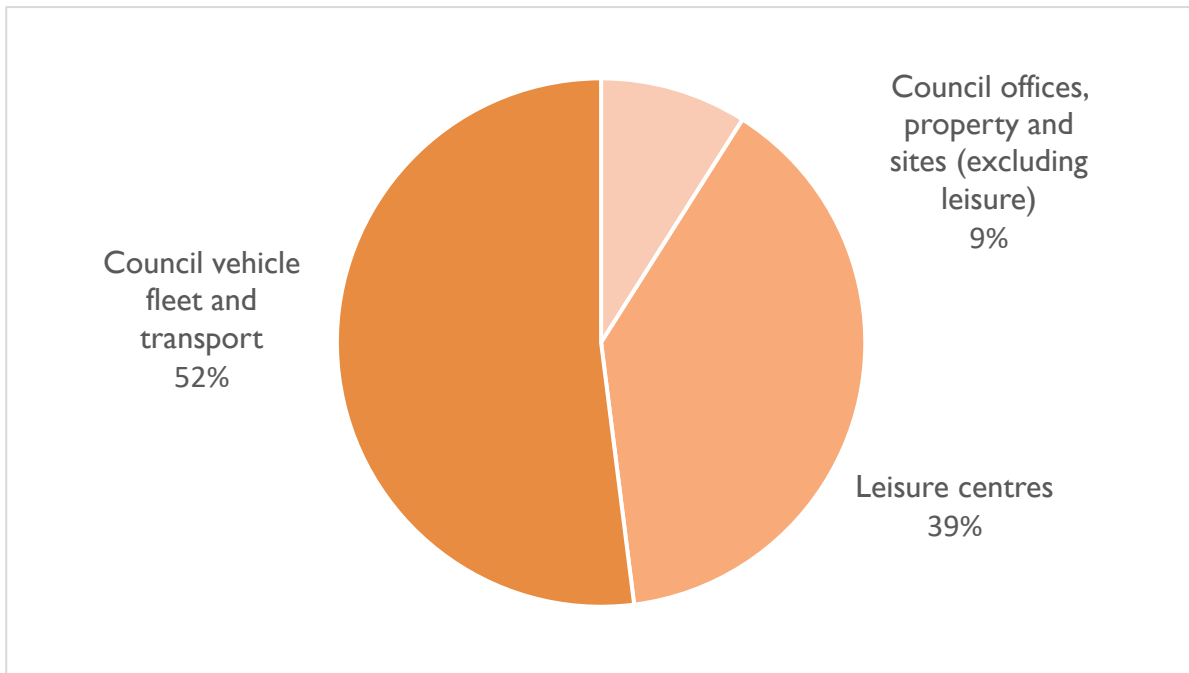
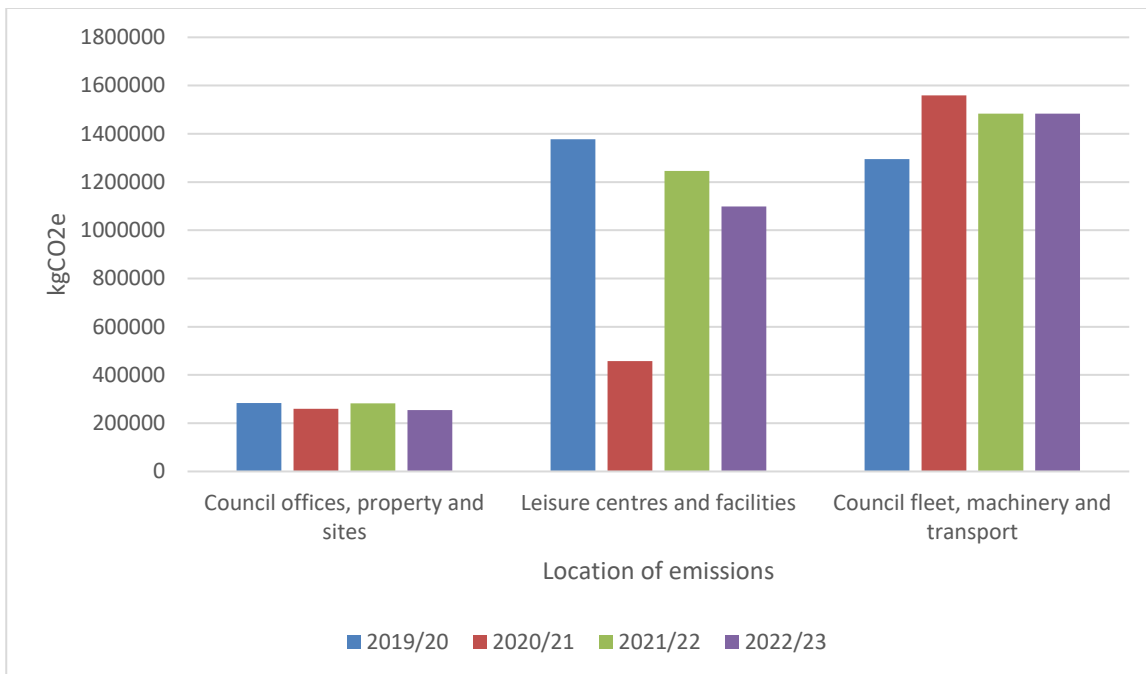


Table 4: Comparative emissions between 2019/20 (Baseline Year), 2020/21 (Covid Year), 2021/22 and 2023

01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023	Kg CO2e	% change on 2019/20	% change on 2020/21*	% change on 2021/22
Council offices, property and sites (excluding leisure)	254,198	-10.2%	-2.3%	-9.8%
Leisure centres and facilities	1,098,145	-20.3%	+139%	-11.9%
Council vehicle fleet and transport	1,483,134	+13.5%	-4.9%	-0.05%
TOTAL	2,835,476			

*This was a Covid year with exceptionally low emissions.

Figure 4: 2022/23 Emissions by location compared to 2019/20, 2020/21* and 2021/22



*This was a Covid year with exceptionally low emissions.

Emissions from council offices, property and sites (excluding leisure) have decreased by 9.7% from 2021/22. Agile working has reduced the occupancy buildings and contributed to a reduction in the emissions.

Emissions from leisure centres and facilities have decreased nearly 12% from 2021/22 because of a range of measures were introduced to reduce energy consumption. This has included reducing the pool temperature and shortening opening hours to mitigate against the energy crisis.

Emissions from council vehicle fleet, machinery and transport have remained broadly the same with a decrease of only 0.05% since 2021/22.



WEST OXFORDSHIRE
DISTRICT COUNCIL

www.westoxon.gov.uk

Council Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report

Reporting Year 2021-22

Climate Action Team

Climate.action@westoxon.gov.uk

Contents table

Reporting Year 2021-22	0
Introduction	2
Emissions boundary	2
Exclusions	3
2021 – 2022 emissions data	4
Carbon account breakdown: by scope	4
Carbon account breakdown: by location	6

Introduction

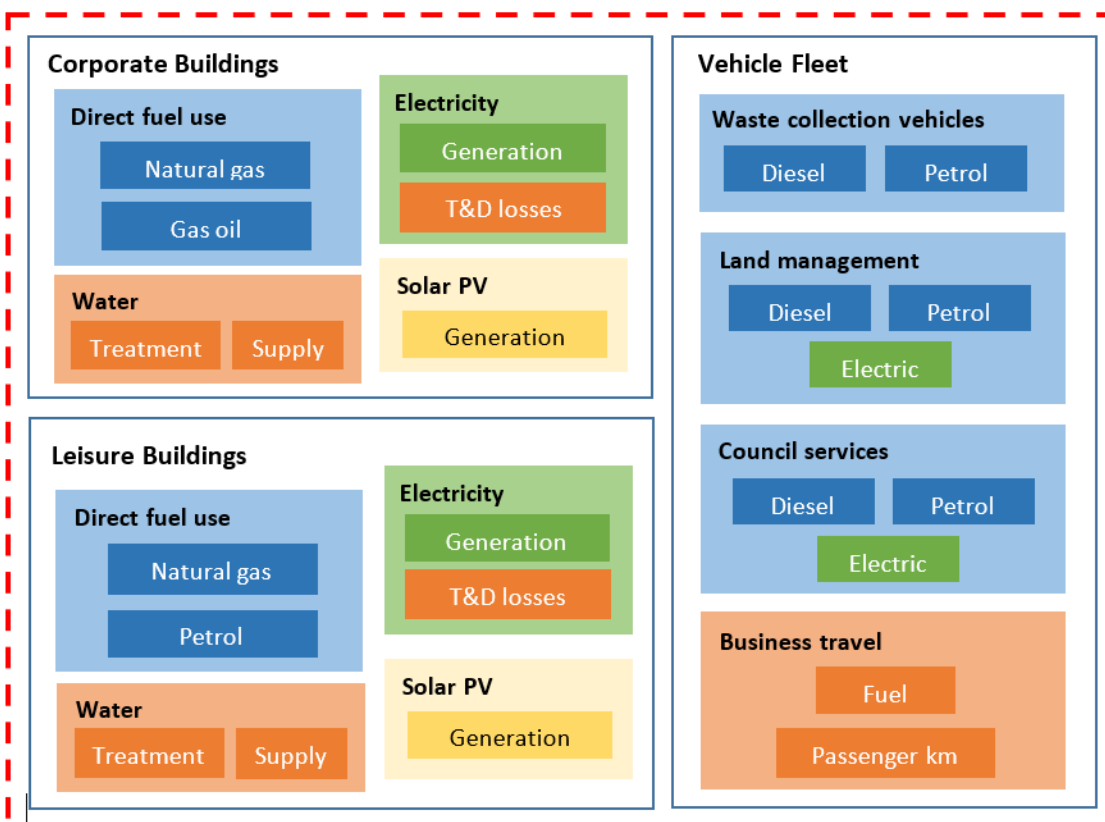
West Oxfordshire District Council (WODC) has set a target of being carbon neutral in its operations by 2030. In 2020, WODC published its Carbon Action Plan which sets out the strategy for reaching this target and focuses on three key areas: emissions from council buildings, properties and assets; emissions 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
Total	3,072,154

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

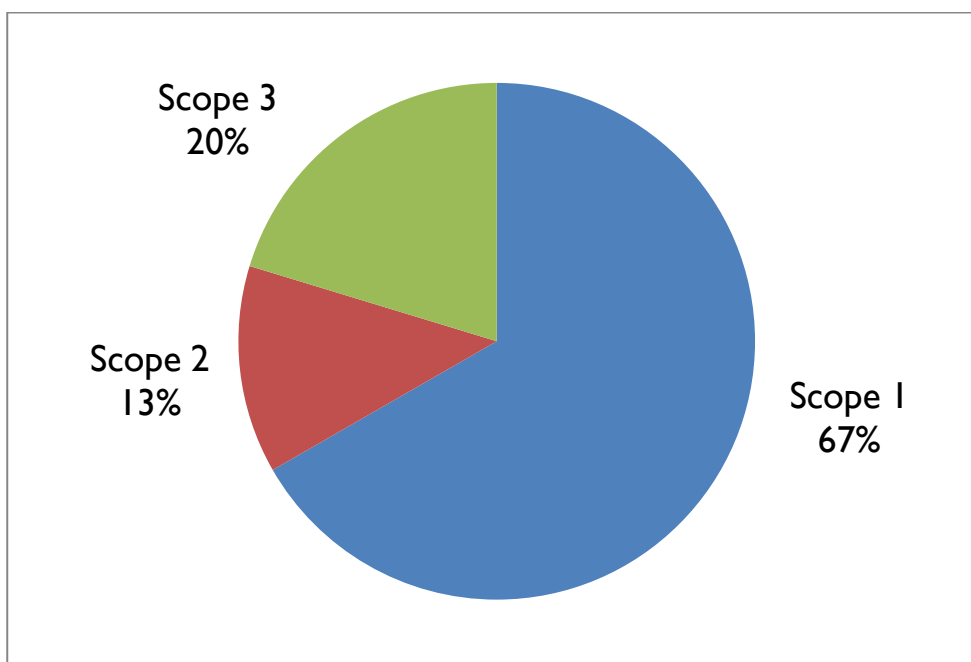
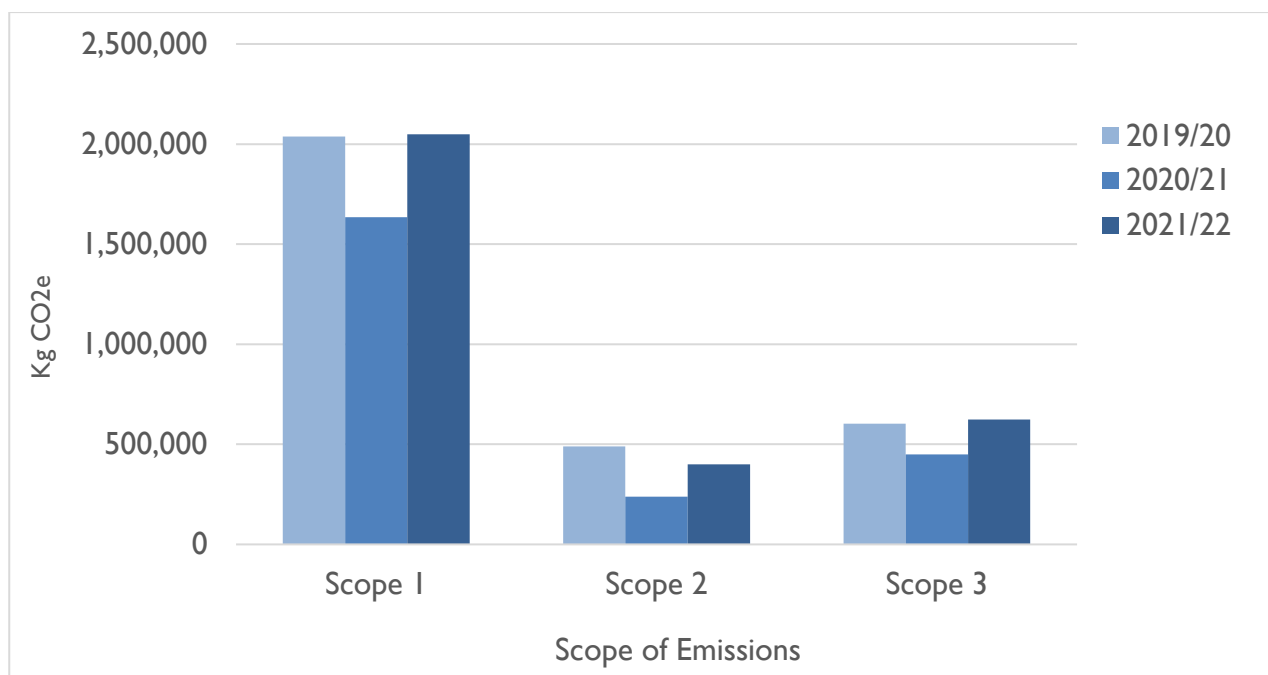


Table 2: Comparative emissions between 2019/20 (baseline year), 2020/21 (Covid year) and 2021/22

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%
Total	3,072,154		

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
Total	3,072,154

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

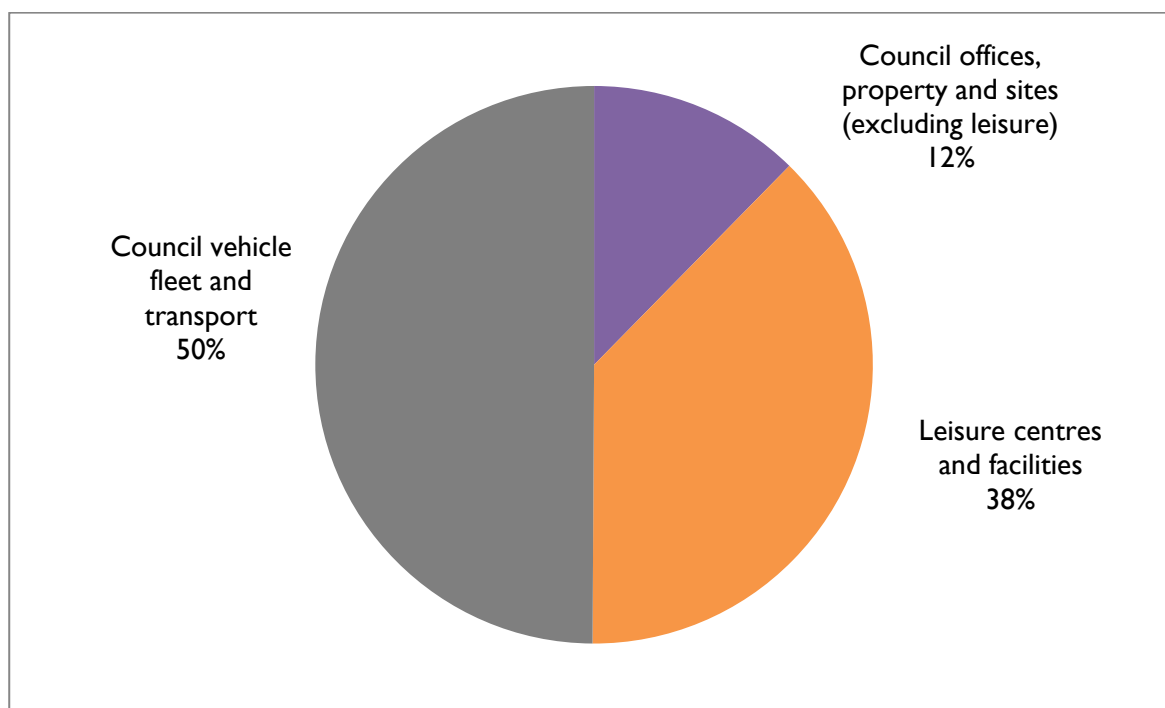
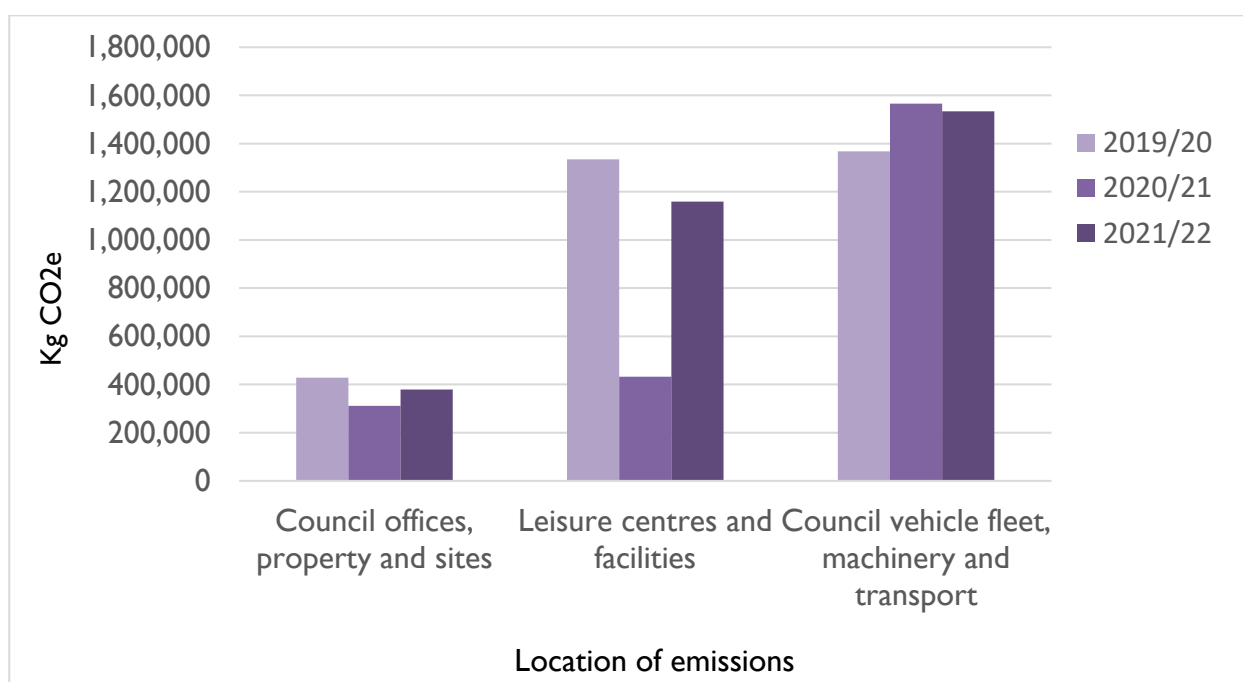


Table 4: Comparative emissions between 2019/20 (baseline year), 2020/21 (Covid year) and 2021/22

1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022	Kg CO2e	Percent change on 2019/20	Percent change on 2020/21
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%
Total	3,072,154		

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%.



WEST OXFORDSHIRE
DISTRICT COUNCIL

www.westoxon.gov.uk

Council Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report

Reporting Year 2020-21

Climate Action Team

Climate.action@westoxon.gov.uk

Contents table

Reporting Year 2020-21	0
Introduction	2
Emissions boundary.....	2
Exclusions	3
2020 – 2021 emissions data	4
Carbon account breakdown: by scope	4
Carbon account breakdown: by location	6

Introduction

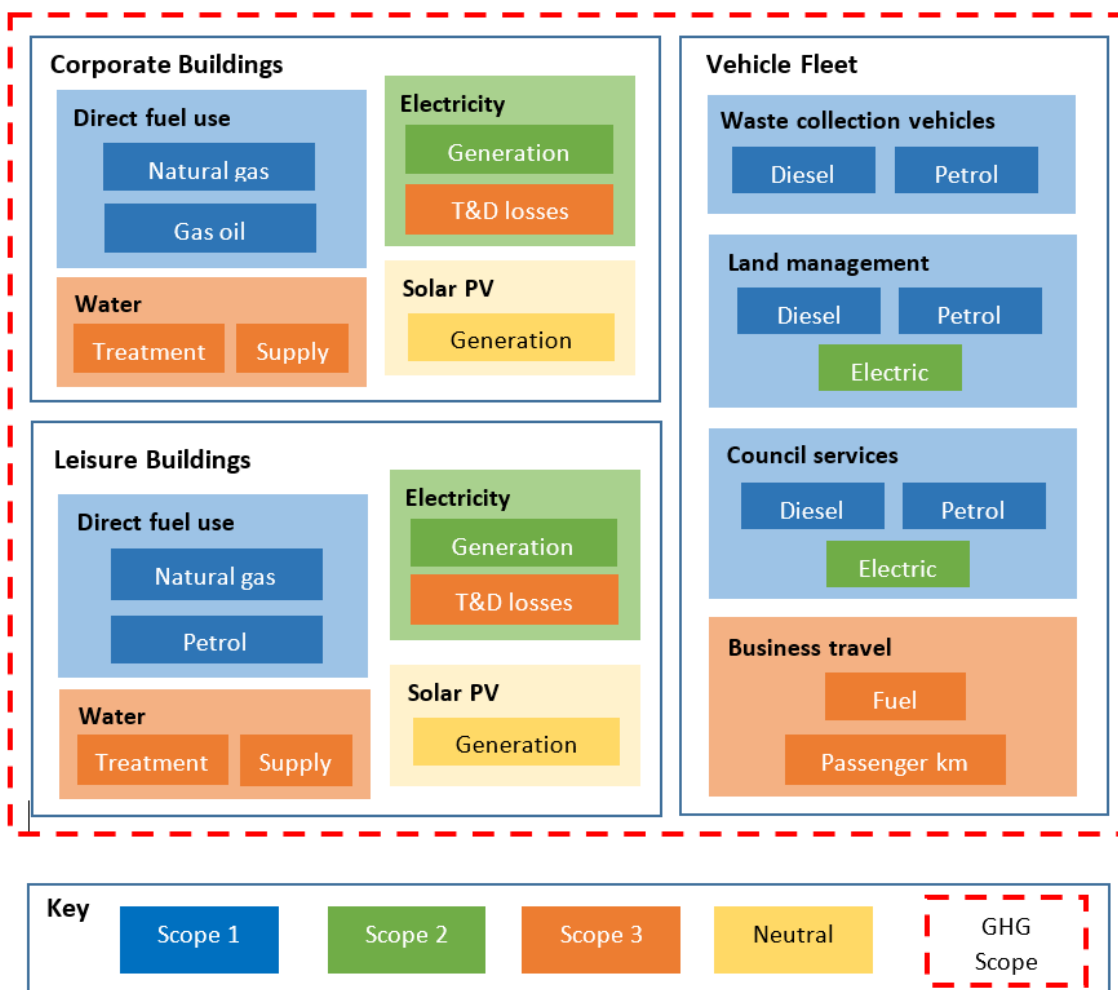
West Oxfordshire District Council (WODC) has set a target of being carbon neutral in its operations by 2030. In 2020, WODC published its Carbon Action Plan which sets out the strategy for reaching this target and focuses on three key areas: emissions from council buildings, properties and assets; emissions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

2020 – 2021 emissions data

The following data is for the 2020-21 financial year, covering GHG emissions from April 2020 to March 2021. Data is collected from a range of sources and the BEIS conversion factors for 2020 are applied.

Carbon account breakdown: by scope

Table 1: Total emissions by scope

1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021	Kg CO2e
Scope 1	1,635,300
Scope 2	239,083
Scope 3	448,796
Total	2,323,178

Scope 1 emissions, associated with gas and liquid fuel, account for 70% of council emissions.

Scope 2 emissions associated with the purchase of electricity from the National Grid account for 9% 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 accounts for the remaining 21% of council emissions.

Figure 1: Total emissions by scope

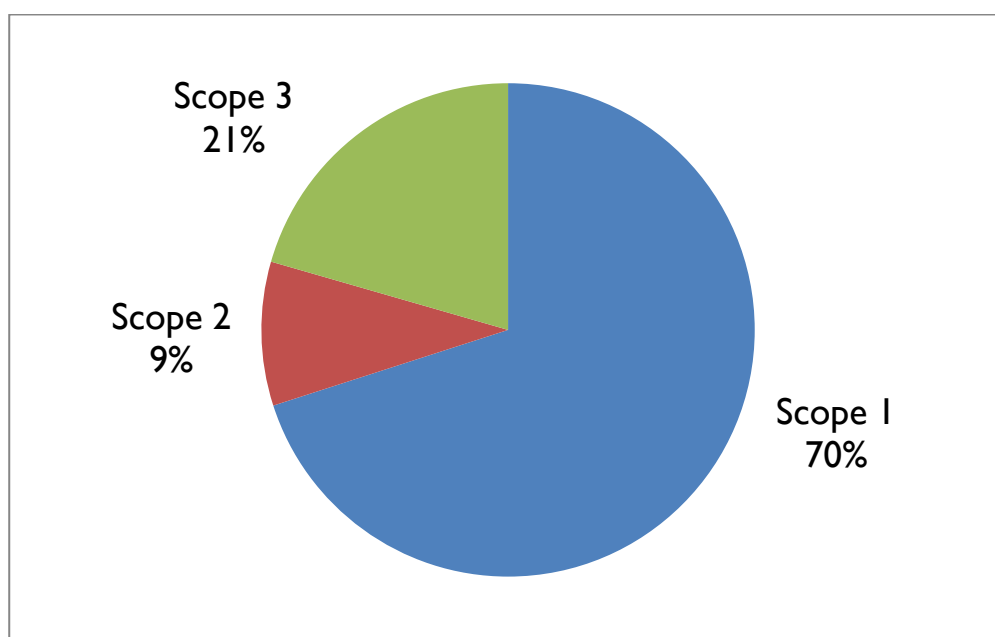
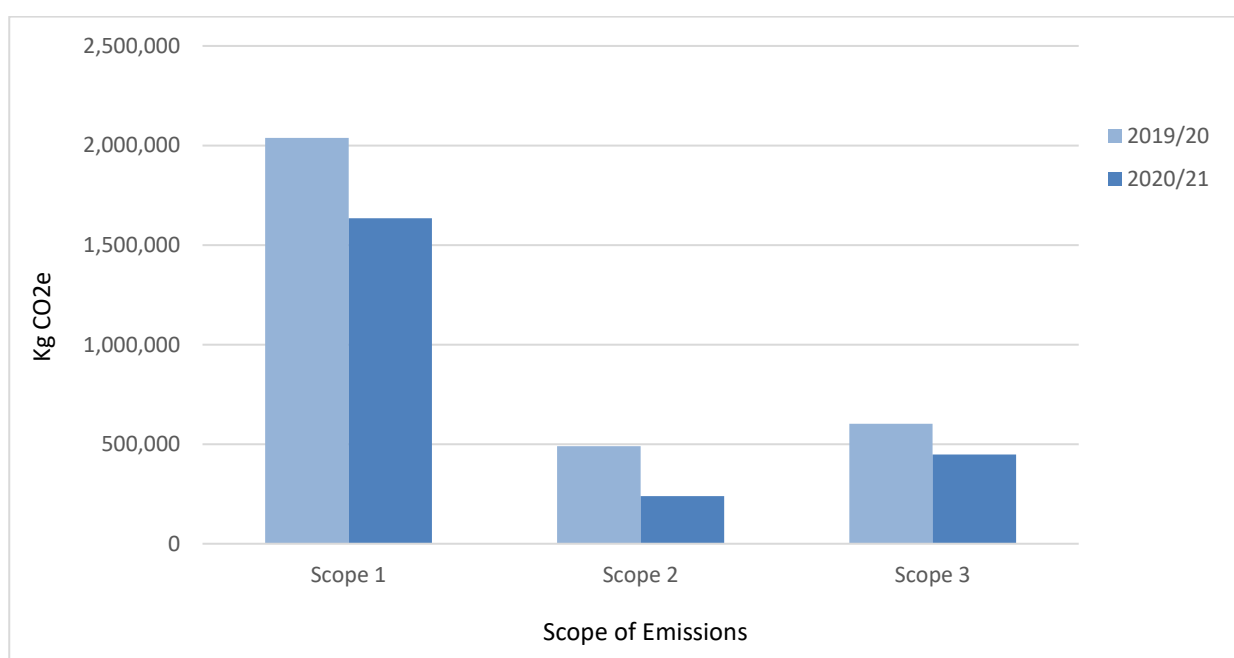


Table 2: Comparative emissions between 2019/20 (baseline year) and 2020/21

Scope	Kg CO2e in 2019/20	Kg CO2e in 2020/21	Percent change on 2019/20
Scope 1	2,038,201	1,635,300	-19.8%
Scope 2	490,201	239,083	-51.2%
Scope 3	602,589	448,796	-25.5%

Figure 2: 2020/21 emissions by scope compared to 2019/20 (baseline year)



Scope 1 emissions have decreased 19.8% from the baseline year, primarily driven by reductions in gas consumption from leisure centres. However, emissions from the Council-owned waste trucks, currently operated by Ubico, increased due to the increased waste flows during the pandemic as more residents stayed at home.

Scope 2 emissions have fallen 51.2% from the baseline year. This reduction in electricity use reflects the reduced building usage during the pandemic as more people stayed at home.

Scope 3 emissions have fallen 25.5% from the baseline year. This reflects reductions in T&D and WTT emissions which fall in line with energy consumption trends in Scope 1 and 2. There has also been a reduction in business travel among staff and councillors.

Carbon account breakdown: by location

Table 3: Total emissions by location

I April 2020 to 31 March 2021	Kg CO2e
Council offices, property and sites (excluding leisure)	311,805
Leisure centres and facilities	432,673
Council vehicle fleet and transport	1,565,489
Total	2,309,967

Council offices, property and sites represent 13% of total emissions across Scopes 1, 2 and 3.

Leisure centres and facilities account for 19% of Council emissions, across all scopes.

Council vehicle fleet, machinery and transport, including Council-owned waste trucks currently operated by Ubico, account for 68% of Council emissions.

Figure 3: Total emissions for 2020/21 by location

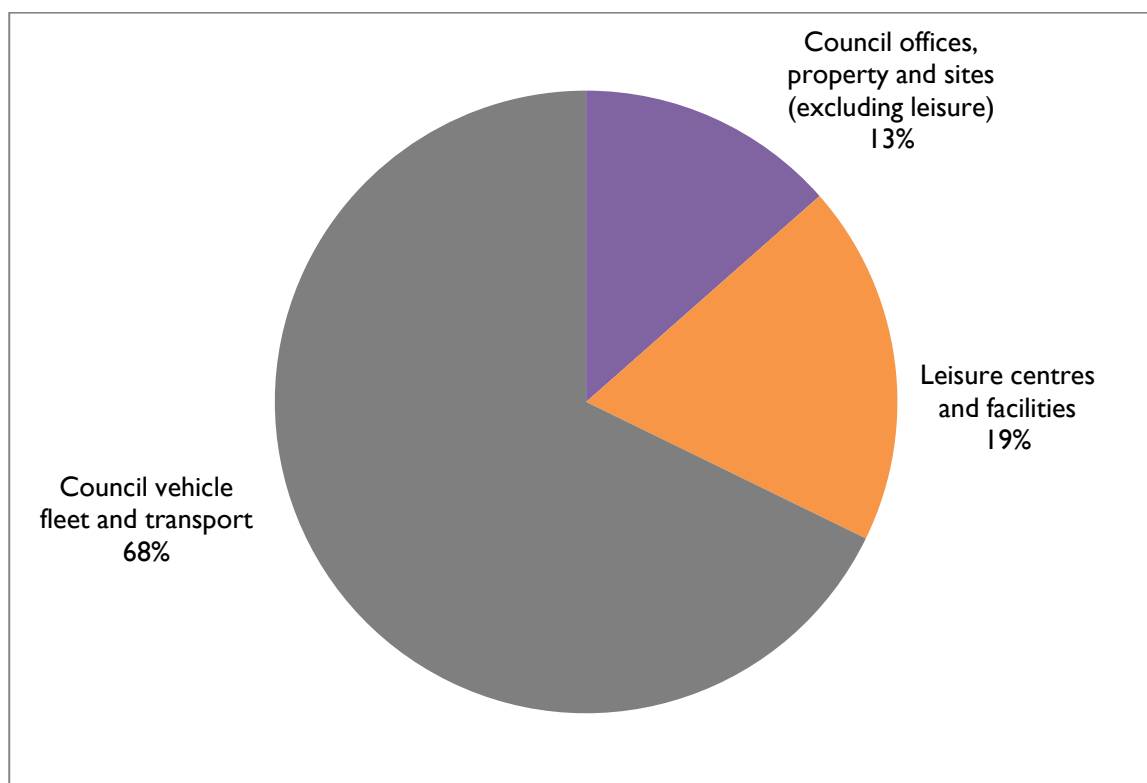
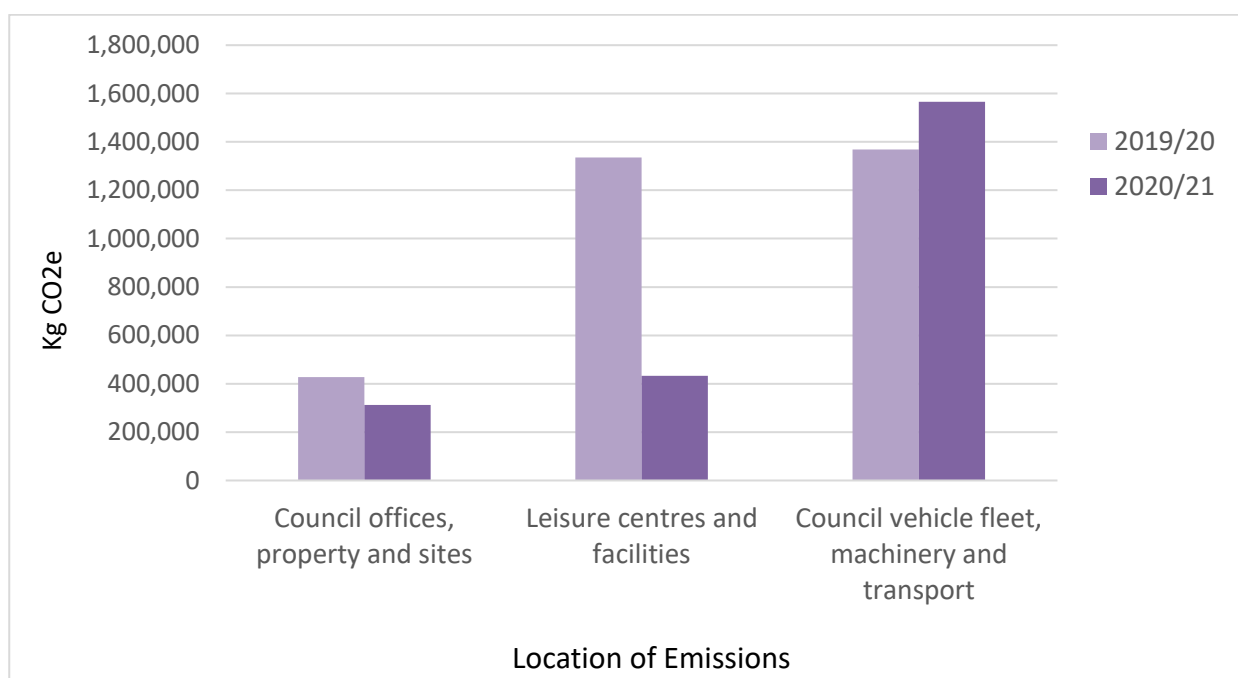


Table 4: Comparative emissions between 2019/20 (baseline year) and 2020/21

Location	Kg CO2e in 2019/20	Kg CO2e in 2020/21	Percent change on 2019/20
Council offices, property and sites (excluding leisure)	427,968	311,805	-27%
Leisure centres and facilities	1,334,962	432,673	-68%
Council vehicle fleet and transport	1,368,061	1,565,489	+14%

Figure 4: 2020/21 emissions by location compared to 2019/20 (baseline year)



Emissions from Council offices, property and sites (excluding leisure) have fallen 27% from the baseline year. This is considered to be a result of changes in behaviour during the pandemic which resulted in reduced building use.

Emissions from leisure centres and facilities have fallen 68% from the baseline year as a result of reduced energy consumption during the pandemic.

Emissions from Council vehicle fleet, machinery and transport have increased 14% from the baseline year. This is due to the Council-owned waste trucks, currently operated by Ubico, accommodating the increased waste flows during the pandemic as more residents stayed at home.



WEST OXFORDSHIRE
DISTRICT COUNCIL

www.westoxon.gov.uk

Council Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report

Reporting Year 2019-20

Climate Action Team

Climate.action@westoxon.gov.uk

Contents table

Reporting Year 2019-20	0
Introduction	2
Emissions boundary	2
Exclusions	3
2019 – 2020 emissions data	4
Carbon account breakdown: by scope	4
Carbon account breakdown: by location	5

Introduction

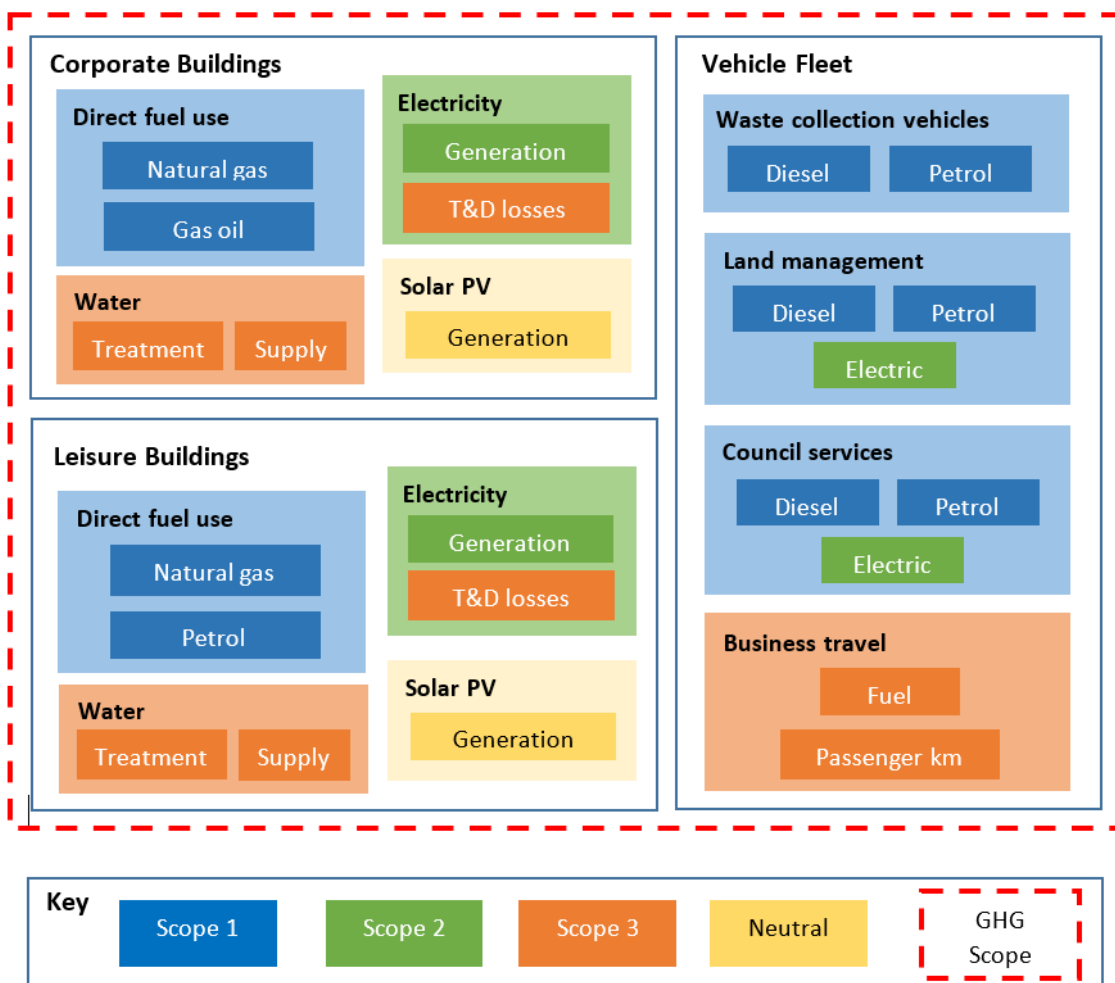
West Oxfordshire District Council (WODC) has set a target of being carbon neutral in its operations by 2030. In 2020, WODC published its Carbon Action Plan which sets out the strategy for reaching this target and focuses on three key areas: emissions from council buildings, properties and assets; emissions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

2019 – 2020 emissions data

The following data is for the 2019-20 financial year, covering GHG emissions from April 2019 to March 2020. Data is collected from a range of sources and the BEIS conversion factors for 2019 are applied.

Carbon account breakdown: by scope

Table 1: Total emissions by scope

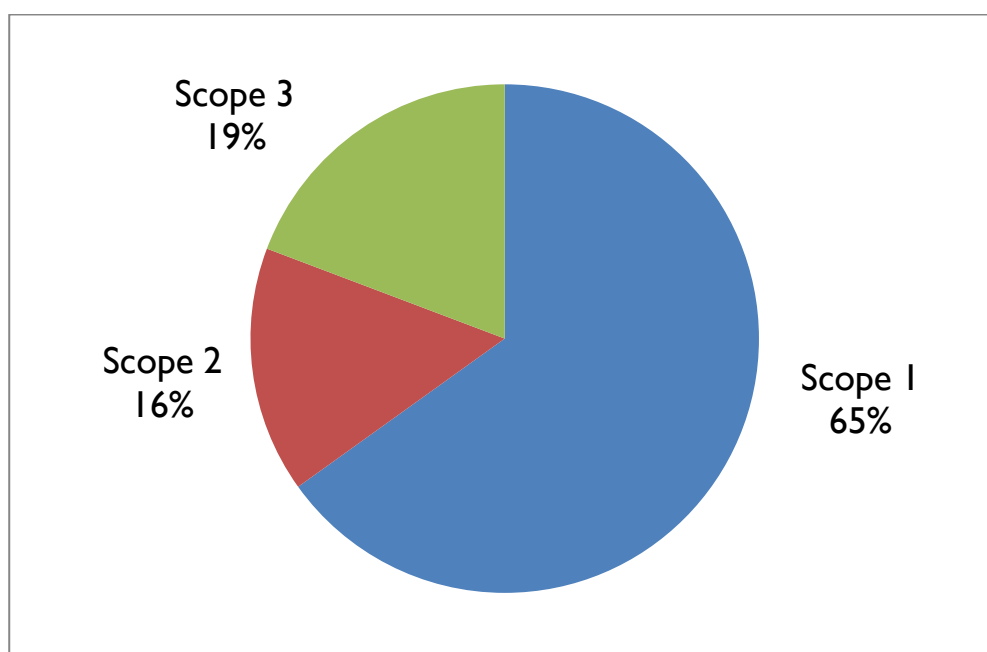
1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020	Kg CO2e
Scope 1	2,038,201
Scope 2	490,201
Scope 3	602,589
Total	3,130,991

Scope 1 emissions, associated with gas and liquid fuel, account for 65% of council emissions.

Scope 2 emissions associated with the purchase of electricity from the National Grid account for 16% 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 19% of council emissions.

Figure 1: Total emissions for 2019/20 by scope



Carbon account breakdown: by location

Table 2: Total emissions by location

1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020	Kg CO2e
Council offices, property and sites (excluding leisure)	427,968
Leisure centres and facilities	1,334,962
Council vehicle fleet and transport	1,368,061
Total	3,130,991

Council offices, property and sites represent 14% of total emissions across Scopes 1, 2 and 3.

Leisure centres and facilities account for 42% of council emissions, across all scopes.

Council vehicle fleet, machinery and transport, including council-owned waste trucks currently operated by Ubico, account for 44% of council emissions.

Figure 3: Total emissions for 2019/20 by location

