North Tyneside Council's Annual Greenhouse Gas Report: 2017-18

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Introduction

North Tyneside Council recognises that carbon emissions must be tackled at a number of different levels, with the combined effort of government, businesses and individuals. Therefore, we have established a holistic approach to carbon management and reduction, and have developed a number of plans and strategies to deliver our commitment to tackling climate change and carbon reduction in our own operations and across the Borough. North Tyneside Council's Low Carbon Plan outlines our approach to reducing our carbon footprint and can be found at http://my.northtyneside.gov.uk/category/539/sustainability

In the plan you will find facts and figures on climate change, our approach to working with partners and stakeholders and our action plan to reduce our carbon footprint.

This is North Tyneside Council's eighth annual Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Report. Our baseline year is 2010/11.

GHG emissions data for period 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018			
	Tonnes of CO ₂ e		
	2017/18	2016/17	Base year 2010/11
Scope 1	9,099	8,452	10,152
Scope 2	7,889	10,683	17,489
Scope 3	1,178	1,413	2,144
Total gross emissions	18,166	20,547	29,785
Outside of scopes	42	39	N/A
Carbon offsets		0	0
Green tariff		0	0
Total net emissions	18,166	20,547	29,785

Company information

North Tyneside Council, Quadrant, The Silverlink North, Cobalt Business Park, North Tyneside, NE27 0BY.

Reporting period

1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018.

Change in emissions

Overall, North Tyneside Council's absolute CO_2e emissions have decreased by 39% between 2010/11 and 2017/18.

The Council is delivering a programme of carbon emission reduction, following the hierarchy of energy reduction, energy efficiency and implementing low carbon / zero carbon technology.

This approach has enabled us to deliver energy and carbon emission savings through a behaviour change campaign, improved energy management, investment in energy efficient technology and building asset and fleet rationalisation. We have implemented a programme to install more energy efficient bulbs into our street lights, including converting 7,200 columns to LED in the past year, and have trimmed the hours they are operational, dimmed them during the night and following a successful trial, introduced a part night switch off scheme for circa 3,100 non-residential lights.

The natural gas carbon footprint of our buildings has reduced by 3% since the baseline year 2010/11.

The electricity carbon footprint of our building portfolio has reduced by 55% since the baseline year of 2010/11.

The electricity carbon footprint of our street lighting has reduced by 54% since the baseline year of 2010/11.

The carbon footprint of fuel (diesel, red diesel, petrol) in operational vehicles has reduced by 30% and the carbon footprint of business miles travelled by staff has reduced by 44% since the baseline year of 2010/11.

This year the Council has not applied a normalising factor or intensity measurement. The Council previously used net operating expenditure as an intensity measurement to give a relative % carbon reduction, rather than an absolute figure. However, the intensity measurement since 2012/13 has been subject to technical accounting changes that mean the figure is not comparable to the baseline year and adds no real value to this publication.

Approach

We have followed the guidance issued by DEFRA on how to measure and report greenhouse gas emissions. We have used the relevant 2017 conversion factors.

Organisational boundary

We have used the financial control approach as recommended within the DEFRA guidance. All operational and non-operational buildings, for which the Council pays the energy bills are included within our organisational boundary. Social housing is excluded other than where the Council supplies energy directly, such as to sheltered accommodation schemes. School building emissions are excluded from our organisational boundary to reflect the increased autonomy schools have from the Local Authority, including the establishment of Academies and the North Tyneside Learning Trust.

Operational scope

We have measured scope 1, 2 and significant scope 3 emissions.

	GHG emissions 2017/18 in tCO ₂ e	
Scope 1		
Gas consumption	7,202	
Owned transport (fuel consumption)	1,897	
Process emissions	0	
Fugitive emissions	0	
Total scope 1	9,099	
Scope 2		
Purchased electricity (Generation)	7,889	
Total scope 2	7,889	
Significant scope 3		
Electricity (Transmission & Distribution)	738	
Water consumption	74	
Business travel	366	
Total significant scope 3	1,178	

We have included emissions from our natural gas consumption, which heats our buildings. We have also included the emissions from purchased electricity that powers our buildings and street lights.

We do not have any process emissions. We have excluded fugitive emissions due to the nature and cost of data collection. We estimate that these account for less than 0.5% of total scope 1 emissions.

Emissions associated with our owned transport (Diesel, Gas Oil and Petrol) are included in scope 1.

We have included significant scope 3 emissions where data is available and robust. This includes our business travel (journeys made by employees using their own vehicle) and the supply of water.

Geographical breakdown

All of North Tyneside Council's operations fall within the UK and therefore the reported emissions are not broken down further.

Base year

Our base year for GHG reporting is 1st April 2010 to 31st March 2011.

The base year has been recalculated to show the organisational boundary excluding school buildings.

Targets

In our Low Carbon Plan we commit to reduce our carbon emissions by 50% by 2027/28. This includes our emissions from scope 1, 2 and 3.

As a signatory of the European Union's Covenant of Mayors, we have demonstrated our commitment to reducing our Borough's carbon emissions by more than 34% (from 1990 levels) by 2020.

Intensity Measurement

This year the Council has not applied a normalising factor or intensity measurement. The Council previously used net operating expenditure as an intensity measurement to give a relative % carbon reduction, rather than an absolute figure. However, the intensity measurement since 2012/13 has been subject to technical accounting changes that mean the figure is not comparable to the baseline year and adds no real value to this publication.

If you require any further information relating to this report or North Tyneside Council's approach to carbon management, please contact Paul Nelson <u>paul.nelson@northtyneside.gov.uk</u> (0191) 643 6467.