

# Mid Devon District Council

## Company Information

Mid Devon District Council (MDDC)

Phoenix House, Phoenix Ln, Tiverton EX16 6PP

## Reporting Period

1<sup>st</sup> April 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021

## Quantification and Reporting Methodology

The quantification of emissions has been undertaken in accordance with Chapter 3 of *HM Government 2019, Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance*<sup>1</sup>.

The 2018 UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (version 1.01) were used in the calculations<sup>2</sup>.

## Organisational Boundary

The financial control approach has been used.

## Operational Scopes

Scopes 1, 2 and certain Scope 3 emissions (as described in the detailed inventory) have been measured in metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO<sub>2</sub>e).

## Summary Inventory

Emissions by scope measured in tCO<sub>2</sub>e are shown in the inventory and graph below.

Total gross emissions in 2020/21 were 19,407 tCO<sub>2</sub>e and the net emissions were 19,122 tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

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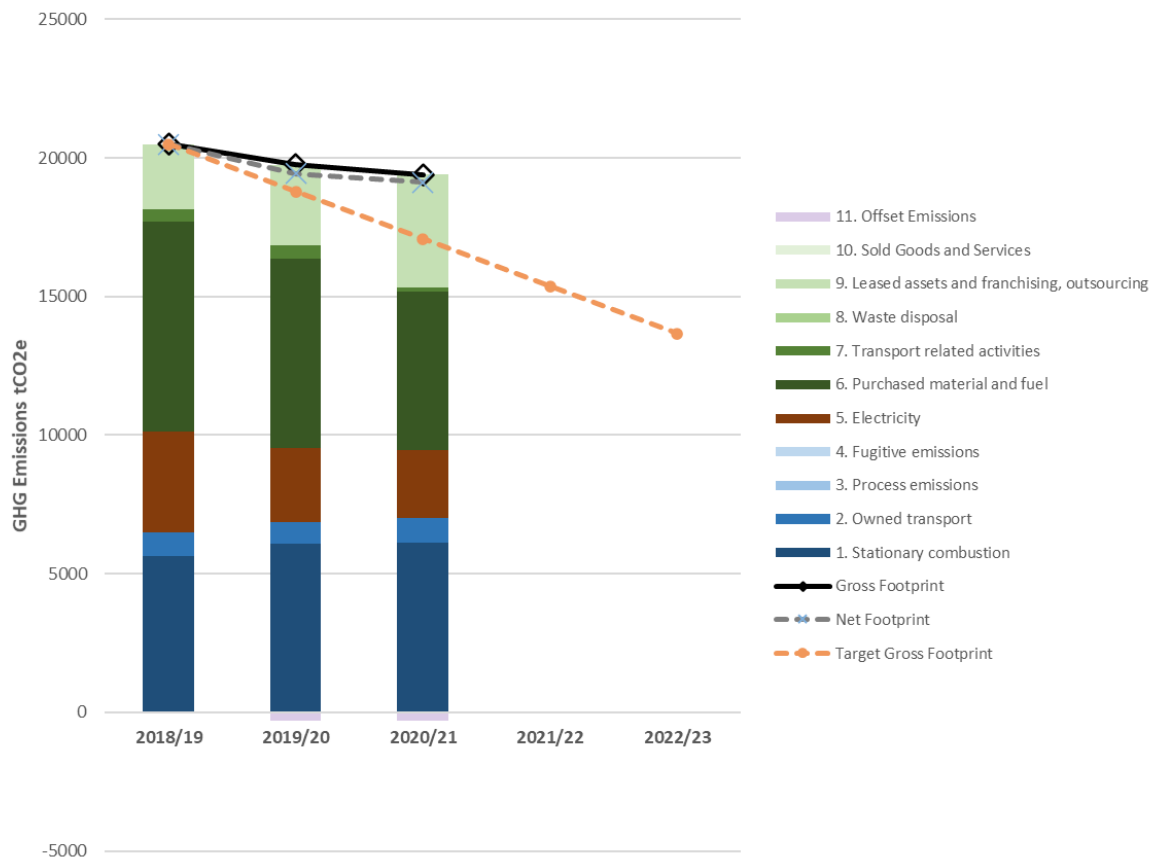
<sup>1</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environmental-reporting-guidelines-including-mandatory-greenhouse-gas-emissions-reporting-guidance>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/government-conversion-factors-for-company-reporting>

No.	Category	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
<b>SCOPE 1: Direct GHG emissions and removals</b>		<b>6499.0</b>	<b>6851.4</b>	<b>6992.6</b>
1.	Stationary combustion	5633.0	6095.4	6110.7
2.	Owned transport	866.0	755.9	881.9
3.	Process emissions	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.	Fugitive emissions	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>SCOPE 2: Energy GHG indirect emissions</b>		<b>3627.8</b>	<b>2697.7</b>	<b>2462.4</b>
5.	Electricity	3627.8	2697.7	2462.4
<b>SCOPE 3: Other indirect GHG emissions</b>		<b>10372.7</b>	<b>10208.8</b>	<b>9952.3</b>
6.	Purchased material and fuel	7590.8	6819.5	5708.5
7.	Transport related activities	443.7	459.5	155.2
8.	Waste disposal	2.1	2.1	0.0
9.	Leased assets and franchising, outsourcing	2336.1	2927.7	4088.6
10.	Sold Goods and Services	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL GROSS FOOTPRINT (SCOPES 1, 2 and 3)</b>		<b>20499.5</b>	<b>19757.9</b>	<b>19407.4</b>
11.	Offset Emissions	0.0	-318.7	-285.2
<b>TOTAL NET FOOTPRINT (SCOPES 1, 2 and 3 and Offsets)</b>		<b>20499.5</b>	<b>19439.2</b>	<b>19122.1</b>

### Annual GHG Emissions by Category

(Scope 1 = blue, Scope 2 = red, Scope 3 = green)



### Base Year

The base year is taken as this year, namely 2018/19. Subsequent years will report progress against the base year.

## Reasons for Change in Emissions

Overall gross emissions fell by 1.8% compared to last year and by 1.6% for the net footprint. The main reasons for the changes as seen in the tables below are as follows:

- Scope 1 emissions from buildings remained broadly similar, though this is in the main due to the same assumptions made regarding the building stock where specific site data was not available, especially in the case of council owned dwellings.
- Overall, emissions from electricity fell by 9% (235 tCO<sub>2</sub>e) predominantly due to a drop in the carbon intensity of the national grid.
- There was a 17% increase in fuel consumed by the council's own vehicles. This may be non-representative, as the data from 2019/20 was only available as a single aggregated volume of fuel and the value for 2020/21 was similar to the 2018/19 result, where more detailed fuel usage was available.
- Procurement spend increased from £16.8 million to £17.7 million from 2018/19 to 2019/20, and then to £18.5 million in 2020/21. As emissions from procurement are calculated based on amount spend, combined emissions from goods and services went up, though only by 1.2% likely due to different categorisation of spend into either goods or services (with goods having higher emissions per £ spent). It is noted that this calculation approach is very approximate and it would be preferable to work towards a position where suppliers provide more accurate emission data.
- Emissions from commuting fell by 238 tCO<sub>2</sub>e (they were at 385 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2019/20) as it was assumed that 60% of staff worked from home due to the Covid pandemic.
- Other parts of the footprint are comparatively small, and did not change my significant amounts.

## Targets

Mid Devon District Council has committed to achieving net zero emissions by 2030.

## Intensity Measurement

Emissions have been quoted in absolute terms only.

## External Assurance Standard

The inventory has been compiled by the Centre for Energy and the Environment at the University of Exeter.

## Carbon Offsets

No carbon credits have been purchased.

## Detailed Inventory

Emissions by type and in detail measured in tCO<sub>2</sub>e are shown in the inventory below.

## Scope 1

Scope 1 includes four emission categories. The assumptions made for each of these were as follows:

1. **Stationary Combustion:** Emissions associated with combustion of fuels in stationary equipment (typically boilers in buildings). This includes all owned buildings including leased out buildings as these are on an Operating Lease. Calculations were undertaken following an information hierarchy with consumption or metered data (in some cases extrapolated to give 12 months of data) being used first, or if this was unknown to use area based benchmark data. Emissions from Council Owned housing has been taken to be a Scope 1/2 emission as it is assumed they are let on an "operating lease" as per Appendix F of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. Emissions were calculated based on main heating fuel together with national average energy consumption per dwelling.
2. **Owned Transport:** Emissions associated with mobile equipment, typically transport equipment. The calculation is based on provided fuel consumption (litres of diesel) for a range of departments, and also for pool cars (based on amount spent on fuel and average annual fuel prices) taken as being owned transport.
3. **Process Emissions:** Waste collection is part of the Council's obligations – those emissions are included within transport based emissions (2. Owned Transport). Waste processing is a function of upper tier authorities and so are out of scope for second tier authorities. There are no other process emissions.
4. **Fugitive Emissions:** Emissions associated with refrigerant leaks from cooling equipment. MDDC state that this is minimal, and so has been taken as zero in the footprint.

The results are shown in the Table below.

No.	Category	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
<b>SCOPE 1: Direct GHG emissions and removals</b>		<b>6499.0</b>	<b>6851.4</b>	<b>6992.6</b>
<b>1. Stationary combustion</b>		<b>5633.0</b>	<b>6095.4</b>	<b>6110.7</b>
1	Letting Units	10.6	10.6	10.6
1	HRA shops (letted out)	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	Residential lettings	4.1	4.1	4.1
1	Miscellaneous (letted out)	18.5	18.5	18.6
1	Sports and Leisure Centres	453.4	453.1	458.5
1	Industrial Units (letted out)	44.6	44.6	44.8
1	Public Conveniences	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	Council Offices/Buildings	91.0	90.9	82.8
1	Cemeterys/Chapels	3.2	3.2	3.2
1	Council Houses 2018/19	5007.5	5470.3	5488.0
<b>2. Owned transport</b>		<b>866.0</b>	<b>755.9</b>	<b>881.9</b>
2	District Officer	8.8	0.0	6.8
2	Grounds Maintenance	62.8	0.0	47.5
2	Property Services	10.3	0.0	2.7
2	Recycling	210.2	0.0	291.6
2	Refuse	454.0	0.0	371.8
2	Street	70.4	0.0	86.6
2	Trade Waste	46.1	0.0	74.5
2	From fuel use unallocated to department	3.5	755.9	0.5
<b>3. Process emissions</b>		<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
3	Not applicable	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>4. Fugitive emissions</b>		<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
4	Not applicable	0.0	0.0	0.0

## Scope 2

Scope 2 includes one emission category. The assumptions made were as follows:

5. Electricity: Emissions associated with purchased electricity. This includes all owned buildings including leased out buildings as these are on an Operating Lease. Calculations undertaken using the same principles as for 1. Stationary Combustion.

The results are shown in the Table below.

No.	Category	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
<b>SCOPE 2: Energy GHG indirect emissions</b>		<b>3627.8</b>	<b>2697.7</b>	<b>2462.4</b>
<b>5. Electricity</b>		<b>3627.8</b>	<b>2697.7</b>	<b>2462.4</b>
5	Letting Units	262.3	236.8	216.0
5	HRA shops (letted out)	27.4	24.7	22.5
5	Residential lettings	5.0	4.5	4.1
5	Miscellaneous (letted out)	100.2	81.4	82.5
5	Sports and Leisure Centres	255.8	230.9	115.2
5	Industrial Units (letted out)	45.8	41.3	37.7
5	Public Conveniences	12.6	11.4	10.4
5	Council Offices/Buildings	15.0	12.9	100.7
5	Cemeterys/Chapels	0.1	0.0	0.0
5	Council Houses 2018/19	2903.6	2053.6	1873.2

## Scope 3

Scope 3 includes five emission categories. The assumptions made for each of these were as follows:

6. Purchased material and fuel: Embedded emissions of all purchased materials and fuels. Emissions from bought goods were estimated by examining total procurement spend by the council and allocating each line of spend to a sector within the economy (comprised mainly of goods and services). These were then multiplied by emission factors from Annex E of Environmental Reporting Guidelines. It should be noted that these factors are from 2009 and so result in a large area of uncertainty. Well to Tank (WTT) emissions from fuels and processes were calculated from all the other sections in the inventory with the exception of sections 3, 4, 8, 9 and 10.
7. Transport related activities: Emissions from grey fleet, business travel and commuting. Grey fleet emissions were calculated based on mileage claims with the assumption that journeys were in an average car with unknown fuel. Business travel (road/rail/air) emissions were estimated for rail journeys based on known spend on rail travel and a generic cost per km factor. Commuting emissions were estimated based on number of staff and national annual average commuting distances, with the assumption that journeys were in an average car with unknown fuel together with a stated proportion of staff working at home compared/working at an office. Councillor mileage calculated based on mileage claims with the assumption that journeys were in an average car with unknown fuel.
8. Waste disposal: Emissions associated with disposal of the Council's own waste e.g. from its offices (as opposed to waste produced by constituents). Emissions have been calculated based on the known annual waste produced by the council at each of its sites.
9. Leased assets and franchising, outsourcing: Embedded emissions of all purchased services. These have been estimated in the same way as goods have in 6. Purchased material and fuel.

10. Sold goods and services: MDDC state that no additional sold goods or services have been identified.

The results are shown in the Table below.

No.	Category	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
<b>SCOPE 3: Other indirect GHG emissions</b>		<b>10372.7</b>	<b>10208.8</b>	<b>9952.3</b>
<b>6. Purchased material and fuel</b>		<b>7590.8</b>	<b>6819.5</b>	<b>5708.5</b>
6	Procured Goods	5594.6	5054.9	4112.1
6	Well to Tank Emissions fuels	1996.2	1764.7	1596.4
<b>7. Transport related activities</b>		<b>443.7</b>	<b>459.5</b>	<b>155.2</b>
7	Grey Fleet (business travel in own cars)	45.7	54.8	8.4
7	Business travel train	0.9	1.1	0.0
7	Commuting	385.0	384.5	146.7
7	Councillor Mileage	9.5	8.2	0.1
7	Pool Cars	2.5	10.9	0.0
<b>8. Waste disposal</b>		<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
8	Recycled waste	0.6	0.6	0.0
8	Residual wate	1.5	1.5	0.0
<b>9. Leased assets and franchising, outsourcing</b>		<b>2336.1</b>	<b>2927.7</b>	<b>4088.6</b>
9	Procured Services	2336.1	2927.7	4088.6
<b>10. Sold Goods and Services</b>		<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
10	Not applicable	0.0	0.0	0.0

## Net Footprint

As well as the headline gross footprint, the net footprint can be reported as a secondary output. This can include reductions in GHG emissions associated with the export of generated renewable energy, and the purchase of carbon offsets. It was assumed that 50% of generated electricity from council owned dwellings was exported. Exported electricity from renewable electricity from PV on the corporate estate corporate was stated to be 33 MWh (a similar amount to the previous year).