

Streamlined Energy and Carbon report

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Putting Students First

Background

The Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018 (the 2018 Regulations) implement the government's policy on Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR). Whilst college corporations are outside of the scope of the 2018 Regulations, the college accounts direction encourages them to make equivalent disclosures on their website. This guidance aims to support corporations by providing an overview of the 2018 Regulations.

The 2018 Regulations are designed to increase awareness of energy costs within organisations, provide them with data to inform adoption of energy efficiency measures and to help them to reduce their impact on climate change. They also seek to provide greater transparency for stakeholders.

Reporting

The ESFA encourages all corporations to publish the information set out below on the Corporations website before 31st March each year.

Corporations making the disclosure should include, as a minimum:

- its annual UK energy use (in KWh) as a minimum relating to gas, purchased electricity and transport fuel and associated greenhouse gas emissions (in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e))
- the methodology used to calculate the required information
- a narrative of measures taken to improve energy efficiency in the period of the report
- an emissions intensity ratio chosen by the corporation. Intensity ratios compare emissions data with an appropriate business metric or financial indicator, such as staff numbers, to allow comparison over time or with other organisations
- The prior year equivalent figures should also be disclosed for comparison, but this is not required in the first year

Methodology

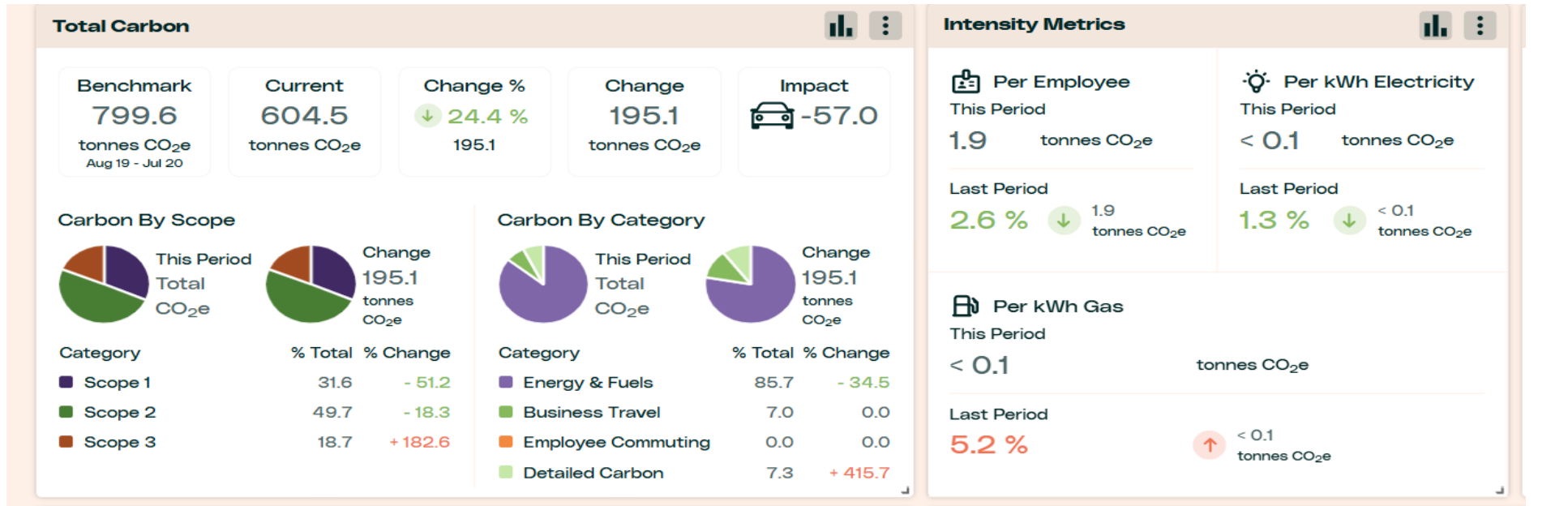
There are several widely recognised independent standards available, and the standard used in the information presented set out below is the GHG Reporting Protocol-Corporate Standard and we have used the 2024 UK Governments Conversion Factors for company reporting.

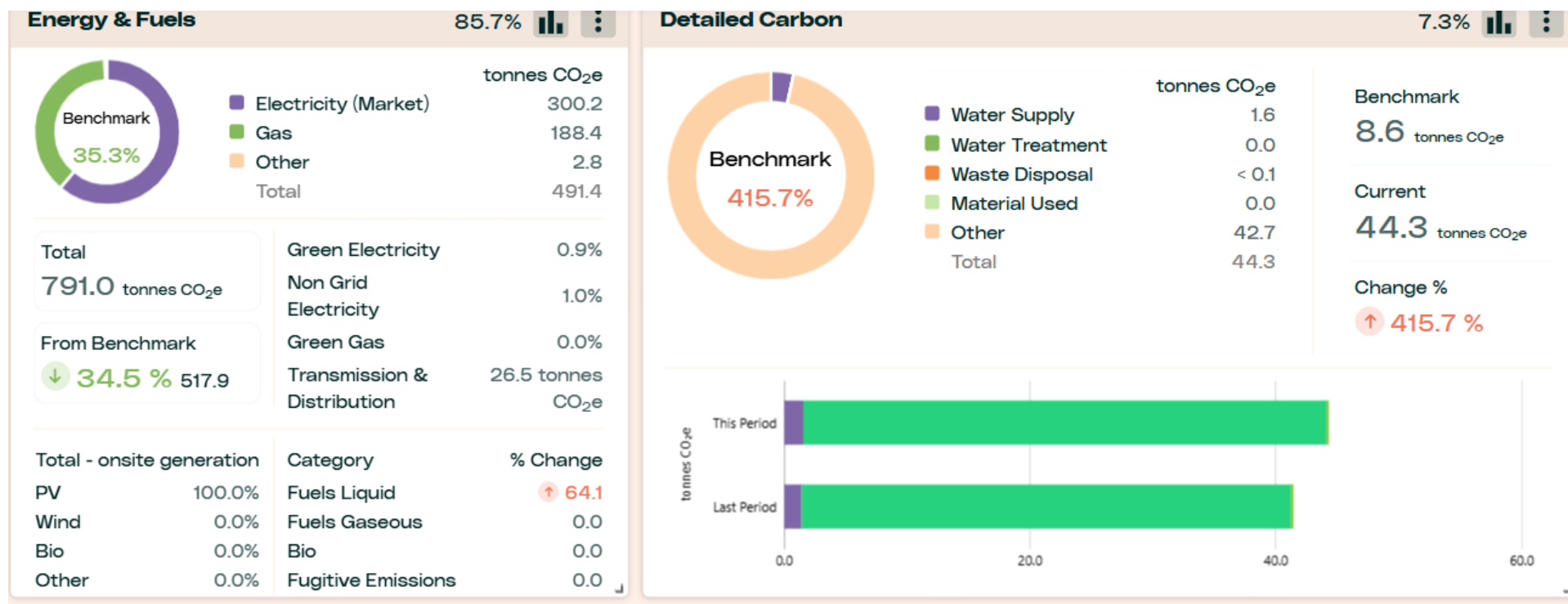
Measures taken to improve energy efficiency 2024/25

Measures must be a narrative of the principal measures taken to increase energy efficiency in the relevant year. Actions reported below are those which have had a direct impact on energy efficiency and the resulting energy saving from actions reported

- Solar panels installed to blocks S,B,L and CECAMM
- New BMS system installed into CECAMM
- New carbon reporting system PULSE through Trident utilities in place allowing real time reports to be built and assimilated throughout the year
- New A+ energy efficient gas boiler installed into G block

Greenhouse gas emissions and energy use data for the period 1 August to 31 July 2024 fine detail





Greenhouse gas emissions and energy use data for the period 1 August to 31 July 2024 top line carbon tonnage

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	
Energy consumption used to calculate emissions (kWh)	3,505,281	3,613,008	2,455,924	2,519,613	2,455,721	
	Energy consumption breakdown					
Gas	1,947,122	1,993,365	1,106,589	1,171,937	1,004,724	
Electricity	1,535,878	1,618,349	1,348,406	1,346,596	1,449,891	
Transport fuel	22,281	1,294	929	1,080	1,106	
	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes)					
Gas consumption	356.63	365.10	221.32	237.48	187.48	
Owned transport	1.58	0.24	1.25	1.11	3.72	
Total scope 1	358.21	365.34	222.57	238.59	191.2	
	Scope 2 emissions					
Purchased electricity	326.11	343.62	279.22	278.81	300.2	
	Scope 3 emissions					
Business travel (2024/25 includes international travel)	2.89	15.15	21.52	19.46	113.1	
TOTAL GROSS EMISSIONS IN METRIC TONNES CO2e	678.22	724.11	523.31	538.69	604.5	
	Intensity ratio					
Tonnes CO2e per member of staff	2.76	2.92	1.89	1.89	1.9	

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/college-corporation-financial-management-good-practice-guides/streamlined-energy-and-carbon-reporting-for-college->

Appendix – Definition of emission scopes and their minimum reporting requirements under GHG Protocol

	Definitions	Report as minimum
Scope 1 - direct GHG emissions	Emissions from activities owned or controlled by the corporation that release omissions into the atmosphere. Examples include emissions from combustion in owned or controlled boilers, vehicles.	Emissions from gas and transport fuel combustion.
Scope 2 - energy indirect emissions	Emissions from own consumption of purchased electricity, heat, steam and cooling. These are a consequence of the corporation's activities but are from sources not owned/controlled.	Emissions from purchased electricity.
Scope 3 - other indirect emissions	Emissions because of the corporation's actions where the source is not owned or controlled. For example, business travel in private cars.	Energy use and related emissions from business travel in hire or employee owned vehicles where staff purchase the fuel.