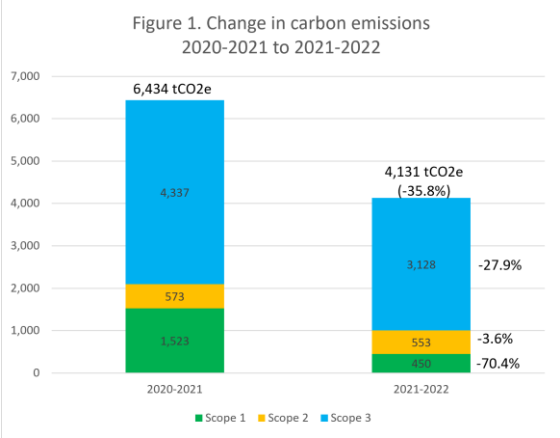
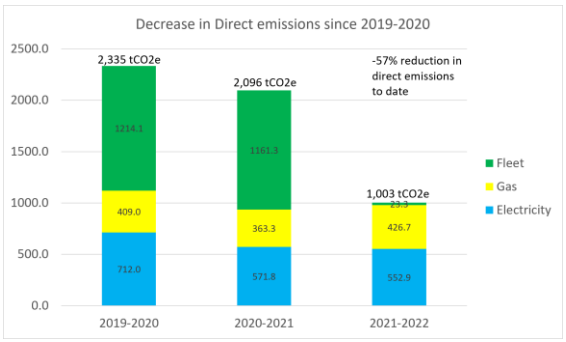
HDC Carbon Footprint 2021/22 Executive Summary

This report details the reduction in the carbon used internally by HDC. After this executive summary, you can find a more detailed analysis of the reductions in each of the sources monitored by HDC

Overall

- Between 2020/2021 and 2021/2022, HDC's emissions have reduced by 2,302.8 tCO_2e, which equates to a reduction of around 36% (Figure 1)
- Since the baseline year of 2019/2020, HDC's total emissions reduced by approximately 52%
- HDC's 2030 target of reducing scope 1 and 2 emissions in the sectors of gas, electricity and fleet is on track, and has seen a reduction of 57% since 2019/2020 (Figure 2)





Breakdown by category

a) Gas

- Increase in emissions (+21.7%) can be attributed to a mix of buildings returning to normal usage patterns and under-capacity of buildings requiring more energy to bring up to temperature, and emissions factors increasing, as there was no difference in the sites included between years

b) Electricity

- Slight increase in emissions (+7.3%) can be attributed primarily to two additional sites and buildings going back to normal usage patterns

c) Water

- Decrease in emissions (-39%) can be attributed to the three sites that are present in the dataset but had no water usage in the 2021/2022 year, and the reduction in the emissions factor

d) Leased buildings

- Slight decrease in emissions (-6.4%) can be attributed to a change in parameters as floor space and number of sites remained the same between years. This year, there was the addition of a 'good' energy (B and above EPC rating) performance parameter in the carbon calculations. This category resulted in estimated decreased emissions from buildings with better energy efficiency. The impact of this change was to reduce the carbon emissions for the 7 (or 1%) of Council's leased buildings. This decrease counteracted the negative effects of increased emission factors.

e) Waste

- Large increase of emissions (+56,925%) can be solely attributed to the fact that waste numbers were estimated in the 2020/21 year, and were reported with new weighing machines in 2021/22, resulting in a more accurate figure

f) Fleet

- Large decrease of emissions (-90.8%) can be solely attributed to the change to HVO fuel in all diesel vehicles, and this immense decrease counteracts the additional vehicles bought and miles travelled in 2021/22 compared to 2020/21

g) Business travel

- Slight increase of emissions (+8.8%) can likely be attributed to an increase of in person meetings. It is promising that travel by electric cars has continued to increase since 2019/20

h) Procured Goods and Services

- Decrease of emissions (-46.6%) can be attributed to a mix of contracts ending and being re-negotiated for smaller amounts. However, the categories are broad, and more refinement is needed to fully understand how to reduce HDC's carbon in the procurement process

In summary: HDC has continued to reduce their carbon emissions, in a large part due to the use of HVO fuel. This report shows clearly that the next steps to tackle are Scope 1 and 2 emissions in the gas and electricity sectors to reach the carbon neutral target for 2030 for the council's direct emissions.